





THE AMERICAN
MEDICAL FORMULARY.

THE
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MEDICAL FORMULARY:

BASED UPON

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIAS.

INCLUDING ALSO

NUMEROUS STANDARD FORMULÆ,

DERIVED FROM AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES.

TOGETHER WITH

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES OF MEDICINES ;
POISONS, THEIR ANTIDOTES, TESTS ; ETC.

DESIGNED FOR

THE MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENT.

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P R E F A C E .

THE author of the present volume is aware that several excellent works of a somewhat similar character have already issued from the medical press ; and he deems it but just to them, as well as to himself, to disclaim anything like an invidious comparison in appropriating to his book the title which it bears. The term *American* may, he thinks, without impropriety, be assigned to it, since throughout the work, in the description of the various medicinal substances and pharmaceutical preparations, the precedence has uniformly been given to those recognised by our own national pharmacopœia.

With a very few unimportant exceptions, every article that has a place in the pharmacopœia of the United States and in those of Great Britain has been here described, and its medical properties and uses, as received by standard authorities, noticed to the extent allowed by the limits of the work. The design was not to write a treatise on *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, but simply to prepare a correct *Formulary* of all the officinal articles, and also of the most valuable of the numerous published prescriptions both of hospitals and private practice,—the authority, in nearly every case, being at the same time given.

The reader is requested to observe that when any particular preparation is described as recognised by the medical authorities of the United States as well as by those of Europe, the process adopted by the former is the one always given, except in a very few cases, which are properly noted. It seemed unnecessary to occupy space in detailing all the other processes, inasmuch as they were either only slight modifications of the one mentioned, or else were inferior to it. Besides, they are all to be found in the more extensive treatises on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, accessible to the student.

In the general arrangement of the work, the alphabetical order has been followed, for two reasons: it made it more easy of reference, and it avoided the necessity of a classification of the medicines, which must always be more or less arbitrary, and which might very properly be dispensed with in a manual like the present. It might also be observed, that the alphabetical order has rendered a general index unnecessary.

In the Appendix, several articles have been introduced, which could not with the same propriety have been brought into the body of the work,—such as a list of some of the more common and useful dietetic preparations; a brief description of poisons, with reference to their treatment, antidotes, and tests; a table of the most celebrated natural mineral waters of the United States and Europe; a table of the doses of the most important medicines, &c.,—all which, it is hoped, may prove acceptable to the reader, and perhaps enhance, in his estimation, the value of the work.

In the execution of his task, the author has bestowed considerable labour in accurately comparing every article in the *Formulary* with the original, either directly or indirectly. For this purpose he has consulted numerous

works bearing upon the subject, among which are the following:—*The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America*, *The United States Dispensatory*, *Ellis's Medical Formulary*, *Beasley's Pocket Formulary*, *Dr. Neligan's Medicines*, *Dunlison's New Remedies*, *Pereira's Materia Medica*, *Mayne's Dispensatory*, *Dr. A. T. Thomson's Conspectus*, *Orfila's "Traité des Poisons,"* *Bell on Baths and Mineral Waters*, together with the various Dispensatories and Pharmacopœias of Great Britain, the *Codex*, *Pharmacopée Française*, *Alibert's Nouveaux Elémens de Matière Médicale*, *Soubeiran's Nouveau Traité de Pharmacie, théorique et pratique*, *Bouchardat's Annuaire de Thérapeutique*, and several works on Chemistry. He is especially indebted to Mr. Beasley's Pocket Formulary for many of the hospital and private formulæ, which are often of great value.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the work may prove not altogether useless to the profession—more especially to the student of medicine and pharmacy.

Philadelphia, March, 1850.

REFERENCES.

U. S. United States Pharmacopœia.

L. London Pharmacopœia.

E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

D. Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. The Paris Codex, or French Pharmacopœia.

Prus. Ph., Bat. Ph., Span. Ph., &c. The Prussian, Batavian, Spanish, &c., Pharmacopœias.

H. Hospital Formularies, as *Guy's H.*, Guy's Hospital, *St. B. H.*, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, *Fr. H.*, French Hospitals, &c.

Med. Prop. Medical Properties.

The individual names attached to the Formulæ are those of the authors to whom they are commonly attributed, or from whose works they have been taken.

For an explanation of the *Signs* and *Abbreviations* used in the Formulary, see Appendix.

[*Note.* In the description of those preparations to which the letters *U. S.* are prefixed, it will be understood that the process of the United States Pharmacopœia is the one intended, and consequently that the *Liquid Measure* employed is the old "Wine Measure," and *not* the "Imperial Standard Measure" of the London and Edinburgh Colleges.]

AMERICAN MEDICAL FORMULARY.

ABSINTHIUM. *U. S., L., E.* [*Artemisia Absinthium, D.*] *Worm-wood.* The tops and leaves of *Artemisia Absinthium*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and reputed anthelmintic and discutient.

Use. In debility of the digestive organs, &c.

ACACIA. *U. S., L.* [*Gummi Acaciæ, E.; Acacia Arabica, et A. vera, D.*] *Gum Arabic.* The concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent; also nutritious.

Uses. In inflammation of the gastric, intestinal, pulmonary, and vesical mucous membranes; as an article of diet in fevers; also, in pharmacy, for making pills, troches, and mixtures.

ACETOSELLA. *L.* *Wood-sorrel.* The herbaceous portion of *Oxalis Acetosella*.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

Use. As a drink in fevers, and as an antiscorbutic.

ACETA. *U. S.* [*Acetica, L., E., D.*] *Medicated Vinegars.* Infusions or solutions of medicinal substances in vinegar or acetic acid. Ordinary vinegar requires to be purified by distillation before being used as a solvent. A small quantity of alcohol or concentrated acetic acid, is generally added to contribute to their preservation.

ACETONE. See NAPHTHA.

ACETUM. *U. S., L.* [Acetum Gallieum (*French Vinegar*), Acetum Britannicum (*British Vinegar*), *E.*; Acetum Vini, *D.*] *Vinegar.* Procured from various liquors by the acetous fermentation;—in the *United States*, from eider; in Britain, from an infusion of malt; in France, from wine. It is an impure dilute acetic acid.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant and diuretic.

Use. As a drink, diluted, in fevers; also externally, as a lotion.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. *P.* *Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar.* Strong acetic acid Oj, camphor ℥ij, oil of lavender gr. ix, oil of cloves ℥ss, oil of cinnamon gr. xx. Mix together.

ACETUM CANTHARIDES. (Epispastieum.) *L., E.* Cantharides in powder ℥ij, acetic acid f℥xx; macerate 8 days and strain. *E.* directs cantharides in powder ℥ij, acetic acid f℥v, pyroligneous acid f℥xv, euphorbium ℥ss; macerate 7 days.

Use. To promote prompt vesication.

ACETUM COLCHICI. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Vinegar of Colchicum.* Dried colchicum root, bruised, ℥ij, distilled vinegar (or dilute acetic acid) Oij, alcohol f℥j. Macerate the root with the vinegar in a close glass vessel for 7 days, then express the liquor, let the dregs subside, pour off the clear liquor, and add the alcohol. *L., E., and D.,* direct fresh colchicum ℥j, distilled vinegar f℥xvj; macerate for 3 days, and add f℥j of proof spirit to the clear liquid.

Med. Prop. Diuretic. See Colchicum.

Use. In dropsy; in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Distilled Vinegar.* From Cong. j of vinegar in a glass retort, distil Ovij, by the heat of a sand-bath. *D.* rejects the first 10th. *E.* and *D.* direct French vinegar.

Med. Prop. The same as those of common vinegar.

Use. Chiefly in pharmacy, in making *vinegars* and *oxymels*.

ACETUM OPII. *U. S., E., D.* *Vinegar of Opium.* *Black Drop.* Digest opium, in coarse powder, ℥viij, nutmeg p. ℥jss, saffron

℥ss, with Ojss of distilled vinegar on a sand-bath, with a gentle heat, for 48 hours, and strain. Digest the residue with an equal quantity of distilled vinegar in the same manner for 24 hours. Then put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and return the filtered liquor, as it passes, until it comes away quite clear. Pour distilled vinegar gradually upon the materials remaining in the instrument until the whole quantity of filtered liquor equals 3 pints. Lastly, add ℥xij sugar, and by means of a water-bath, evaporate to 3 pints and 4 fluid ounces.—*E.* and *D.* direct opium, sliced, ℥iv, distilled vinegar f℥xvj; triturate the opium with a little of the vinegar, add the rest; macerate 7 days; strain, press, and filter.

Med. Prop. Narcotic.

Use. As laudanum; but usually agrees better with the patient.

Dose, 13 drops, about equal to gr. j opium.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Vinegar of Squills.

Macerate bruised squill ℥iv, with Oij distilled vinegar in a close glass vessel, for 7 days; express, and to the clear liquor add f℥j alcohol. *L.* directs, dried squill ℥xv, distilled vinegar Ovj; digest with a gentle heat 24 hours, strain, and add Oss proof spirit.—*E.* and *D.*, nearly the same.

Med. Prop. Diuretic and expectorant.

Use. In dropsy, and pulmonary affections.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* Acetic Acid. Put lbss of sulphuric acid into a glass retort, and gradually add lbj of acetate of soda, in powder; then, by means of a sand-bath, distil with a moderate heat into a glass receiver, till the residuum becomes dry. Mix the resulting liquid with ℥j of red oxide of lead, and again distil, with a moderate heat, to dryness. The sp. gr. of this acid is 1.06.—*L.* directs lbij acetate of soda, and ℥ix sulphuric acid, previously mixed with ℥ix water, to be distilled together in a glass retort, by the heat of a sand-bath. Sp. gr. 1.048.—*E.* directs ℥vj of acetate of lead, dried at 320°, to be distilled with f℥ixss of sulphuric acid, in a glass matrass, at 320°; the product to be agitated with a little red oxide of lead,

and again distilled. Sp. gr. 1.063 to 1.065.—*D.* directs it to be distilled from 52 parts of sulphuric acid, and 100 of acetate of potassa. Sp. gr. 1.074.—*U. S.* contains 50 per cent. of water; *L.*, 63 per cent.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, rubefacient, and vesicant.

Use. In syncope and headache, applied to the nostrils. Externally, to warts and corns.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. *U. S.* Mix Oss of acetic acid, with Ov of distilled water. It is intended as a substitute for distilled vinegar. It contains 4.54 per cent. of pure acid. 15 parts of strong acid, and 85 of distilled water, mixed together, form an acid equivalent to the distilled vinegar of *L.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. [Apothecaries' Hall, *L.*] Dissolve the oils of cloves, lavender, rosemary, and calamus in highly concentrated acetic acid.

Use. As a very pungent perfume, in syncope, &c.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. *E., D.* Camphor, pulverized with spirit, ℥ss, strong acetic acid f℥vjss. *D.*, f℥vj.

Use. The same as the preceding.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. *U. S., L.* [Arsenicum Album, *E.*; Arsenici Oxydum Album, *D.*] *Arsenious Acid. White Oxide of Arsenic.*

Med. Prop. Internally, alterative and antiperiodic; externally, escharotic.

Use. In intermittent diseases; chronic skin diseases, particularly of a scaly character; chronic rheumatism, especially of a syphilitic character; nodes, and hemicrania. Externally, to cancers, lupus, and malignant ulcers. Caution is necessary to avoid absorption.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Benzoic Acid. Flowers of Benzoin.* Benzoin, in coarse powder, intimately mixed with an equal weight of fine sand, is to be sublimed in a suitable vessel until vapours cease to rise. Press the sublimed acid between bibulous paper, to remove the oil, and again sublime.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and perhaps expectorant. Asserted by

Dr. Ure to convert the uric acid, when in excess, into hippuric acid.

Use. In the phosphatic form of gravel; also in gout, and rheumatism, combined with carbonate of potassa.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Citric Acid.* Saturate lemon-juice with prepared chalk, wash the precipitated citrate of lime repeatedly, and decompose with a slight excess of dilute sulphuric acid; strain, and carefully concentrate by boiling, and then crystallize.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

Use. As a substitute for lemon-juice.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. *U. S., E. [Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, L.; Acidum Prussicum, D.] Hydrocyanic Acid. Prussic Acid.* Sulphuric acid $\text{f}\text{3jss}$, water $\text{f}\text{3iv}$; mix, and when cool, put them into a tubulated retort, and add ferrocyanuret of potassium 3ij , dissolved in $\text{f}\text{3x}$ water. Pour $\text{f}\text{3viiij}$ of distilled water into the cooled receiver, and having attached this to the retort, distil $\text{f}\text{3vj}$ with a gentle heat. Lastly, add to this product $\text{f}\text{3v}$ of distilled water, or q. s. that 12·7 grs. of nitrate of silver, dissolved in water, may be accurately saturated by 100 grs. of the acid, indicating 2 per cent. of real acid.—*E.* directs ferrocyanide of potassium 3iij , sulphuric acid $\text{f}\text{3ij}$, water $\text{f}\text{3xvj}$; dissolve the salt in $\text{f}\text{3xj}$ of water, add the acid mixed with $\text{f}\text{3v}$ of water, and distil $\text{f}\text{3xiv}$; add distilled water to the product, to make up the measure exactly of $\text{f}\text{3xvj}$.—*D.* directs bicyanide of mercury 3j , muriatic acid $\text{f}\text{3vij}$, water $\text{f}\text{3viiij}$; distil from a glass retort into a cooled receiver, $\text{f}\text{3viiij}$. It may also conveniently be prepared, extemporaneously, by adding together $50\frac{1}{2}$ grains of cyanuret of silver, muriatic acid 41 grains, and distilled water $\text{f}\text{3j}$; the mixture is to be shaken in a stopped vial; decant the clear liquid when the sediment has subsided. The acid should be kept in a cool, dark place.

Med. Prop. Sedative and antispasmodic; powerfully poisonous.

Use. In spasmodic coughs, asthma, hooping-cough, hypertrophy

of the heart, neuralgia of stomach and bowels; locally, in skin diseases, to allay the itching.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM AQUA SOLUTUM. *P.* Pass a current of sulphuretted hydrogen (procured by acting on sulphuret of iron by dilute sulphuric acid), through cold distilled water, till it ceases to be absorbed.

Med. Prop. and Use. This is an artificial sulphurous water, and may be used in chronic rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, &c.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. *Lactic Acid.* To Ovj of milk, add ʒviij bicarbonate of soda; expose it to the air for some days, till it becomes sour, and saturate it with more soda. Repeat this as often as it becomes acid. Boil, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup, and digest with alcohol. Filter the solution, and add sulphuric acid as long as it occasions a precipitate. Again filter, and concentrate the clear solution by evaporation, till its density is 1.215.

Use. Not employed in medicine in the uncombined state.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. *U. S., E., D.* [*Acidum Hydrochloricum, L.*] *Muriatic Acid.* Aqueous solution of chlorohydric acid gas, of the sp. gr. 1.16; (1.17, *E.*)

Med. Prop. Tonic and antiseptic.

Use. In low forms of fever; also as a gargle in malignant sore throat.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. *U. S., E., D.* [*Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, L.*] *Dilute Muriatic Acid.* Muriatic acid fʒiv , distilled water fʒxij ; mix them in a glass vessel.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as the preceding.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Nitric Acid,* of sp. gr. 1.5; (1.49, *D.*)

Med. Prop. Tonic and antiseptic.

Use. In low forms of fever (to be largely diluted); in chronic syphilis and hepatitis; externally, to ulcers; also for fumigation.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* Nitric acid, fʒj , distilled water fʒix ; mix in a glass vessel.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as the preceding.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. *Nitrous Acid.* The red fuming nitric acid (nitric acid containing nitrous acid gas) is so termed.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as those of nitric acid.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. *U. S., D. Nitro-Muriatic Acid.*

Nitric acid $\text{f}\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$, muriatic acid $\text{f}\bar{\text{z}}\text{ij}$; mix, and keep in a dark and cool place, in a well-stopped bottle.

Med. Prop. Tonic, with a tendency to the liver.

Use. In chronic hepatitis and syphilis, both internally and as a bath.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. *E. Pyroligneous Acid.* An impure acetic acid, procured by the destructive distillation of wood.
Sp. gr. 1.034.

Med. Prop. Antiseptic.

Use. As an application to ill-conditioned ulcers; also as a preservative for meats.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. *D. Succinic Acid.* Mix amber with its weight of sand, and distil. Press the crystals between bibulous paper, and re-sublime.

Use. Not employed in medicine.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Sulphuric Acid,*
of sp. gr. 1.845, *U. S.* and *L.*; 1.840, *E.*; 1.850, *D.*

Use. Not employed in medicine. See the following.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. *U. S., E., D. Elixir of Vitriol.* Sulphuric acid $\text{f}\bar{\text{z}}\text{ijss}$, ginger, bruised, $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$, cinnamon, bruised, $\bar{\text{z}}\text{jss}$, alcohol Oij . Digest the alcohol and acid together for three days; then add the ginger and cinnamon, and macerate for a week; lastly, filter through paper.—*E.* and *D.* very similar.

Med. Prop. Astringent, tonic, and refrigerant.

Use. In low fevers, in convalescence, in colliquative sweats, hemorrhages, diarrhœas, &c.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Sulphuric acid* $\text{f}\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$, distilled water $\text{f}\bar{\text{z}}\text{xij}$. Add them gradually together in a glass vessel, and mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as the preceding.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. *U. S.* *Tannic Acid.* *Tannin.* Cause commercial sulphuric ether to pereolate through powdered galls, in a glass adopter, closed at the lower end with earded cotton. The liquor obtained separates into two parts; pour off the upper layer, and evaporate the lower portion, with a moderate heat, to dryness. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Med. Prop. Purely astringent.

Use. In ehronic dysentery and diarrhœa, and in passive hemorrhages; externally, to eheck hemorrhages.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Tartaric Acid.*

Saturate the exeess of acid in bitartrate of potassa (cream of tartar), with earbonate of lime; deeompose the resulting tartrate of lime by sulphuric acid; then deeompose the remaining neutral tartrate of potassa by chloride of caleium in exeess; finally, decompose the resulting tartrate of lime by sulphuric acid, as at first; then strain and erystallize by evaporation.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, antiseptie, and antiseorbutic.

Use. As a drink, in fevers and inflammatory affections. Also for making the Soda and Seidlitz Powders.

ACONITINA. *L.* *Aconitia, Aconitine.* The active alkaline principle of Aeonite. Very apt to be spurious as found in the markets. *Morson's Aconitia* is of certain strength. (*An energetic poison; used only externally, in neuralgia.*)

ACONITUM. *U. S., E.* [*Aconiti Folia et Radix, L.; Aconitum paniculatum. Folia, D.*] *Aconite.* Leaves and root of *Aconitum napellus*, and of *A. paniculatum*.

Med. Prop. Sedative nareotic.

Use. In neuralgia, especially as an external application.

ADEPS. *U. S., L.* [*Axungia, E.; Adeps Suillus Preparatus, D.*] *Lard.* The prepared fat of the *Sus Scrofa*, or eommon hog, free from salt.

Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. In the formation of eerates, ointments, &c.

ÆTHER NITROUS. *D.* [*Æther Nitricus.*] *Nitrous Ether.* *Hyponitrous Ether.* *Nitric Ether.* *D.* directs it to be made

by the reaction between nitrate of potassa, sulphuric acid, and alcohol. An improved process by Dr. Hare is here subjoined: Dissolve 14 parts of hyponitrate of potassa (obtained by heating the nitrate) in 7 parts of water, and mix with 8 parts of alcohol, in a retort, the head of which is tapering, and bent downwards, so as to pass through the tube and enter a tall vial. Both tube and vial are kept cold by ice; 7 parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with its weight of water, are gradually added, and distillation effected by means of a water-bath of 100°. Sp. gr., 0.947. (Diluted with alcohol, it forms *Sweet Spirits of Nitre*.)

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as those of Sulphuric Ether.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Sulphuric Ether.*

Ether. Pour gradually f̄xix sulphuric acid into Oij alcohol, in an open vessel. Put the mixture into a glass retort, heat quickly to boiling, in sand; let the liquor distil into a refrigerated receiver until half a pint has passed over; then add alcohol Oij, previously mixed with sulphuric acid f̄ij, conveyed through a tube reaching nearly to the bottom of the retort. Continue the distillation until about 3 pints have passed over. Add this to 3vj potassa, previously dissolved in f̄iij distilled water, and shake frequently; at the end of 24 hours pour off the supernatant liquid, and redistil it with a gentle heat, until two pints shall have passed over, or until it has acquired the sp. gr. of 0.750. (*U. S.*)

Med. Prop. A diffusible stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic; externally, refrigerant or rubefacient, according as it is allowed to evaporate or not.

Use. In prostrate conditions of system, gout of the stomach, hysteria, asthma, and other spasmodic diseases; externally, in headache.

ALCOHOL. *U. S.* [*Spiritus Rectificatus, L., E., D.*] *Alcohol. Rectified Spirits. Spirits of Wine.* Procured by distillation from different varieties of ardent spirits. *U. S.* directs it to be of sp. gr. 0.835; (contains 15 per cent. of water.)

Med. Prop. Stimulant both internally and externally; also narcotic.

Use. Not used internally; in pharmacy, to prepare certain tinctures, &c.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM. *U. S.* [Spiritus Tenuior, *L., E., D.*] *Diluted Alcohol. Proof Spirit.* Mix together equal measures of alcohol and distilled water. Sp. gr. 0.935. (*U. S.*) It contains 42 per cent. of absolute alcohol.—*L.* directs the sp. gr. to be 0.920, equivalent to 49 per cent. of pure alcohol. *E.* directs sp. gr. 0.912, equivalent to 52 per cent. *D.* orders sp. gr. 0.919, or rather more than 49 per cent.

Med. Prop. Similar to the preceding.

Use. In pharmacy, to prepare most vegetable tinctures (except those of resins).

ALLIUM. *U. S., L., E.* *Garlic.* The bulb of *Allium sativum*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant; externally, rubefacient.

Use. In enfeebled digestion, flatulence, chronic pectoral affections, and whooping-cough; externally, to the feet of children, as a revulsive.

ALLIUM CEPA. *D.* *Onion.*

Med. Prop. and Use. Much the same as the preceding.

ALOE. *U. S., L.* [*Aloe Barbadosensis. A. Indica. A. Socotorina, E.; A. Hepatica. A. Socotorina, D.*] *Aloes.* Inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe spicata*, and other species of *Aloe*.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.

Use. In constipation, usually combined with other cathartics; in amenorrhœa; and for ascarides, in enema.

ALTHÆA. *U. S.* [*A. radix et folia, L., E.; A. officinalis. D.*] *Marsh-mallow.* Root of the *Althæa officinalis*.

Med. Prop. Emollient, and demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; externally, as a gargle.

ALUMEN. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Alum.* Sulphate of alumina and potassa.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and in large doses, purgative and emetic.

Uses. In passive hemorrhages, chronic diarrhœa, &c., and whooping-cough; externally, as an injection.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Dried Alum.* Melt alum in an earthen or iron vessel over the fire, till it become dry, and reduce to powder.

Med. Prop. A mild escharotic.

Use. On fungous granulations.

AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS, D. Pass carbonic acid gas through any quantity of water of carbonate of ammonia, until saturated; then let it rest to form crystals, which are to be dried without heat.—Dose, gr. v. to xx.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as those of the carbonate.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. *U. S., E., D. [Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas, L.] Carbonate of Ammonia.* (Volatile Salts. Volatile Alkali.) Mix lbj. of powdered muriate of ammonia with lbjss of prepared chalk, and sublime with a gradually increasing heat.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

Use. In low forms of disease, atonic dyspepsia, gout, and chronic rheumatism.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. *U. S., E., D. [Ammoniæ Hydrochloras, L.] Muriate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac. Chloride of Ammonium.* The commercial sal ammoniac should be purified by crystallization, for internal use.—Dose, gr. v. to xxx.

Med. Prop. Purgative in large doses, alterative, and resolvent.

Use. In hemicrania, chronic enlargements, &c.; externally, as a lotion to indurations.

AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM. *D.* Pass Sulphuretted hydrogen gas (made by acting on sulphuret of iron with dilute sulphuric acid), through water of ammonia. *A sedative poison.*—Dose, 4 to 8 drops.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS. Saturate dilute phosphoric acid with carbonate of ammonia, and evaporate so that crystals may form.—Dose, grs. x to xx.

Med. Prop. Excitant, diaphoretic, and discutient.

Use. Reputed useful in rheumatism, gout, and uric acid calculus.

AMMONIACUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Ammoniacum Gummi, *D.*] *Ammoniac.* The concrete juice of *Dorema Ammoniacum*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, and deobstruent.

Use. In chronic pulmonary disorders, chronic amenorrhœa; and externally, as a discutient plaster in tumours of the joints, &c.

AMYGDALA AMARA. *U. S., L., E.* [Amygdalæ Amaræ, *D.*] *Bitter Almonds.* The kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*.—Var. *Amara*.

Med. Prop. Sedative.

Use. In pectoral affections, attended with cough.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. *U. S., L., E.* [Amygdalæ Dulces, *D.*] *Sweet Almonds.* The kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*.—Var. *Dulcis*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. Chiefly in emulsion, as a vehicle for other medicines; externally, as a lotion.

AMYGDALINA. *Amygdalin.* The peculiar azotized principle found in the bitter almond, peach kernel, &c., which, by reacting with emulsin and water, generates hydrocyanic acid and oil of bitter almonds. It may be thus used medicinally as a substitute for prussic acid.—Prepared, by boiling well-pressed cake of bitter almonds, twice, in strong alcohol; strain through linen, and press the residue. Remove any oil that may appear; heat the liquid again, and filter. In a few days part of the amygdalin crystallizes. Concentrate the residual liquor to a sixth part, and add ether, which will precipitate the amygdalin. Press it between blotting paper, wash it with ether, re-dissolve in boiling alcohol, and set aside to crystallize. [A mixture composed of gr. xvij of amygdalin, with fʒjss of the emulsion of sweet almonds, contains one grain of absolute hydrocyanic acid. (Liebig and Wölher.) The dose of this would be fʒj, to commence with.]

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. [Folia, *D.*] *Peach Leaves.* Leaves of *Amygdalus Persica*.

Med. Prop. Laxative and sedative.

AMYLUM. *U. S., L., E. Starch.* The fecula of the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent and nutritious.

Use. Chiefly in decoction, as a vehicle for injections.

ANETHUM. *L., E. Dill Seeds.* Fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Aromatic.

ANGELICA. *U. S. (Sec.)* The root and herb of *Angelica atropurpurea*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of the following.

ANGELICA. *E.* [*Angelica Archangelica. Semina, D.*] Root and seeds of *Angelica Archangelica*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic, tonic. Seldom employed.

ANGUSTURA. *U. S., D.* [*Cusparia, L., E.*] *Angustura Bark.* Bark of *Galipea officinalis*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge.

Use. In intermittents and remittents, bilious diarrhœas, and dysentery. Not much employed.

ANISUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Anise.* Fruit of the *Pimpinella Anisum*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic.

Use. Chiefly for imparting flavour; also as a carminative.

ANTHEMIS. *U. S., L., E.* [*Chamæmelum. Anthemis Nobilis, D.*] *Chamomile.* Flowers of the *Anthemis nobilis*.

Med. Prop. Tonic; the warm infusion, emetic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and in convalescence; also to promote the operation of emetics.

ANTHRACOKALI. (DR. POYLA.) Carb. potassæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, lime $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$, water Oiv. Proceed as in making liquor potassæ, and concentrate the clear solution by boiling in an iron vessel, till an oily-looking liquid remains. Then stir in $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of finely-powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and continue stirring till the whole is reduced to a uniform powder, which is to be immediately put into small dry bottles.—Dose, gr. ij, twice or thrice a day, for skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. *U. S.* [Antimonii Potassio-tartras, *L.*; Antimonium Tartarizatum, *E.*; Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, sive Tartarum Emeticum, *D.*] *Tartar Emetic. Tartarized Antimony.* Mix together, in a glass vessel, ℥xxv of muriatic acid, and ℥ij of nitric acid; to this add gradually ℥iv of finely powdered sulphuret of antimony; digest with a moderate heat, till effervescence ceases, and then boil for an hour; filter when cold, and pour into water. Wash the precipitated oxychloride, and then dry it. Boil together ℥ij of this powder, ℥ijss of powdered cream of tartar, and f℥xviij of distilled water; filter while hot, and crystallize by cooling.—*L.* employs the crocus of antimony (oxysulphuret).

Med. Prop. In full dose, emetic; in smaller doses, refrigerant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Use. In fevers not of a low form, and in pectoral affections; large doses have been recommended in pneumonia and acute rheumatism; as an alterative, in chronic cutaneous diseases; and as an emetic.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. *E.* *Sesquioxide of Antimony.* [Antimonii Oxidum Nitro-muriaticum, *D.*] *Oxychloride of Antimony. Powder of Algaroth.* Proceed as in the first part of process for tartar emetic.

Use. In pharmacy, in the preparation of tartar emetic.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. *U. S., E., D.* [Antimonii Sesquisulphuretum, *L.*] *Native Sulphuret of Antimony, purified by fusion.*

Use. Not employed in medicine.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM. *U. S.* [Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, *L.*; Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum, *E.*; Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum, *D.*] Mix ℥vj of powdered sulphuret of antimony with Oiv of solution of potassa, and Oxij of distilled water, and boil over a gentle fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and occasionally adding distilled water. Strain the liquor immediately through a linen cloth, and add to it, while hot, diluted sulphuric acid, so long as it produces a precipitate;

then wash away the sulphate of potassa with hot water, and dry the residue with a gentle heat. (If the solution be allowed to cool slowly before adding the acid, *Kermes mineral* is deposited; and if the acid be now added, it throws down the *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.) The *P.* and other foreign pharmæopœias direct carbonate of soda instead of potassa, which is said to yield a finer kermes.

Med. Prop. Alterative; emetic and cathartic in larger doses.

Use. Chiefly as an alterative, in chronic skin diseases.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Indian Hemp.*

Med. Prop. Emeto-cathartic and diuretic; sometimes narcotic.

Use. In obstinate dropsies.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Dogsbane.*

Med. Prop. Emetic; not much used.

AQUA. *U. S., E. Water.* Natural water in its purest attainable state. [Spring water, *E.*]

AQUA DESTILLATA. *U. S., L., E., D.* Take of water ten gallons; first distil two pints, and throw them away; next distil eight gallons. Keep in glass bottles.

Use. In pharmacy, where purity is required.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. *L., E., D. Simple Distilled Waters.*

The plants, &c., (fresh, if possible,) are put into the still with twice as much water as is intended to be drawn off.—*L.* directs fʒviij of proof spirit, and *E.*, fʒiij of rectified spirit, to be added in the still for each gallon of product; but its utility is very questionable. The *L.* and *E.* Colleges also allow the process of *U. S.* See *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ. *U. S.* Preparations consisting of water impregnated with some medicinal substance. Most of the aromatic waters are prepared, according to *U. S.*, by saturating the volatile oils with carbonate of magnesia; then adding the water, and filter.

Med. Prop. Aromatic.

Use. Chiefly as vehicles; also as carminatives.

AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI. *U. S. Carbonic Acid Water.* Water

charged by pressure, with 5 times its volume of carbonic acid gas.

Med. Prop. Anti-emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Use. In irritable stomach; also, as a vehicle for certain medicines.

AQUA ÆTHEREA. [Eau Ethérée, *P.*] Mix 1 part of ether with 8 of water; agitate frequently in a bottle with a ground stopper; let it rest 24 hours; separate the supernatant ether, and keep the water for use.

Med. Prop. Slightly stimulant, and carminative.

AQUA ANETHI. *L., E.* Dill Water. Bruised dill seeds lbjss, proof spirit f3vij, (rect. spt. f3iij, *E.*) water Cong. ij; distil Cong. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Aquæ Medicatæ.

AQUA ANISI. *P.* As Aqua Anethi.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Aquæ Medicatæ.

AQUA AROMATICA. *Prus. Phar.* Sage 3viiij, rosemary 3iv, peppermint 3iv, lavender flowers 3iv, fennel seeds 3ij, cinnamon 3ij, rectified spirit lbiv, water lbxx; macerate for 24 hours, and draw off lbxij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the aromatics generally.

AQUA BINELLI. An Italian styptic nostrum, supposed to contain creasote.

AQUA CALCIS. *E., D.* See Liqueur Calcis.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. *U. S.* [Mistura Camphoræ, *L., E., D.*] Camphor Water. Rub 3ij of camphor with ℥xl of alcohol, then with 3j of carbonate of magnesia, and lastly, with Oij of distilled water, gradually added. Filter through paper.—It contains about gr. iij to the f3.

Med. Prop. Those of camphor in small doses.

Use. In low forms of fever, to quiet restlessness, and to allay uterine pains.

AQUA CARUI. *L., D.* Caraway Water. From Caraway seeds, or the oil, as Aqua Anethi.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Aquæ Medicatæ.

AQUA CARYOPHYLLI. *P.* Cloves lbij, water q. s.; macerate for 12 hours, and distil lbvij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUA CASCARILLÆ. *P.* Cascarilla bark lbij, water q. s.; distil Cong. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cascarilla.

AQUA CASSIÆ. *E.* Cassia bark lbjss, rectified spirit f3iij, water Cong. ij, distil Cong. j, [Guy's H. substitutes 3xv of Cassia buds.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUA CHALYBEATA AERATA. (SOUBEIRAN.) Water, freed from air, Oj, sulphate of iron gr. ss; charge with 5 vols. of carbonic acid gas. Or, sulphate of iron gr. j, carbonate of soda gr. iv, water freed from air and charged with 5 volumes of gas, Oj. [BEWLEY'S *Aqua Chalybeata* is a solution of citrate of iron in aerated water, flavoured with orange peel.]

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild chalybeate; intended as a substitute for natural chalybeate spring water.

AQUA CHLORINI. *D.* [Chlorinei Aqua, *E.*] *Chlorine Water.* Pass chlorine gas through cold water till it ceases to be absorbed.—*E.* forms the solution in the liquid way.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and antiseptic.

Use. In malignant scarlatina; also externally, to the throat.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Cinnamon Water.* Triturate f3ss of oil of cinnamon with 3ss of carbonate of magnesia, then with Oij of distilled water, gradually added; filter through paper. The British Colleges direct as *Aquæ Distillatæ*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As those of Cinnamon.

AQUA COLONIENSIS. *Eau de Cologne.* *P.* Oil of bergamot 3iij, oil of lemon 3iij, oil of rosemary 3jss, oil of neroli 3jss, oil of lavender 3jss, oil of cinnamon 3vj, rectified spirit Oxxiv, compound spirit of balm Oijj, spirit of rosemary Oij; mix, and after 8 days distil Oxxiv.

Use. A very agreeable perfume.

AQUA CREASOTI. Creasote 3j, distilled water 3x; shake together, and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Creasote.

AQUA CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATA. BATES'S *Camphorated Lotion*. Sulphate of copper gr. xv, bole gr. xv, powdered camphor gr. iv, boiling water f3iv; when cold, filter. [As a collyrium, this requires dilution.]

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII. *L.* [Aurantii Aqua, *E.*] *Orange Flower Water*. Orange flowers lbx, proof spirit 3vij, water Cong. ij; distil Cong. j.

Use. As a perfume.

AQUA FENICULI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From oil of fennel, as Aqua Cinnamomi.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Aquæ Medicatæ.

AQUA GOULARDI. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

AQUA HYDROCYANICA VEGETABILIS. (SCHRADER.) Essential oil of bitter almonds 3j, rectified spirit 3jss, distilled water 3xvj; mix well, and filter through wet filtering paper. [Intended as a substitute for Aqua Lauro-cerasi.]

AQUA LAURO-CERASI. *E., D.* *Cherry-Laurel Water*. Fresh leaves of cherry laurel chopped small lbj, water Oijss; distil Oj; agitate the distilled liquor well, filter it through wet paper, and add compound spirit of lavender 3j. [It contains an uncertain amount of prussic acid. Dose, ʒxxx to f3j.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Hydrocyanic Acid.

AQUA LAVANDULÆ. *P.* Flowering tops of lavender lbij, water q. s.; distil by steam lbiv. [The simple and perfumed Spirit of Lavender are also named *Lavender Water*. See Spiritus Lavandulæ.]

AQUA MARINA FACTITIA. *Artificial Sea Water*. To Cong. iv of water, add the following salts in crystals: chloride of sodium 3xvj, sulphate of soda 3vij, chloride of calcium 3jss, chloride of magnesium 3vj, iodide of potassium 3j, bromide of potassium

gr. x.—A simple substitute, used as a bath, is ℥bj of common salt to ℔xxx of water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *U. S., L., E., D. Peppermint Water.*

From oil of peppermint, as directed for *Aqua Cinnamomi*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII. *L., D. Pennyroyal Water.* As directed for *Aquæ Distillatæ*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. *U. S., L., E., D. Spearmint Water.*

From oil of spearmint, as *Aqua Cinnamomi*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

AQUA OPII. (GUIBOURT.) Opium, in small pieces, ℥bj, water ℥vj. Macerate for 48 hours, and distil ℥bj. Some authorities direct ℥iij to be distilled.—Dose, ℥ij, or more.

Med. Prop. Narcotic.

Use. As a mild opiate.

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA. See *Lotio Hydrargyri Flava*.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. *D. Tar Water.* Mix a quart of tar with a gallon of cold water; stir together for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Keep in a close vessel.—Dose, one to two pints, daily.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and diuretic.

Use. Chiefly in chronic pectoral affections.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. *L., E., D.* Bruised pimento ℥bj (or ℥ij of the oil), proof spirit f℥vij, water Cong. ij. Distil Cong. j.

AQUA REGIA. See *Acidum Nitro-Muriaticum*.

AQUA ROSÆ. *U. S., L., E., D. Rose Water.* Fresh hundred-leaved rose petals ℔x, water Cong. ij (proof spirit f℥vij, *L.*); distil Cong. j.

Use. A pleasant vehicle for collyria, &c.

AQUA SALVIÆ. *P. Sage Water.* As *Aqua Lavandulæ*.

AQUA SAMBUCL. *L., E. Elder Water.* From fresh elder-flowers, as *Aqua Rosæ*.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA. *Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci.*

AQUA SASSAFRAS. *P.* Sliced sassafras lbij, water q. s. Distil Cong. j.

AQUA SEDLITZENSIS. *P.* Crys. sulphate of magnesia ʒij, water Oj; dissolve, and charge the solution with 3 volumes of carbonic acid gas.

Use. As a gentle laxative.

AQUA SELTERANA. *P.* *Selters* or *Seltzer Water.* Chloride of sodium ʒj, crys. carbonate of soda gr. xv, crys. phosphate of soda gr. iss, water ʒx. Dissolve also chloride of calcium gr. v, and chloride of magnesium gr. iv, in ʒx of water. Mix the solutions, and aerate with five volumes of carbonic acid gas.

Med. Prop. Those of the natural Seltzer water.

AQUA TANACETI. *P.* Flowering tops of tansy lbvj, water q. s.; distil Cong. ij.

AQUA VANILLÆ. (NIEMANN.) Vanilla lbj, water lbxij. Macerate 24 hours, and distil lbvj.

Use. For imparting flavour.

AQUA VULNERANA. From the same herbs as Spiritus Vulnerarius, but with water only.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. *U. S. (Sec.) False Sarsaparilla.*

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative.

Use. As the genuine sarsaparilla, in chronic rheumatism, &c.

ARALIA SPINOSA. *U. S. (Sec.) Angelica-tree Bark.*

Med. Prop. A stimulant, diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic.

Use. In rheumatism, and colic.

ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. (SERRE.) Saturate boiling aqua ammoniac with freshly precipitated and carefully washed chloride of silver; filter whilst boiling hot, and let the crystals, which form on cooling, be dried between blotting paper, and immediately put into well-stopped bottles.—Dose, from $\frac{1}{14}$ th of a grain, in syphilitic affections.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. Precipitate a solution of nitrate of silver by an excess of chloride of sodium; wash the precipitate with

distilled water; dry it quickly, and keep from the light.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to gr. iij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the nitrate.

ARGENTI CYANURETUM. *U. S.* [Argenti Cyanidum, *L.*] Dissolve $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xv}$ of nitrate of silver in Oj of distilled water; add Oj of dilute hydrocyanic acid; wash and dry the precipitate.

Used in the extemporaneous preparation of Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. (DR. PATTERSON.) Dissolve separately in distilled water, equal weights of iodide of potassium and nitrate of silver; mix the solutions, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

Use. Similar to that of nitrate of silver; particularly in hooping-cough.

ARGENTI NITRAS. *U. S., L., E.* [Argenti Nitras Fusum, *D.*] *Lunar Caustic.* Dissolve $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$ of silver in a mixture of $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{v}$ of nitric acid and $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$ of distilled water, on a sand-bath. Evaporate the solution to dryness, fuse, and pour into suitable moulds. [The crystals may be procured by concentrating the solution, so that they may form on cooling.]—Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to gr. iij.

Med. Prop. Tonic, antispasmodic; externally, stimulant and escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels; also as an astringent lotion and injection.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. (MR. LANE.) To a solution of $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$ of nitrate of silver, add a solution of $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$ hydrate of potassa; wash the precipitate well, and dry it in the shade with a moderate heat.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. j, two and three times a day.

Use. In gastralgia, &c.

ARMORACIA. *U. S., L., E.* *Horseradish.* The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and externally rubefacient.

Use. In enfeebled dropsy.

ARNICA. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Leopard's Bane.* The root and herb of *Arnica montana*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, &c.

ARUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Dragon-root. Indian turnip.* The cornus of Arum triphyllum.

Med. Prop. When fresh, very acrid and stimulating; increases the secretions.

Use. In asthma, pertussis, chronic rheumatism, &c.

ASARUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Canada Snake-root. Wild Ginger.* The root of Asarum Canadense.

Med. Prop. An aromatic stimulant tonic; used as a substitute for Serpentaria.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Pleurisy-root.* The root of Asclepias tuberosa.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Use. In pectoral affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

ASSAFÆTIDA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The concrete juice of the root of Ferula Assafœtida.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, expectorant, and emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, convulsions, whooping-cough, chronic coughs, &c.

AURANTII CORTEX. *U. S.* *Orange Peel.* The outer rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris, or C. Aurantium.

Med. Prop. Aromatic.

Use. In flavouring unpleasant infusions and decoctions.

AURI PULVIS. *P.* Triturate gold-leaf with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potassa, and wash out the latter with boiling water.—Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ th to gr. j; or, applied in frictions to the tongue.

Use. In chronic syphilitic affections.

AURI[TER]-CHLORIDUM. *P.* Dissolve gold in 3 parts of nitromuriatic acid; evaporate till vapours of chlorine begin to appear, and set aside to crystallize.—Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ th to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a grain.

Med. Prop. Very similar to those of corrosive sublimate.

Use. In syphilis.

AURO-CHLORIDUM SODII. *P. Soda-Muriate of Gold.* Dissolve 85 parts chloride of gold, and 16 chloride of sodium in a little water; concentrate by evaporation, that crystals may form as it cools.—Dose, as the last. Both require to be cautiously administered.

Use. As the last.

AURI IODIDUM. *P.* To a solution of chloride of gold, add a solution of iodide of potassium, as long as it occasions a precipitate. Wash with alcohol, and dry by a gentle heat.—Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain.

Use. As the preceding.

AURI OXIDUM. *P. Teroxide of Gold, or Auric Acid.* To a solution of 1 part chloride of gold in 40 of distilled water, add 4 parts of fresh calcined magnesia. Boil together, and wash the sediment with distilled water, then with pure nitric acid, diluted with 20 parts of water. Dry it in the shade.—Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

AVENÆ FARINA. *U. S.* [*Avena, L., E.; Avena Sativa, D.*] *Oatmeal.* Meal prepared from the seeds of *Avena sativa*.

Med. Prop. Nutritive, emollient.

Use. As a diet for the sick.

AZEDARACH. *U. S. (Sec.)* The bark of the root of *Melia Azedarach*.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic, cathartic, and emetic.

Use. Chiefly to expel worms.

BALNEÆ MEDICATÆ. Baths of cold or heated water, vapour, and heated air are used medicinally. The following are the temperatures at which they are usually applied:—Water, cold, 50° to 75° F.; temperate, 75° to 85°; tepid, 85° to 92°; warm, 92° to 98°; hot, 98° to 112°. Vapour, if breathed, tepid, 90° to 100°; warm, 100 to 110°; hot, 110 to 130°: if not breathed, tepid, 96° to 106°; warm, 106° to 120°; hot, 120° to 160°. Hot air, as a sudorific, 85° to 100°; as a stimulant, 100° to

130°. Water (usually warm), vapour, and heated air are often *medicated* by being charged with the active principles of different herbs and other drugs. There are various contrivances for applying them either generally or locally. Dr. Serres suggests the following simple plan of applying hot vapour:—A lump of quick lime, wrapped in a wet cloth, and covered with a dry one, is placed on each side of the patient in bed, and allowed to remain until perspiration is established.

BALNEUM ACIDUM. *DR. SCOTT'S Nitro-Muriatic Bath.* Proper proportions for sponging, or a foot-bath, f̄ij to a gallon of water, at 90°; for a general bath, f̄j to the gallon. Wooden vessels only should be used.

Med. Prop. Stimulant to the liver.

Use. In hepatitis and syphilis.

BALNEUM FURFURIS. *Bran Bath.* Boil lbiv of bran in Cong. j of water, and add it to the bath, which should be at 90°.

Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. Chiefly in cutaneous eruptions.

BALNEUM SULPHUROSUM. *Sulphur Bath.* The fumes of burning sulphur (℥ss at a time), are used in the cure of itch, &c. The patient should avoid breathing the fumes.

BALNEUM SULPHURATUM. *Fr. H.* Liver of sulphur (Sulphuret of Potassium) ℥jss to ℥iv, warm water Cong. xxv to l; a small quantity of sulphuric or muriatic acid may be added.

Med. Prop. Those of the natural sulphur waters.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and chronic skin diseases.

BARI CHLORIDUM. *U. S., L.* [Barytæ Murias, *E., D.*] Dissolve lbj of carbonate of baryta in f̄xij of muriatic acid, diluted with Oij of water; apply gentle heat; filter and evaporate to form crystals.

Med. Prop. Deobstruent and alterative.

Use. Chiefly in scrofula, chronic ophthalmia, and diseases of the skin.

BARI IODIDUM. (MAGENDIE.) Heat a fresh solution of iodide of iron with excess of carbonate of baryta; filter, and evaporate to

dryness. Re-dissolve and crystallize. (The *Bromide* is made in a similar manner.)

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In scrofula, morbid growths, hypertrophy, chronic skin diseases, &c.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS. *U. S., L., E.* Occurs native. May be made artificially by precipitating the nitrate or muriate, by a carbonated alkali.

Use. Not employed in medicine. In pharmacy, for making the chloride.

BARYTÆ NITRAS. Dissolve the carbonate in nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve, and crystallize.

BELLADONNA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Deadly Nightshade.* The leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Use. In neuralgia, hooping-cough, epilepsy, mania, amaurosis, &c.

BENZOINUM. *U. S., L., E.* [*Styrax Benzoin, D.*] *Gum Benzoin.* The concrete juice of *Styrax Benzoin*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and expectorant.

Use. Chiefly for obtaining its acid.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS. *U. S., D.* [*Bismuthi Trisnitrates, L.; Bismuthum Album, E.*] *Subnitrate, or White Oxide of Bismuth. Magistery of Bismuth.* Dissolve ʒj of pure bismuth in fʒjss of nitric acid, diluted with fʒj of water. Pour the clear solution into Oij of distilled water; collect the precipitate; wash it with distilled water, and dry by a gentle heat.—Dose, 5 to 15 grs., in pyrosis and gastrodynia.

BROMINUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* Procured from the bittern of seawater, or certain brine springs, by first passing chlorine through it, and then agitating it with ether. Next, add the ethereal solution of bromine to a concentrated solution of caustic potassa; finally, decompose the bromide of potassium by sulphuric acid and the peroxide of manganese.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to those of Iodine.

CALAMUS. *U. S. (Sec.) Sweet Flag.* The rhizoma of *Acorus calamus*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and aromatic.

Use. As a carminative, in colic, &c.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *U. S., L.* [*Calcis Murias, E., D.*] Prepared by saturating muriatic acid with chalk or marble, evaporating, and drying at a red heat.

Med. Prop. and Use. See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. *D.* To 5 parts of solution of muriate of lime, add a solution of 3 parts of carbonate of soda in 4 parts of distilled water. Wash, collect, and dry the precipitate.

Med. Prop. and Use. As those of *Creta Præparata*.—When properly made, it is a very pure carbonate of lime, in a finely divided state.

CALCIS HYDRAS. *L.* *Slaked Lime.* Fresh lime sprinkled with water till it falls into powder.

Use. To form chlorinated lime, or bleaching powder.

CALCIS MURIAS. See *Calcii Chloridum*.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. *D.* Digest 1 part of calcined and powdered bones, with 2 of dilute muriatic acid and 2 of water, for 12 hours, and filter the liquor; then add q. s. of aqua ammoniæ; wash and dry the precipitate.

Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss, in rickets, &c. An excellent basis for tooth-powders.

CALCIS SULPHURETUM. *P.* Sulphur \mathfrak{z} x, slaked lime \mathfrak{z} xxx, water Oijss; boil together till a portion dropped on a cold surface becomes solid; pour it on a marble slab, and, when solidified, break it up, and keep in well-closed vessels.

CALX. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Lime. Quick Lime.* Lime recently prepared by calcining the carbonate.

Med. Prop. Externally, escharotic.

Use. See *Liquor Calcis*.

CALX CHLORINATA. *U. S., L., E.* *Chloride of Lime. Bleaching Powder.* (Hypochlorite of Lime.) Pass chlorine gas into a vessel, or chamber in which slaked lime is thinly spread, till the latter is thoroughly saturated.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a disinfectant. Employed also for bleaching.

CALOMELAS. See Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite.

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUM. *D.* Precipitate a clear solution of nitrate of mercury with a solution of chloride of sodium. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, as long as the washings are affected by liquor potassæ, and dry it.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite.

CALUMBA. *L.* See Colomba.

CAMPHORA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Camphor.* The conerete substance derived, by heat, from *Laurus Camphora*, and purified by sublimation. [Sumatra, or Borneo Camphor is derived from the *Dryobalanops Camphora*, in which it exists in conerete masses.]

Med. Prop. Nareotic, sedative, diaphoretic; externally, anodyne.
Use. In low forms of fever, in rheumatism, after-pains, &c.

CANELLA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Canella Alba, D.*] The bark of *Canella alba*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, tonic, and aromatic.

Use. Chiefly as an ingredient in *hiera picra*.

CANNA. *E.* *Canna Starch.* (*Tous les mois.*) Feeula of a species of *Canna*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of arrow-root (*Maranta*).

CANTHARIS. *U. S., L., E.* [*C. Vesicatoria, D.*] *Spanish Flies.*

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue; externally, escharotic.

Use. In passive dropsies, and chronic amenorrhœa of an enfeebled character; also in the form of cerate, for blisters.

CANTHARIS VITTATA. *U. S.* *Potato Flies.*

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the preceding.—There are several other species possessing similar properties.

CANTHARIDINA. *P.* *Cantharidin.* Exhaust powder of can-

tharides with strong alcohol by percolation; distil off the spirit from the filtered tincture, and leave the residue to deposit crystals, which may be purified by dissolving them in boiling alcohol, digesting with animal charcoal, filtering the hot solution, and crystallizing by cooling. This is the active principle of cantharides.

CAPSICUM. *U. S., L.* [*Capsicum Annuum, D.*] *Cayenne Pepper.* The fruit of *Capsicum annuum*.

CARBO ANIMALIS. *U. S., L., E.* *Animal Charcoal.* *Bone-black. Ivory-black.* Obtained by burning bones (or flesh, *L.*), in close vessels.

Use. As a decolorizing agent in making pharmaceutical preparations.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. *U. S., L., E.* Hydrochloric acid and water, each, f̄xij, mix, and pour it gradually on lbj of bone-black; digest for two days with a gentle heat, stirring frequently. Set aside, pour off the liquor, wash the charcoal frequently, until entirely free from acid, and then dry it.

Use. The same as the preceding.

CARBO LIGNI. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Charcoal.* Prepared by burning wood in close vessels.

Med. Prop. Antiseptic, and absorbent.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with fœtid eructations, in constipations, nausea of pregnancy, and as a poultice to gangrenous and fœtid ulcers.

CARBONIS BISULPHURETUM. *Sulphuret, or Bisulphuret of Carbon.* Heat iron pyrites with one-fifth its weight of dry charcoal, in a stone retort, furnished with a glass tube dipping in water. Separate the sulphuret which collects at the bottom of the water, and carefully re-distil it from chloride of calcium. Or pass the vapour of sulphur over charcoal, heated to redness, in a porcelain tube.—Dose, as a sudorific in rheumatism, 2 or 3 drops, gradually increased.

Use. Externally, in liniment, for rheumatic pains. It is also

dropped (40 or 50 drops) on the part, to promote the reduction of strangulated hernia. (KRIMER.)

CARBONIS TER-CHLORIDUM. What is sold as *Terchloride of Carbon* appears to be an alcoholic solution of chloroform.

CARDAMOMUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Amomum Cardamomum, *D.*] *Cardamom Seeds.* The fruit of *Alpinea Cardamomum*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic.

Use. As a stomachic, and carminative; chiefly as an adjuvant.

CAROTA. *U. S. (Sec.) Wild Carrot Seed.* [Dauci Radix, *L., E.* *Garden Carrot Root.*] Products of the *Daucus Carota*.

Med. Prop. Diuretic, and slightly excitant.

Use. In dropsy; the fresh root grated, as a poultice in foul ulcers.

CARRAGEEN. See Chondrus.

CARUM. *U. S.* [Carui, *L., E.*; Carum Carui, *D.*] *Caraway Seeds.* The fruit of *Carum Carui*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the aromatic seeds generally.

CARYOPHYLLUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Cloves.* The unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Stimulant, aromatic, and carminative;—in nausea, &c.

CASCARILLA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Cascarilla.* The bark of *Croton Eleutheria*. (*C. Cascarilla, D.*)

Med. Prop. Stimulant tonic.

Use. Chiefly as an adjuvant to other bitter tonics, as cinchona, &c.

CASSIA FISTULA. *U. S.* [Pulpa, *L., E., D.*] The fruit of the *Cassia Fistula*.

Med. Prop. Laxative.

Use. Chiefly in combination with other laxatives.

CASSIA MARILANDICA. *U. S.* *American Senna.* The leaves of *Cassia Marilandica*.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as those of *Senna*.

CASTOREUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* A peculiar concrete substance obtained from the præputial follicles of Castor fiber or beaver.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, amenorrhœa, and typhoid diseases.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. *D. Simple Poultice.* Oatmeal, 2 parts, flaxseed meal, 1 part, mixed with boiling water, q. s.—The simple flaxseed poultice, made by mixing the ground flaxseed with boiling water, and the common bread-and-milk poultice, made by heating together fresh milk and the crumb of bread, are equally good emollient cataplasms. Fresh lard or olive oil incorporated with the poultice, preserves its softness. To be used warm.

Med. Prop. and Use. Emollient; to relieve local inflammations; and to hasten suppuration.

CATAPLASMA ACETI. *Vinegar Poultice.* Oatmeal, or bread crumb, with vinegar.

Use. Applied cold, for sprains, &c.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. *Alum Poultice.* Alum ʒj, whites of two eggs. Agitate together till a coagulum is formed. The *Alum Curd* is commonly made by rubbing up the whites of eggs briskly with a lump of alum.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. Applied, between fine linen, to inflamed eyes, and also to chilblains.

CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. *P.* Poppy-heads ʒj, dried henbane ʒij, water ʒxxiv. Boil, strain, and add to the liquor q. s. of emollient meals (see *Farinæ Emollientes*) to form a poultice.

Or, simple poultice ʒxvj, wine of opium ʒj.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and emollient.

Use. To relieve local pains.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI. *D. Charcoal Poultice.* Charcoal powder incorporated with q. s. of simple poultice.

Use. An excellent application to foul and gangrenous ulcers.

CATAPLASMI CONII. *L., D. Hemlock Poultice.* Extract of hemlock ʒij, water Oj, ground flaxseed q. s.—*D.* directs a decoction

of $\bar{3}j$ dried hemlock leaves in Ojss water, boiled down to Oj, to be thickened with the powdered leaves.

Med. Prop. Anodyne.

Use. In painful uleers; recommended in cancerous sores.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. *D.* *Carrot Poultice.* Carrots boiled till soft, and bruised. (Simply emollient.) The fresh root grated forms a slightly stimulating poultice.

Use. In flabby and foul uleers.

CATAPLASMA DIGITALIS. *L.* (MR. ALLARD.) A strong decoction of foxglove leaves, with bread crumb or flaxseed meal.

CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS. *E. H.* Barley-meal $\bar{3}vj$, fresh hemlock $\bar{3}ij$, vinegar q. s. Boil, and add sal-ammoniac $\bar{3}ss$.—*F. H.*, the same, with addition of acetate of lead $\bar{3}ij$.

Med. Prop. Discutient.

Use. To chronic swellings, and indolent tumours.

CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS. Fresh wort thickened with oatmeal, and a spoonful of yeast added.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the following.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. *L.* [Cataplasma Cerevisiæ, *D.*] *Yeast Cataplasma.* Flour $\bar{1}bj$, yeast Oss. Mix, and apply a gentle heat till it begins to rise.

Med. Prop. Slightly stimulant, and antiseptic.

Use. To foul and flabby uleers.

CATAPLASMA HUMULI. *Hop Poultice.* Hops softened with hot water.

Med. Prop. and Use. Anodyne and emollient; to relieve local pains, as in rheumatism, &c.

CATAPLASMA LINI. *L.* *Flaxseed Poultice.* See Cataplasma Simplex.

CATAPLASMA PANIS. See Cataplasma Simplex.

CATAPLASMA PLUMBI (*vel* GOULARDI). Goulard water Oj, bread crumb q. s. Mix together.

Med. Prop. Sedative, and astringent.

Use. In sprains, local inflammations, bruises, &c.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. *L., D. Mustard Poultice, Sinapism.*

Ground flaxseed and flour of black mustard, of each, lbss, hot vinegar q. s. [Warm water is superior to vinegar.]

Med. Prop. Rubefacient and vesicant.

Use. To arouse the system when in a depressed state; to produce revulsion to the surface, and to allay spasm.

CATAPLASMA STIMULANS. (DR. HUGH SMITH.) Rye flour lbj, old yeast ℥iv, common salt ℥ij.

Use. As a local stimulant to ill-conditioned ulcers.

CATAPLASMA TONICUM. GERM. H. Powdered Peruvian bark ℥j, charcoal ℥j, camphor ℥jss, oil of turpentine q. s.

Prop. Stimulant, and antiseptic.

CATAPLASMA ULMI. *Slippery Elm Poultice.* The powdered bark of *Ulmus fulva* mixed with boiling water.

Med. Prop. and Use. Emollient;—in inflammations of the skin.

CATARIA. *U. S. (Sec.) Catnep.* The leaves of *Nepeta Cataria*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Tonic and excitant;—in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and infantile colic.

CATECHU. *U. S., L., E., D.* The extract of the wood of *Acacia Catechu*.

Med. Prop. A pure astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery; locally, for spongy gums, elongation of the uvula, and epistaxis.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. See *Antimonii Chloridum*.

CAUSTICUM AUREUM. (RECAMIER.) Chloride of gold gr. v, nitro-muriatic acid ℥j; dissolve.

CAUSTICUM ZINCI. (DR. CAUQUOIN'S CAUSTICS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.) Mix one part chloride of zinc with two, three, and four parts of wheat flour, and water q. s. to form a paste. Form it into cakes or wafers of a line to four lines in thickness, according to circumstances.

Used in lupus, nævi, cancers, &c.; to remain on the part for 24 hours, then to be gently removed, and the part covered with a poultice.

CENTAURIUM. *L., E., D. European Centaury.* The flowering tops of *Erythrœa Centaurium*.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the apyrexia of fevers.

CERA ALBA. CERA FLAVA. *U. S., L., E., D. White and Yellow Wax.*

Use. Chiefly in pharmacy, for making cerates and plasters.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. *L., D. Yeast.*

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antiseptic.

Use. Chiefly to form the *yeast poultice*.

CETACEUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Spermaceti.* A peculiar concrete substance obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. In pharmacy, to form cerates and ointments.

CETRARIA. *U. S., L., E. [Lichen Islandicus, D.] Iceland Moss.*

Med. Prop. Demulcent, tonic, and nutritious.

Use. In chronic catarrhs, chronic dysentery, and in convalescence.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. *L. See Ceratum Zinci Carbonatis.*

CERATUM CALOMELANOS. Calomel ℥j, spermaceti cerate ℥iv.

Use. In cutaneous diseases.

CERATUM CAMPHORATUM. *Pommade du frère Cosme.* Olive oil ℥xvj, yellow wax ℥viij; melt together, and add camphor ℥j; stir till it begins to thicken.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and emollient.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. *U. S. [Emplastrum Cantharidis, L., E., D.] Emplastrum Epispasticum. Blistering Plaster.* Melt together yellow wax, resin, and lard, each, ℥viij; add ℔j finely powdered cantharides; stir constantly till cool.

Med. Prop. Vesicant.

Use. For spreading blisters.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. *L. See Unguentum Cantharidis.*

CERATUM CETACEI. *U. S., L. [Ceratum Simplex, E.; Unguentum*

Cetacei, *D.*] Spermaceti $\bar{3}j$, white wax $\bar{3}iij$; melt together; then add olive oil $f\bar{3}vj$, previously heated, and stir the mixture till cool.

Med. Prop. Emollient, and cooling.

Use. To abraded surfaces, and to blisters.

CERATUM CINNABARIS. ALIBERT'S *Anti-herpetic Cerate*. Vermilion $\bar{3}j$, camphor $\bar{3}j$, cerate $\bar{3}j$.

Use. In obstinate herpetic eruptions.

CERATUM COSMETICUM. *Pommade en crème*. Oil of almonds $\bar{3}iv$, white wax $\bar{3}iij$, spermaceti $\bar{3}iij$, rose water $\bar{3}iij$, tincture of balsam of Mecca $\bar{3}ij$; mix.

Med. Prop. Emollient, and cooling.

Use. An agreeable application to chapped lips and hands.

CERATUM CROTONIS. (M. CAVENTOU.) Melt $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of lard with half a part of wax, and when nearly cold, mix with it one part of croton oil.

Med. Prop. Rubefacient, and vesicant.

Use. As a counter-irritant.

CERATUM GALENI. *P. Cold Cream*. White wax $\bar{3}iv$, oil of almonds $\bar{3}xvj$; melt, and gradually add in $\bar{3}xij$ of rose water, stirring till cold.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as Ceratum Cosmeticum.

CERATUM GOULARDI. See Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. *L.* Strong mercurial ointment $\bar{3}iv$, soap cerate $\bar{3}iv$, camphor $\bar{3}j$; mix.

Med. Prop. Discutient.

Use. To indolent tumours.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. *U. S.* [Ceratum Plumbi Compositum, *L.*] *Goulard's Cerate*. White wax $\bar{3}iv$, olive oil $f\bar{3}viij$. Melt together; remove from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add solution of subacetate of lead $f\bar{3}ijss$; stir till cool, and lastly add camphor $\bar{3}ss$, dissolved in olive oil $f\bar{3}j$.

Med. Prop. Cooling, sedative, and astringent.

Use. In cutaneous eruptions, and to blisters indisposed to heal.

CERATUM RESINÆ. *U. S., L.* [Unguentum Resinosum, *E.*; Unguentum Resinæ Albæ, *D.*] *Resin Cerate. Basilicon Ointment.* Resin \bar{z} v, yellow wax \bar{z} ij, lard \bar{z} viiij. Melt together; strain while warm, through linen, and stir till cool.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulating.

Use. To indolent ulcers, especially those resulting from burns.

CERATUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM. *U. S. Deshler's Salve.* Melt together resin, suet, and yellow wax, each \bar{f} bj, turpentine \bar{f} bss, flaxseed oil Oss; strain through linen, and stir till cold.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the preceding.

CERATUM ROSATUM. *P. Lip Salve.* Oil of almonds \bar{z} ij, white wax \bar{z} j, alkanet root \bar{z} j. Melt, and digest till coloured sufficiently; then strain, and add 6 drops of otto of roses.

CERATUM RUBRUM. Yellow wax and lard, each \bar{f} bss, resin \bar{z} ss, red sulphuret of mercury gr. xvj. Mix.

Use. As a common dressing.

CERATUM SABINÆ. *U. S., L., E.* [Unguentum Sabinæ, *D.*] *Savine Cerate.* Savine, in powder, \bar{z} ij, to be mixed with \bar{f} bj of resin cerate. [The Br. Phars. direct fresh savine leaves to be boiled with lard and wax.]

Used for maintaining the discharge from blisters.

CERATUM SAPONIS. *U. S., L.* Solution of subacetate of lead Oij, soap \bar{z} vj, white wax \bar{z} x, olive oil Oj. Boil gently the solution of the subacetate with the soap, to the consistence of honey; heat in a water-bath till the moisture is dissipated; lastly, add the wax, previously melted with the oil, and mix.

Med. Prop. Resolvent, and sedative.

Use. To scrofulous tumours, and as a dressing over fractured limbs.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. *U. S.* [Ceratum, *L.*] *Simple Cerate.* Lard \bar{z} viiij, white wax \bar{z} iv. Melt together, and stir constantly till cool.—*L.* directs olive oil \bar{f} \bar{z} iv to be added to melted wax \bar{z} iv.

Med. Prop. Emollient, and cooling.

Use. To inflamed or abraded surfaces; also as a dressing for blisters.

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS. *U. S.* [Ceratum Calaminæ, *L.*, *E.*; Unguentum Calaminæ, *D.*] *Turner's Cerate.* Prepared carbonate of zine and yellow wax, each ℥ss, lard ℥ij. Melt the wax and lard together, and as the mixture thickens on cooling, add the carbonate of zine, and stir constantly till cold.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and desiccative.

Use. In cutaneous diseases, and to abraded surfaces.

CEREI *vel* CEREOLI. *Bougies* are made by dipping strips of soft linen cloth, rather wider at one end than at the other, into certain emplastic or elastic compositions, folding them up closely, and rolling them firmly on a smooth slab. For elastic bougies, pieces of catgut, bundles of thread, &c., are sometimes used. The following are some of the compositions held in most repute:—

1. BELL'S. Lead plaster ℥iv, yellow wax ℥jss, olive oil ℥ij.
2. HUNTER'S. Olive oil ℥ij, yellow wax ℥j, red lead ℥jss; boil together over a slow fire till combined.
3. SWEDIAUR'S *white*. White wax ℥j, spermaceti ℥ij, acetate of lead from ℥ij to ℥j; boil together slowly.
4. St. B. H., *red*. Wax ℥j, Chian turpentine ℥iv; melt together, and add vermilion ℥j. To be well stirred.
5. PIDERIT'S *wax*. Yellow wax 6 parts, olive oil 1 part.
6. GOULARD'S. Yellow wax, melted and mixed by stirring with from $\frac{1}{2}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ d of Goulard's extract of lead.—*Prus. Ph.*, ℥ij of Goulard's extract to ℥vj of yellow wax.
7. FALK'S *mercurial*. Mercurial plaster ℥j, turpentine ℥ss, powdered shell-lae gr. xv, calomel ℥j, red oxide of mercury ℥j.
8. SHARP'S. Lead plaster ℥ij, Burgundy pitch ℥ij, prepared antimony (sulphuret) ℥ss; mix, and add quicksilver ℥j, triturated with oil of sulphur q. s.
9. DR. REECE. Lead plaster, tar, and powdered belladonna, spread on linen.

10. *Elastic.* Boiled linseed oil ℥xij , amber ℥iv , oil of turpentine ℥iv , caoutchouc ℥v ; this varnish is repeatedly applied to the web.

CEREVISIA ABIETINA. (DR. WOOD.) *Spruce Beer.* Essence of spruce Oss, pimento and ginger, bruised, each ℥v , hops ℥v , water Cong. ijj ; boil for 5 or 10 minutes, strain, add Cong. xj of warm water, yeast Oj, molasses Ovj. Let it ferment for 24 hours.

CEREVISIA DIURETICA. E. H. Mustard seed (whole) ℥viiij , juniper leaves ℥viiij , wild carrot seed ℥iiij , wormwood ℥ij , new small ale Cong. x .

Med. Prop. Diuretic.

Use. As a drink in dropsies.

CEREVISIA PICIS. (DUHAMEL.) *Tar Beer.* Bran Oij, tar Oj, honey Oss, water Ovj; mix them in an earthen vessel, and simmer over a slow fire for 3 hours; when cool, add yeast Oss, and let it work for 30 hours, and strain.—Dose, a wineglassful before meals.

Use. In bronchial affections, and incipient phthisis.

CEREVISIA ZINGIBERIS. (DONOVAN.) *Ginger Beer.* Infuse ℥ijss of bruised ginger in Cong. iv of boiling water. When cool, strain, and add ℔iv of white sugar, Oss of solid yeast, and ℥ij of cream of tartar. Ferment in a warm situation, and when the fermentation subsides, rack off the clear liquor, and return it into the cooler, previously cleansed. In a day or two, bottle it.

Use. An agreeable stomachic drink.

CHARTA ANTIRHEUMATICA. (M. BERG.) Euphorbium 30 parts, cantharides 15 parts, alcohol 150 parts; digest 8 days, filter and add black resin 50 parts, turpentine 50 parts. Thin paper is to be brushed over 2 or 3 times with this varnish. (To be applied, gently heated, over the part.)

The following is said to resemble *Poor Man's Plaster*:—Black resin 3 parts, tar 2 parts, yellow wax 1 part. To be melted and spread upon paper.

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

Use. As a mild irritant and revulsive.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA CUM CANTHARIDE. *For keeping blisters open.* White wax ʒj, spermaceti ʒiij, olive oil ʒiv, turpentine ʒj, cantharides from ʒj to ʒiv, water ʒx; boil slowly in a tinned vessel for 2 hours, constantly stirring, and filter through flannel. To be spread upon paper.

CHARTA PRO FONTICULIS. (SOUBEIRAN.) *Issue Paper.* White wax 10 parts, spermaceti 5, elemi 5, turpentine 6; melt over a slow fire, and strain. To be spread on paper by a proper machine.

CHENOPODIUM. *U. S.* *Wormseed.* The fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

Use. To destroy lumbrici in children.

CHIMAPHILA. *U. S., L.* [*Pyrola, E.*; *Pyrola Umbellata, D.*] *Pipsissewa.* The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, alterative, astringent, and reputed diuretic.

Use. In serofula, and disorders of the bladder.

CHLORINIUM. *Chlorine Gas* may be procured by gently heating hydrochloric acid with half its weight of black oxide of manganese, in a flask or retort.

CHLOROFORMUM. *Chloroform.* Distil together chloride of lime 1 part, water 3 parts, and alcohol 3 parts, placed in a capacious retort, into a refrigerated receiver. The heavy oily fluid (chloroform) is separated from the water, and may be rectified by re-distilling with oil of vitriol.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic.

Use. In severe neuralgia, and by inhalation as an anæsthetic.

CHOCOLATA. *Chocolate.* The nuts are picked, slightly roasted to loosen the envelopes, broken, winnowed and cleansed, again heated and ground in a mill. The powder is then beaten to a paste in a warm iron mortar, and mixed with sugar.

Med. Prop. Nutritious, and demulcent.

CHOCOLAT DE SANTÉ. *P.* 90 pounds each, of the richer and infe-

rior kinds of cacao (Cacao Caraque and Maragnan), treated as above, with 160 pounds of sugar, and 1 ounce of cinnamon.

CHOCOLATA MARTIS. (TROUSSEAU.) Spanish Chocolate \bar{z} xvj, subcarbonate of iron \bar{z} ss. Triturate on a warm slab, and divide into cakes of \bar{z} j, each. Some direct levigated filings of iron.

Med. Prop. Chalybeate, and nutritious.

Use. In amenorrhœa, chlorosis, anæmia, dyspepsia, &c.

CHOCOLATA CUM SALEP. To \bar{z} xvj of prepared chocolate add \bar{z} ss of powdered salep. Arrow-root and tapioca are mixed with chocolate in the same proportion. A mixture very similar to the foregoing constitutes the *Rachohout des Arabes*, much used by invalids.

CHONDRUS. *U. S. (Sec.) Irish Moss. Carrageen.* Chondrus crispus.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and nutritious.

Use. Chiefly as an article of diet.

CIMICIFUGA. *U. S. (Sec.) Black Snake-root. Cohosh.* The root of Cimicifuga racemosa.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and emmenagogue.

Use. Chiefly in chorea, and rheumatism.

CINCHONA. *U. S., L., E., D. Peruvian Bark.* The bark of different species of Cinchona, derived from the western coast of South America.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and antiperiodic.

Use. In low forms of disease, and in all intermittent and remittent disorders.

CINCHONIA. Cinchonine is procured from the *Gray Bark* (*C. pallida*), in the same manner as Quinia.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Quinia.

CINCHONIÆ DISULPHAS. As Quiniæ Disulphas.

CINNAMOMUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* [*Cassia Cortex, E.; Cassia, D.*] The bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, and of *C. aromaticum.* (*Nees.*)

Med. Prop. Aromatic, and astringent.

Use. As an adjuvant, in diarrhoea and dysentery.

COCCULUS. *E.* [Cocculus Suberosus, *D.*] *Cocculus Indicus.*

Fruit of Anamirta Cocculus.

Prop. Stimulant, narcotic, and poisonous;—not used in medicine.

COCCUS. *U. S.* [Cocci, *L., E.*; Cocceus Cacti, *D.*] *Cochineal.*

Use. To impart a fine red colour.

CODEIA. This alkaloid is left in the solution, when ammonia is added to ordinary muriate of morphia, and it is obtained by evaporating the residual liquor, crystallizing, treating the salt with liquor potassæ, dissolving the precipitate in ether, and evaporating.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, with an apparent tendency to the sympathetic nerve.

COLCHICI RADIX et SEMEN. *U. S.* [Colehieii Cormus, *L., E.*; Colehieum Autumnale. Bulbus, *D.*; Colehieii Semina, *L., E.*; Colehieum Autumnale. Semina, *D.*] The cormus and seeds of Colehieum autumnale, or Meadow saffron.

Med. Prop. Sedative, narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic.

Use. Chiefly in gout, and rheumatism; also in dropsies, and diseases of the circulatory system.

COLCHICINIA. *The active principle of Colchicum.* Digest colehieum seeds in boiling alcohol, precipitate by magnesia, treat the precipitate with boiling alcohol, and evaporate the filtered solution.

COLLUTORIA. *Mouth-washes.* They are of a thicker consistence than gargles, and are prepared extemporaneously.

COLLYRIA. *Eye-waters.* *Aquæ Ophthalmicæ.* These are noticed under other heads.

COLLYRIUM ACIDUM. (KRIMER.) *For removing particles of iron from the eye.* Muriatic acid ℞xx, mucilage ℥j, rose-water ℥ij.

COLOCYNTHIS. *U. S., L., E.* [Cucumis Colocynthis, *D.*] The fruit of Cucumis Colocynthis, deprived of its rind.

Med. Prop. and Use. A hydragogue, drastic cathartic.

COLOMBA. *U. S., D.* [Calumba, *L., E.*] Root of Cocculus palmatus.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery, &c.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. *L.* [Conserva Amygdalæ, *E.*] Sweet almonds, blanched, ℥viij, powdered gum Arabic ℥j, white sugar ℥iv. Beat together to a uniform mass.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. *U. S., L., D.* [Electuarium Aromaticum, *E.*] Aromatic powder ℥vss, powdered saffron ℥ss; to be rubbed together. Then add syrup of orange peel ℥vj, clarified honey ℥ij, and beat them together till thoroughly mixed.

Use. An agreeable aromatic vehicle for other medicines.

CONFECTIO AURANTII CORTICIS. *U. S.* [Confectio Aurantii, *L.*; Conserva Aurantii, *E.*] Fresh orange peel, grated, lbj, white sugar lbij; beat together till thoroughly mixed.

Use. As a pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. *L.* Cassia pulp lbss, manna ℥ij, tamarind pulp ℥j, syrup of roses ℥viij. Dissolve the bruised manna in the syrup, add the pulps, and evaporate to a due consistence.

Use. Same as the preceding.

CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ. *St. B. H.* Powdered yellow bark ℥vj, powdered ginger ℥ss, treacle ℥ijss.—Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as those of Cinchona.

CONFECTIO CONII. (DR. OSBORNE.) Fresh hemlock leaves, beaten up with an equal weight of treacle. Dr. O. proposes to prepare other narcotic plants in the same manner.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Conium.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. *Mithridate.* It consisted of 45 ingredients, and contained one grain of opium in ℥ss.

CONFECTIO FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. *St. B. II.* Subearbonate of iron \bar{z} ss, treacle q. s.—Dose, \bar{z} ss.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the chalybeates generally.

CONFECTIO FERRI TARTARIZATI. *St. B. II.* Cream of tartar \bar{z} jss, tartarized iron \bar{z} ij, powdered ginger $\bar{\theta}$ j, treacle \bar{z} ijss. Dose, \bar{z} ij, three times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Chalybeate, and aromatic;—in ehlorosis, &c.

CONFECTIO JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. *St. B. II.* Powdered jalap \bar{z} ij, eream of tartar \bar{z} jss, ginger $\bar{\theta}$ j, treacle \bar{z} ijss.—Dose, \bar{z} ij.

Med. Prop. A brisk hydragogue cathartie.

CONFECTIO OPII. *U. S., L., D.* [Electuarium Opii, *E.*] Opium, in powder, \bar{z} ivss, aromatic powder \bar{z} vj, elarified honey \bar{z} xiv. Rub the opium with the aromatic powder; then beat them with the honey till thoroughly mixed.—One grain of opium is contained in about 36 grains of the confection.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Opium.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. *L., D.* [Eleetuarium Piperis, *E.*] *Ward's Paste.* Black pepper $\bar{\text{h}}$ j, eleeampane $\bar{\text{h}}$ j, fennel seed $\bar{\text{h}}$ iiij, white sugar $\bar{\text{h}}$ ij. Reduce them to a very fine powder, and keep it in a elose vessel. When required for use, mix \bar{z} vij of the powder with \bar{z} ij of honey.

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

Use. In hæmorrhoids.—Dose, \bar{z} j–ij.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ. *U. S.* [Confeetio Rosæ Gallicæ, *L.*; Conserva Rosæ, *E., D.*] Powdered red roses \bar{z} iv, refined sugar, in powder, \bar{z} xxx, elarified honey \bar{z} vj, rose water $\bar{f}\bar{z}$ viiij. Rub the roses with the rose water at a boiling heat, then add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat together till thoroughly mixed. The Br. Phars. direct the fresh roses.

Med. Prop. Slightly astringent.

Use. As a vehiele for other medicines.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. *L.* Pulp of fruit of dog-rose $\bar{\text{h}}$ j, white sugar \bar{z} xx; heat the pulp gently in an earthen vessel, gradually add the sugar, and rub together until they are incorporated.

Med. Prop. Acidulous, and refrigerant.

Use. As a vehicle.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. *L.* [Electuarium Scammonium, *E.*] Scammony ʒjss, cloves ʒvj, ginger ʒvj; powder finely, and add syrup of roses q. s.; rub together with oil of caraway fʒss. The powders are directed to be kept mixed, and the syrup and oil added when required for use.

Med. Prop. Cathartic.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. *U. S., L.* [Electuarium Sennæ, *E., D.*] *Lenitive Electuary.* Senna ʒviij, coriander seed ʒiv, bruised liquorice root ʒiij, figs lbj, pulp of prunes, pulp of tamarinds, pulp of purging cassia, each, lbss, white sugar lbjss, water Oiv. Rub the senna and coriander together, and separate 10 ounces of the powder with a sieve. Boil the residue with the figs and liquorice root, in the water, to one-half; press out the liquor, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor, by means of a water-bath, to Ojss, then add the sugar, and form a syrup. Lastly, rub the pulps with the syrup, and, having thrown in the sifted powder, beat all together till thoroughly mixed.

Med. Prop. A gentle laxative.—Dose ʒij.

CONFECTIO STANNI. *St. B. H.* Powdered tin ʒj, confection of dog-rose ʒij; mix.—Dose ʒss, every morning.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS COMPOSITA. *St. B. H.* Precipitated sulphur ʒss, cream of tartar ʒj, clarified honey ʒj; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. Cathartic;—in constipation, rheumatism, &c.

CONEIA. (GEIGER.) The active (alkaloid) principle of *Conium maculatum*, procured by distilling soft alcoholic extract of conium seeds with its weight of water, and a little caustic potash.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, poisonous.

CONII FOLIA et SEMEN. *U. S., L.* Leaves and seeds (Leaves, *E., D.*) of *Conium maculatum*.

Med. Prop. Narcotic and resolvent.

Use. As a palliative in cancer; also, as a general anodyne; externally, to cancerous sores.

CONTRAYERVA. *U. S. (Sec.)* The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In low fevers, typhoid dysentery, and diarrhœa.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS. *U. S. (Sec.) Wild Potato.*
The root of *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Med. Prop. Feebly cathartic, and diuretic.

COPAIBA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The juice of *Copaifera officinalis*, and other species of *Copaifera*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, and, in large doses, purgative; it acts also upon the mucous membranes generally.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, dysentery, &c.

COPTIS. *U. S. (Sec.) Gold Thread.* The root of *Coptis trifolia*.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and in convalescence.

CORALLIA PRÆPARATA. *Corals* are prepared as Chalk. See *Creta Præparata*.

CORIANDRUM. *U. S., L., E. [C. Sativum, D.]* The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic.

Use. Chiefly as an adjuvant.

CORNU. *L., E. [Cornua Cervina, D.] Hartshorn.* Horn of *Cervus Elaphus*.

Use. To prepare a demulcent and nutritious jelly.

CORNU USTUM. *L., D.* Burn pieces of stag's horn in an open vessel till they are perfectly white, then powder and prepare them as Chalk.* See *Creta Præparata*.

CORNUS CIRCINATA. *U. S. (Sec.) Round-leaved Dogwood.*
The bark of *Cornus circinata*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the following.

CORNUS FLORIDA. *U. S.* *Dogwood.* The bark of *Cornus Florida*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and astringent.

Use. In the apyrexia of fevers.

CORNUS SERICEA. *U. S. (Sec.) Swamp Dogwood.* The bark of *Cornus sericea*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the preceding.

COTULA. *U. S. (Sec.) May-weed.* The herb of *Anthemis Cotula*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to *Anthemis*.

CREASOTUM. *U. S., E.* [*Creasoton, L., P.*] Distil wood tar in an iron retort till white vapours appear; collect the heavy oily matter which forms the lower layer of the product, and wash it with water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid; then distil it in a glass retort (rejecting the first portions, which are chiefly *eupione*), and heat the product with a solution of potassa, at sp. gr. 1.12, shaking the mixture strongly. When it has settled, pour off the layer of *eupione* from the surface, and expose the combined potash and creasote to the air till it becomes black; then saturate with dilute sulphuric acid, pour away the watery liquid, and distil the product in glass. Repeat the treatment by exposure, potash, sulphuric acid, and distillation, three times, or oftener, till the combination of creasote and potash ceases to become coloured by the action of the air; then saturate it with concentrated phosphoric acid, and distil the creasote, rejecting the first portions. (*P.*)

Med. Prop. Irritant, narcotic, styptic, antiseptic, and escharotic.

Use. In certain irritable conditions of the stomach, in hæmatemesis; externally, in chronic skin diseases; also, to arrest hemorrhages.

CREMOR TARAXACI. (*DR. COLLIER.*) Wash fresh dandelion roots, cut them in slices, and sprinkle them with spirit of juniper; then express the juice by means of an iron press. The creamy juice will keep for a considerable time.—Dose, a tablespoonful 2 or 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as those of *Taraxacum*.

CRETA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Calcis Carbonas, D.*] *Chalk.* See the following.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. *U. S., L., E., D.* Rub chalk very fine with a little water; stir this into a large quantity of water, and when the coarse particles have subsided, pour off the supernatant turbid liquor into another vessel, and let it settle. Pour off the water, and dry the powder.

Med. Prop. Antacid, astringent, and absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa, accompanied with acidity; externally, to burns and uleers, to absorb the ichorous discharge.

CROCUS. *U. S., L., E.* [*Crocus Sativus, D.*] *Saffron.* The stigmas of *Crocus sativus*.

Med. Prop. Reputed stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

Use. Chiefly to impart colour and flavour to officinal tinctures.

CUBEBA. *U. S., D.* [*Piper Cubeba, L.; Cubebæ, E.*] The berries of *Piper Cubeba*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, aromatic, and diuretic.

Use. Chiefly in gonorrhœa, gleet, and catarrh of the bladder.

CUPRI ACETAS et DIACETAS. The *diacetate* or *subacetate* of copper (*Cupri Subacetate, U. S.; Ærugo, L., E.*), commonly called *Verdigris*, is made by the action of fermenting *marc* of grapes, or of vinegar, on sheets of copper. The *acetate* is made by dissolving *verdigris* in acetic acid, and crystallizing.

Very seldom used.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. *U. S., E., D.* [*Cupri Ammonio-sulphas, L.*] Sulphate of copper \mathfrak{z} ss, carbonate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} vj; rub together in a mortar till effervescence ceases; then wrap the mass in bibulous paper, and dry it by a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and hysteria.

CUPRI SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Blue Vitriol.* Dissolve copper in dilute sulphuric acid; evaporate, and crystallize.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and tonic; in large doses, emetic; externally, stimulant, styptic, and escharotic.

Use. In intermittent fever, and chronic diarrhoea; externally, in ophthalmia, ulcers, and mucous discharges.

CURCUMA. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E.* [C. Longa, *D.*] *Turmeric.*
The rhizoma of *Curcuma longa*.

Use. To impart colour.

CYDONIA. *L.* *Quince Seeds.* From *Cydonia vulgaris*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

CYMINUM. *L.* [Cuminum, *E.*] *Cumin Seed.* Fruit of the *Cuminum Cyminum*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the Aromatics.

DECOCTA. *Decoctions.* The roots, barks, woods, &c., require to be sliced or bruised. The purest and softest water should be used. In compound decoctions, the various ingredients should be added at different periods of the process, according to the length of time required to extract their virtues. Glass or earthenware vessels are preferable, as a general rule. When sufficiently boiled, the liquid should be strained.

DECOCTUM ADSTRINGENS. (SWEDIAUR.) Oak bark, tormentil root, pomegranate rind, of each, ℥ij, water ℔bj, milk ℔bj; boil for a quarter of an hour, adding ℥ij of cinnamon, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the Astringents generally.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. *L.* Extract of liquorice ℥vij, carbonate of potassa ℥j, aloes, myrrh, saffron, each, ℥jss, water Ojss. Boil to Oj, strain, and add compound tincture of cardamom f℥vij.—*E. and D.* direct aloes, myrrh, saffron, each, ℥j, extract of liquorice ℥ss, carbonate of potassa ℔ij, water f℥xvj. Boil to f℥xij, filter, and add compound tincture of cardamom f℥iv.

Med. Prop. A tonic, cordial cathartic, and antacid.

Use. In constipation with dyspepsia, and amenorrhœa.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ. *D.* [Mistura Althææ, *E.*] Marshmallow herb and root, dried, ℥iv, raisins, stoned, ℥ij, water Ovij. Boil

down to Ov, and strain the liquor; allow the dregs to subside, and then decant.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the mucilages and demulecents.

DECOCTUM AVENÆ. *Guy's II. Gruel.* Oatmeal $\bar{3}j$, cold water $f\bar{3}iv$; mix, and add Oij of boiling water; boil for an hour, and strain through a hair sieve.

Use. A nutritive, bland diet for the sick and convalescent.

DECOCTUM CETRARÆ. *U. S., L.* [Decoction Liehenis Islandici, *D.*] Iceland moss $\bar{3}ss$, water Ojss; boil down to Oj, and strain with compression. The bitterness is sometimes removed by first infusing the moss in boiling water for a quarter of an hour.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cetraria.

DECOCTUM CHENOPODII. (DR. WOOD.) Fresh leaves of the Chenopodium anthelminticum $\bar{3}j$, milk Oj; boil.—Dose, a wine-glassful, with some aromatic.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Chenopodium.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. *U. S., L.* [Decoction Pyrolæ, *D.*] Pipsissewa, bruised, $\bar{3}j$, water Ojss; boil down to a pint, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Chimaphila.

DECOCTUM CHONDRI. Macerate $\bar{3}ss$ of carrageen (Irish moss) for 10 minutes in cold water; remove the moss, free it from the water, and boil it in Oij of milk or water for 15 minutes, and strain. Flavour, and sweeten to the taste. *Ad libitum.*

Med. Prop. and Use. Nutritive and demulcent;—as an article of diet.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Peruvian bark, bruised, $\bar{3}j$, water Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.—*D.* directs the *pale* bark. The preparation is much improved by adding to the pint of water $\bar{3}j$ of aromatic, or dilute sulphuric acid, which more completely exhausts the bark.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cinchona.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ CUM SERPENTARIA. (SIR J. PRINGLE.) Peruvian bark $\bar{3}iij$, water Oj; boil to Oss, and infuse in the hot decoction $\bar{3}iij$ of serpentaria root.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the preceding, though more efficient.

DECOCTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. *Bat. Ph.* Colocynth pulp ʒj, water ʒviiij; boil for 10 minutes, strain, and when cool, add syrup of orange peel ʒj, ether ʒj.—Dose, ʒss 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. A drastic hydragogue cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, &c.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ. *U. S.* Dogwood bark, bruised, ʒj, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Cornus Florida*.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. *L.* Quince seeds ʒij, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and then strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent mucilage, for the eyes, skin, &c.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bittersweet stalks, bruised, ʒj, water Ojss; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Dulcamara*.

DECOCTUM ERGOTÆ. (*PEREIRA.*) Ergot ʒj, water fʒvj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain.—For three doses.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Ergota*.

DECOCTUM GEOFFROYÆ. *D.* Cabbage-tree bark, bruised, ʒj, water Oij; boil down to Oj, and to the strained liquor add ʒij of syrup of orange peel. Dose for an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

Med. Prop. and Use. A good anthelmintic.

DECOCTUM GERANII. Dried root of cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*) ʒj, water fʒxxiv; boil to fʒxvj.

Med. Prop. Astringent. The root boiled in milk is an excellent remedy for infantile cholera and diarrhœa. (*CHAPMAN.*)

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. *D.* Liquorice root ʒjss, water fʒxvj; boil for ten minutes and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. A demulcent drink; used also to flavour.

DECOCTUM GRANATI. *L.* Pomegranate rind ʒij, water Ojss; boil down to Oj.

Use. As an astringent gargle, &c.

DECOCTUM GRANATI VERMIFUGUM. [*Apozême Vermifuge, P.*]

Dried bark of pomegranate root ʒij, water ʒxxiv, boil slowly to ʒxvj, and strain. (The form used in India is ʒviij of the fresh bark boiled in Oij of water to Oij. Dose, a wineglassful repeated every half hour, or as the patient can bear it.)

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

Use. To expel tænia.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI. [*Compositum, D.; Decoetum Lignorum, E.*] Guaiac turnings ʒiij, raisins ʒij, water Ovij; boil to Ov, adding towards the end, liquorice root ʒj, sassafras ʒj; strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent; reputed alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, syphilis, &c.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. *U. S., E.* Rasped logwood ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. [*E.* directs ʒj of cinnamon to be added towards the end of the process.]

Med. Prop. A mild astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, &c.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. *U. S., L., D.* Barley Water. Pearl barley ʒij, wash it with cold water; boil it a few minutes with Oss of water; throw this away, and boil the barley with Oij of water, poured boiling hot upon it, to Oij, and strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. As a drink in fevers and inflammations, chiefly of the mucous membrane, alimentary canal, and urinary organs.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. *L., D.* Decoction of barley Oij, figs ʒijss, raisins ʒijss, liquorice root ʒv, water Oj; boil to Oij.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and gently laxative.

DECOCTUM JUNIPERI COMPOSITUM. *St. B. H.* Juniper berries ʒij, cream of tartar ʒiij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add comp. spirit of juniper fʒij.

Med. Prop. Diuretic and refrigerant.

Use. As a drink in dropsies.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM. *Lisbon Diet Drink.* The Decoc. Sarzæ Comp. is now substituted for it.

DECOCTUM MALTI. (SWEDIAUR.) Ground malt $\bar{3}$ vj, water $\bar{1}$ bv; boil to $\bar{1}$ biv, and strain.— $\bar{3}$ ij of lemon syrup may be added.

Med. Prop. Tonic and demulcent.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. *L.* Dried mallows $\bar{3}$ j, chamomile flowers $\bar{3}$ ss, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain.

Use. For fomentations and enemata.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. *E., D.* Mezereon in chips, $\bar{3}$ ij, liquorice root $\bar{3}$ ss, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Mezereum.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. *L., E., D.* Poppy-heads (without the seeds) $\bar{3}$ iv, water Oiv [*E.* Oij; *D.* Oij]; boil 15 minutes, and strain.

Med. Prop. Emollient, and gently anodyne.

Use. To foment painful parts.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBÆ. *U. S.* [Decoc. Quercûs. *L., E., D.*]

White oak bark bruised $\bar{3}$ j, water Ojss; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. A good astringent.

Use. Chiefly externally to indolent and flabby ulcers,—as a bath in chronic cholera infantum and diarrhœa, and as a gargle.

DECOCTUM RUBI. (DR. WOOD.) Smaller roots (or bark of the larger roots) of *Rubus villosus* $\bar{3}$ j, water $\bar{f}\bar{3}$ xxiv; boil to $\bar{f}\bar{3}$ xvj.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa.

DECOCTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI. (DR. A. T. THOMSON.) Water-dock root dried $\bar{3}$ j (or fresh, $\bar{3}$ ij), water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain.

Use. In chronic skin diseases.

DECOCTUM SALICIS. (WILKINSON.) Broad-leaved willow bark $\bar{3}$ jss; bruise, and macerate in $\bar{1}$ bij of water for 6 hours; boil for 15 minutes, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic and astringent.

Use. As an antiperiodic.

DECOCTUM SAMBUCI. (SYDENHAM.) Inner bark of elder $\bar{3}$ j, water Oj, milk Oj; boil down to Oj.

Med. Prop. Hydragogue cathartic, and emetic.

Use. In dropsies, and as an alterative.

DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ. (SWEDIAUR.) Soapwort ℥ij, water lbiv; boil to lbj, and strain.—Taken as Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

Med. Prop. Reputed alterative.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. *D.* [Decoc. Sarzæ, *L.*, *E.*] Sarsaparilla ℥v, boiling water Oiv; macerate for 4 (*E.*, 2) hours near the fire; take out, and bruise the root; return it to the liquor; again macerate for 2 hours; boil down to Oij, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Sarsaparilla.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ [Sarzæ, *L.*, *E.*] COMPOSITUM. *U. S.*, *D.*] Sarsaparilla, bruised, ℥vj, sassafras, rasped guaiacum wood, bruised liquorice root, each ℥j, mezereon ℥iij, water Oiv; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.—The Br. Phars. direct the Decoc. Sarzæ, boiling, Oiv, sassafras, guaiacum wood, liquorice root, each ℥x, mezereon ℥iij; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. This process is inferior to that of *U. S.*, in consequence of the long boiling of the sarsaparilla.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ CUM ICHTHYOCOLLA. *Tisane de Feltz.* Sarsaparilla ℥iij, isinglass ℥ss, sulphuret of antimony (tied up in a rag) ℥iij, water Ov; boil to Oijss, and strain.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. Chiefly in chronic skin diseases.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ CUM SENNA. *Tisane de Vinache.* (CADET.) Sarsaparilla ℥jss, China root ℥jss, guaiacum wood ℥jss, sulphuret of antimony (tied up in a rag) ℥ij, water Ov; boil to Oijj, and add sassafras ℥iv, senna ℥iv; infuse for 1 hour, and strain.

Med. Prop. Alterative, and slightly purgative.

Use. As the former.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. Dried squill ℥iij, juniper berries ℥iv, senega ℥iij, water Oiv. Boil to Oij; strain, and add spirit of nitric ether ℥iv.

Use. As a diuretic, in dropsies.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM. *L.* Broom-tops, juniper berries, dandelion root, each, $\bar{3}$ ss, water Ojss; boil to Oj, and strain.—*E.* omits the dandelion, and adds bitartrate of potassa $\bar{3}$ ij.—Dose, a wineglassful 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. Diuretic, in dropsies.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. *U. S., L., D.* Seneka, bruised, $\bar{3}$ j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Senega.

DECOCTUM SPIGELLÆ. Pink-root and senna, each, $\bar{3}$ ss, water Oj; boil for a few minutes, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent anthelmintic for children.

DECOCTUM SPONGIÆ. (HUFELAND.) Burnt sponge $\bar{3}$ j, water lbj; boil, digest for 12 hours, strain, and add cinnamon water f $\bar{3}$ ij. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ j.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In goitre.

DECOCTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. Stavesacre seeds $\bar{3}$ j, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain. *For external use*, in neuralgia, rheumatism, and paralysis.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. *U. S., E., D.* Dandelion root, bruised, $\bar{3}$ ij, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Taraxacum.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. *L.* Tormentil root $\bar{3}$ ij, water Ojss; boil to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

DECOCTUM ULMI. *L., D.* Fresh elm bark, bruised, $\bar{3}$ ijss, distilled water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. *Used in scaly skin diseases.* [The *ULMUS* of the *U. S. Phar.* is the inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*, or *Slippery Elm*. It forms with water a mucilage; very useful as a demulcent, both internally and externally.]

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. *U. S., L.* Bearberry leaves, $\bar{3}$ j, water Ojss; boil to Oj, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Uva Ursi*.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. *L., D.* White hellebore root, in powder ʒx, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain, and add rectified spirit fʒiij. [*fʒiijss, D.*]—For external use in skin diseases.

Med. Prop. Those of *Veratrum Album*.

DECOCTUM VERBASCI. (*DR. HOME.*) Leaves of great mullein ʒij, water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain.—Dose, fʒiv.

Use. In diarrhœas. Also as a fomentation.

DECOCTUM ZITTMANI. *Zittman's Decoction* is a preparation of sarsaparilla much used in Germany for the same purposes as the *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*. It contains a very small portion of mercury.

DELPHINIUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Larkspur.* The root of *Delphinium consolida*.

DELPHINIA. *Delphine.* Treat alcoholic extract of stavesacre seeds with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, as long as anything is dissolved; add ammonia to the filtered solution; collect and dry the precipitate, and redissolve it in rectified spirit; filter through charcoal, and evaporate it carefully to dryness.—Dose, gr. ss. Used also outwardly, as *veratria*.

DIGITALIS. *U. S., E.* [*Digitalis Purpurea, L., D.*] The leaves (and seeds, *L.*) of *Digitalis purpurea*.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, and sedative, especially to the circulatory system; diuretic.

Use. In hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, and aneurism; in inflammations, active hemorrhages, and in dropsies.

DIGITALINA. *Digitaline.* (*HENRY.*) Exhaust powdered digitalis by percolation or digestion with spirit of sp. gr. .860. Filter, distil off the spirit, dissolve the residue in water acidulated with acetic acid, precipitate with infusion of galls, collect the precipitate, mix it with powdered litharge and a little spirit; dry the paste, digest it at a very gentle heat with rectified spirit, distil off the spirit, and agitate the residue with ether. What remains is digitaline. It is said to be 100 times as strong as powdered digitalis.—Not employed, as yet, in medicine.

DIOSMA. *U. S., L., E., D. Buchu.* The leaves of *Diosma crenata*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In gravel, and disorders of the bladder.

DIOSPYROS. *U. S. (Sec.) Persimmon.* The bark of *Diospyros Virginiana*.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery, &c. (The unripe fruit is still more efficacious as an astringent.)

DRACONTIUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Skunk Cabbage.* The root of *Symplocarpus foetidus*. (BARTON.)

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic.

Use. In asthma, chronic catarrh, &c.

DULCAMARA. *U. S., L., E. [Solanum Dulcamara, D.] Bittersweet.* The stalks of *Solanum Dulcamara*, or Woody Nightshade.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, sedative, diaphoretic, and alterative.

Use. Chiefly in chronic skin diseases; also as an antaphrodisiac.

ELATERIUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* A substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Momordica Elaterium*. See *Extractum Elaterii*.

Med. Prop. A powerful drastic cathartic; also diuretic.

Use. Chiefly in dropsy.

ELATERINUM. *Elaterin. Elatin.* (DR. MORRIES.) Evaporate tincture of elaterium to the consistence of a thin oil, and throw it into boiling distilled water. Collect the crystalline precipitate when cold, and dry it with a gentle heat.—Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a grain.

ELECTUARIA. *Electuaries* are masses of soft consistence, made by incorporating the medicinal substance with syrup, honey, or molasses. They are generally extemporaneous prescriptions.

ELECTUARIUM ANTICACHECTICUM. *Bath Electuary.* Select the heaviest and bluest clinkers from a blacksmith's forge; powder them finely, and mix with enough treacle to form a stiff paste; to \mathfrak{z} viij of this, add carbonate of magnesia and powdered ginger,

each, ℥ss.—Dose, a teaspoonful twice a day, for 3 days; then omit for 3 days, and repeat if necessary. (This is sometimes named *Elect. Ferri Compositum*.)

Med. Prop. Tonic.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. *E.* Aromatic powder one part, syrup of orange peel two parts; mix.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and carminative.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIEPILEPTICUM. (DR. MEAD.) Peruvian bark ℥j, valerian ℥ss, powdered tin ℥ss. Mix the powders with syrup q. s. to form an electuary.

ELECTUARIUM CARBONIS. Prepared charcoal ℥ij, carbonate of soda ℥ij, confection of senna ℥ij.

Med. Prop. Laxative, antacid, and antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU. *E.* [Comp., *D.*] *Confectio Japonica*.

Catechu ℥iv, kino ℥iv, cinnamon ℥j, nutmeg ℥j (℥ij, *D.*), opium ℥jss; diffuse the opium in a little sherry wine, powder the rest finely, and mix the whole in syrup of red roses (syrup of ginger, *D.*), boiled to the consistence of honey, Ojss. (℔ijss, *D.*)

Med. Prop. Astringent, carminative, and anodyne.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. (DR. COPLAND.) Yellow (Calisaya) bark ℥j, confection of roses ℥ss, diluted sulphuric acid ℥j, syrup of ginger ℥jss.—Dose, ℥j or ℥ij, 3 or 4 times a day.—QUARIN'S Electuary consists of powdered red bark ℥j, gentian ℥j, ammoniated iron ℥j, oxymel of squill and syrup of five roots (*Species Diureticæ*) q. s.—*P.* Gray bark ℥xviiij, muriate of ammonia ℥j, honey ℥ij, syrup of wormwood ℥ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cinchona.

ELECTUARIUM COPAIBÆ. (CASPAR.) Blanched almonds ℥vj, marshmallow powder ℥j, catechu ℥ss, copaiva ℥ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Copaiba.

ELECTUARIUM CUBEÆ ET COPAIBÆ. (BOUCHARDAT.) Copaiba ℥j, powdered cubebs ℥jss, oil of peppermint gtt. viij, sweet spirits

of nitre gtt. xv, powdered sugar q. s. to form a paste.—To be taken in four days, wrapped in wafer paper.

Use. In gonorrhœa, and gleet.

ELECTUARIUM FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. (COPLAND.) Subcarbonate of iron \bar{z} ss, syrup of ginger \bar{z} ss, conserve of orange-peel \bar{z} ij; mix.—Dose, the size of a nutmeg, 2 or 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the chalybeates generally.

ELECTUARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE. Manna \bar{z} ij, sulphate of potash, nitre, sulphur, each, \bar{z} ij, syrup q. s. Or, confection of senna \bar{z} ij, sulphur \bar{z} iv.—**DR. COPLAND.** Nitre \bar{z} ij, confection of senna \bar{z} jss, syrup of ginger \bar{z} jss, elder syrup \bar{z} j; mix.—**DR. GRAVES.** Confection of senna \bar{z} j, sulphur \bar{z} j, jalap \bar{z} j, balsam of copaiva \bar{z} ss, ginger \bar{z} ss, cream of tartar \bar{z} ss, syrup q. s.; mix.

Use. As a laxative in hemorrhoids.

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. See *Confectio Sennæ*:

ELECTUARIUM MUCUNÆ. (CHAMBERLAIN'S.) Dip the pods of *Mucuna pruriens* in treacle, and scrape off the hairs, repeating fresh pods till it becomes sufficiently thick.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

Use. To expel lumbrici.

ELECTUARIUM NIGRUM. **TROUSSEAU'S Black Tonic.** Perchloride of iron \bar{z} iv, tannin \bar{z} j, confection of roses \bar{z} ij, syrup of orange-peel \bar{z} j; mix.

Med. Prop. Intended for a tonic, but of doubtful efficacy.

ELECTUARIUM SINAPIS. (GUY'S H.) Mustard seed, lightly bruised, \bar{z} j, sulphur \bar{z} ij, syrup of orange-peel \bar{f} \bar{z} j.—Dose \bar{z} j, 3 or 4 times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Laxative, and stimulant to the digestive organs;—in dyspepsia.

ELECTUARIUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. (GUY'S H.) Sulphur \bar{z} j, cream of tartar \bar{z} ss, treacle \bar{z} iiij; mix.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, and alterative.

ELECTUARIUM VERMIFUGUM. (BEESMER.) Worm-seed \bar{z} ss, tansy seed \bar{z} ss, valerian \bar{z} ij, jalap \bar{z} jss, sulphate of potash with sulphur \bar{z} jss, oxymel of squills q. s.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

ELEMI. *L., E., D.* The concrete resinous juice of *Amyris Elemifera*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, like the turpentine.

Use. Externally, in plasters.

ELIXIR. This name is applied to certain compound tinctures, and other solutions of the active principles of drugs.

ELIXIR ANTIVENEREUM. (QUINCY.) *Jesuits' Drops.* Copaiva ʒj, guaiacum ʒij, oil of sassafras ʒj, subcarbonate of potash ʒss, rectified spirit fʒv; digest 3 days.

Med. Prop. Alterative, stimulant, diuretic.

Use. As an antisymphilitic.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. *Tinctura Opii Camphorata.*

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. *Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ.*

ELIXIR SACRUM. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. *Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ.*

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. *Tinctura Gentiani Composita.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDUM. *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

EMBROICATIONES. *Embrocations* do not materially differ from *Lotions*. See *Lotio*.

EMBROCATIO CONTRA ALOPECIAM. (DR. E. WILSON.) Eau de Cologne fʒij, tincture of cantharides fʒij, oil of rosemary ʒx, oil of lavender ʒx.

Use. To promote the growth of the hair.

EMETINA PURA. *P. Emetine.* Dissolve 1 part of alcoholic extract of ipecacuanha in 10 parts of water, filter, add 1 part of calcined magnesia, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat; wash the product in a filter with 4 or 5 parts of very cold water; dry it again, and treat it with boiling alcohol. Evaporate the filtered tincture, redissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid, decolorize with animal charcoal, filter, precipitate with ammonia, and dry with a gentle heat.

This is the active principle of ipecacuanha, but it is very seldom used in medicine.

EMPLASTRA. *Plasters* should be of such a consistency as to retain their form at the temperature of the body, merely becoming adhesive, without melting. The resins, gum-resins, &c., should be previously strained. In melting them, no greater heat than is necessary should be employed.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. See *Emplastrum Resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM ÆRUGINIS. *Corn Plaster.* *P.* Yellow wax ℥iv, Burgundy pitch ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥j. Melt together, add prepared verdigris ℥j, and stir till nearly cold.

Use. To soften and remove corns from the feet.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ. *DR. KIRKLAND'S Volatile Plaster.* Scraped soap ℥ij, lead plaster ℥ss; melt together, and when nearly cold, add finely powdered sal ammoniac ℥ss. It should be renewed every 24 hours.

Med. Prop. Discutient, and stimulant.

Use. To chronic enlargements, &c.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Ammoniac ℥v, vinegar Oss; dissolve and strain, and evaporate the solution by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly until it becomes thick.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and discutient.

Use. To chronic swellings of the joints.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. *L., E., D.* Triturate quicksilver ℥iij with sulphuretted oil f℥j, till the metallic globules disappear, and mix them with lbj of strained ammoniac, melted with a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and alterative; it may salivate.

Use. In chronic swellings, nodes, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM. See *Emplastrum Opii*.

EMPLASTRUM ANTICANCROSUM. (*RICHTER.*) Extract of hemlock ℥j, extract of henbane ℥iv, powdered belladonna ℥j, acetate of ammonia q. s.; mix.

Use. Of supposed efficacy in cancer.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. *D.* Strained frankincense (juice of *Abies excelsa*) ℥iij, yellow wax ℥ss; melt together, and when nearly cool, add powdered cinnamon ℥vj, oil of pimento ℥ij, oil of lemon ℥ij.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antiemetic.

Use. Over the epigastrium, to relieve sickness.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. *U. S., E.* Lead-plaster and assa-fœtida, each, lbj, galbanum and yellow wax, each, lbss, diluted alcohol Oijj. Dissolve the assa-fœtida and galbanum in the alcohol, by the aid of a water-bath; strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence; then add the lead-plaster and wax, previously melted together; stir the mixture well, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic.

Use. To the chest in whooping-cough, and to the abdomen in hysteria.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Resin plaster ℥iij, extract of belladonna ℥iss; add the extract to the plaster, previously melted with a gentle heat, and mix them.—[*D.* directs Emplastrum Saponis ℥ij, Extract. Belladonnæ ℥j.]

Med. Prop. A local anodyne.

Use. In local neuralgia, and dysmenorrhœa.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. See Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. See Ceratum Cantharidis.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS DILUTUM. (PEREIRA.) Cerate of cantharides 1 part, soap cerate 3 parts.

Use. For blistering in cases of children.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOSITUM. *E.* Venice turpentine 18 parts, Burgundy pitch 12 parts, powder of cantharides 12 parts, wax 4 parts, verdigris 2 parts, powdered mustard and black pepper, each, 1 part. Melt the pitch and wax, add the turpentine, sprinkle into the mixture the powder, and stir till cool.

Med. Prop. A very prompt and speedy vesicant.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. *E.* [Emplastrum Simplex, *L.*] Yellow wax ℥iij, suet ℥iij, resin ℥j; melt together, and strain.

Med. Prop. Slightly stimulant.

Use. As a mild dressing to ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM CERUSSÆ. *P.* *Emplastrum Plumbi Carbonatis.*

Carbonate of lead ℥xvj, olive oil ℥xxxij; mix them thoroughly in a large basin, add water Ojss, and boil together till they combine. Make it into rolls; then remelt it, and add white wax ℥iij.

Use. A good application to inflamed and excoriated surfaces.

EMPLASTRUM CICUTÆ. See Emplastrum Conii.

EMPLASTRUM CONII. *Swed. Ph.* Wax ℥ss, olive oil ℥iv, ammoniacum ℥ss; melt, and add powder of conium ℥ss. [*Bat. Ph.* Lead plaster ℥j, yellow wax ℥j, olive oil ℥vj, powdered hemlock ℥j.]

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and discutient.

Use. To painful tumours.

EMPLASTRUM CROTONIS. (*M. BOUCHARDAT.*) Melt 4 parts of lead plaster, and when nearly cold, mix with it 1 part of croton oil.

Med. Prop. A local irritant, or vesicant.

Use. As a revulsive.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON. See Emplastrum Plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. *U. S., E.* [Emplastrum Thuris, *D.*] *Emplastrum Roborans.* Subcarbonate of iron ℥iij, lead plaster ℥ij, Burgundy pitch ℥ss. Melt together the lead plaster and pitch, add the subcarbonate of iron, and stir constantly till the mixture thickens on cooling.

Med. Prop. A good local stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. *D.* Litharge (lead) plaster ℥ij, galbanum ℥ss, wax ℥iv. Melt the galbanum, add the wax and lead plaster, then melt the whole together, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the following.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. *U. S.* [Diachylon with the Gums, *L.*] Galbanum ℥vij, lead plaster ℥iij, turpentine

℥x, Burgundy pitch (thus, *L.*) lbij. Melt together the galbanum and turpentine, and strain; then add the pitch, and then the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole together.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and discutient.

Use. In chronic scrofulous enlargements.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINANS. [*Emplâtre d'André de la Croix, P.*]

White pitch ℥viij, elemi ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥j, oil of bays ℥j. Melt, and strain.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and adhesive.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. *E.* Litharge plaster ℥iv, ammoniacum, galbanum, beeswax, of each, ℥ss. Melt, and mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. *U. S., L., E. Mercurial Plaster.*

Mercury ℥vj, olive oil, resin, of each, ℥ij, lead plaster lbj. Melt the oil and resin together, and when cool rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear; then gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix the whole together.—[*L.* directs sulphuretted oil, which facilitates the extinguishment of the mercury, but which impairs the virtues of the plaster, by forming a sulphuret of mercury.]

Med. Prop. Stimulant, resolvent, and discutient.

Use. To buboes, nodes, and chronic venereal swellings; also in chronic hepatitis.

EMPLASTRUM HYOSCYAMI. *Swed. Ph.* As Emplastrum Conii.

EMPLASTRUM ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. *Court Plaster* is made by brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water, mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin, or balsam of Peru. The transparent plaster is made by brushing over oiled silk with a similar solution. An improved method is to brush over one surface of the peritoneal membrane of the cœcum of the ox (prepared as gold-beater's skin), with a solution of isinglass, and the other with drying oil.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a mild simple adhesive plaster.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII. Lead plaster $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, resin plaster $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$; melt together, and add iodine $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$, rubbed with olive oil $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

Med. Prop. Resolvent.

Use. In chronic scrofulous, and other tumours.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII COMPOSITUM. (ST. GEO. H.) Iodine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iiij}$, lead plaster lbj , opium plaster $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$. Melt the plasters, and add the iodine and iodide, in fine powder, and mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the former.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII CUM BELLADONNA. Iodine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, Venice turpentine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, olive oil $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, belladonna plaster lbj ; mix, and spread with a cool iron. (In these plasters an iodide of lead is formed.)

Med. Prop. Resolvent, and locally anodyne.

Use. In chronic painful tumours.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. The *E.* and *D.* name for Emplastrum Plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. *U. S., L., E., D.* Powdered opium $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, Burgundy pitch $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iiij}$, lead plaster lbj ; melt together the lead plaster and pitch, and add the opium, previously mixed with boiling water $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, and boil over a gentle fire to a proper consistence.—[The Br. Phars. direct a much smaller quantity of opium.]

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and stimulant.

Use. To relieve local rheumatic and other pains.

EMPLASTRUM OPII ET CAMPHORÆ. (DR. PARIS.) Opium and camphor, each $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, lead plaster q. s.; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as the former.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. *L., E. Pitch Plaster.* Burgundy pitch lbj , resin of spruce fir (or dry white turpentine) lbj , resin $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, oil of mace $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, olive oil $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, water $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$. Melt together the pitch, resin, and wax; add the rest, and boil to a proper consistence.—(GUY'S H.) Burgundy pitch (or black pitch) $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, wax $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, common turpentine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$. Melt, and mix.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and rubefacient.

Use. As a revulsive, in chronic internal inflammations of a mild character.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE. *U. S.* [Emplastrum Calefaciens, *D.*] *Warming Plaster.* Burgundy pitch ℥iijss, cerate of cantharides ℥ss. Melt together by means of a water-bath, and stir constantly till it thickens on cooling.

Med. Prop. Rather more stimulating than the former; it sometimes vesicates.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. *U. S., L.* [Emplastrum Lithargyri, *E., D.*] *Lead Plaster. Litharge Plaster. Diachylon.* Powdered litharge ℥v, olive oil Cong. j, water Oij. Boil together over a gentle fire, stirring constantly till the oil and litharge unite into a plaster. A little more boiling water may be added if necessary. When sufficiently cooled, the plaster must be worked in the hands, to separate the water, and then formed into rolls.

Med. Prop. Defensive, and slightly sedative.

Use. To protect the surface, and for making other plasters.

EMPLASTRUM QUINIÆ. (VOISIN.) Sulphate of quinia ℥ij, mercurial plaster ℥iv; mix.

Used in enlargement of the spleen, after intermittent fever.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. *U. S., L.* [Emplastrum Resinosum, *E.;* Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina, *D.*] *Emplastrum Adhæsivum.* Resin in powder ℥ss, lead plaster ℥iij. To the melted plaster add the resin, and mix.—This is the common adhesive plaster of the shops, so much used to retain the edges of wounds in contact, and to give support to ulcers, &c. It is slightly stimulating, in some cases, to the skin.

EMPLASTRUM RESOLVENS. [Emplastrum ex mixtis quatuor, *P.*] Equal parts of hemlock, galbanum, mercurial and soap plasters; melt, and mix by stirring.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the resolvent plasters.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See Emplastrum Ferri.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Soap Plaster.* Soap in slices ℥ss, lead plaster ℥iij; mix the soap with the melted

plaster, and boil for a short time.—[*E.* directs lead plaster $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, galbanum plaster $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Castile soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.]

Med. Prop. Protective, and slightly discutient.

Use. To bed-sores and tumours.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. *D.* *Emplastrum Adhærens.* Soap plaster $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, resin plaster $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$; melt, and mix together.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Emplastrum Resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM. See *Emplastrum Aromaticum*.

EMPLASTRUM VIGONIS. *P.* Lead plaster $\mathfrak{z}\text{xl}$, wax $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, resin $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, ammoniac, bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, each, $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, saffron $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, quicksilver $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$, common turpentine $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, liquid styrax $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, oil of lavender $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Powder the gum-resins and saffron, and rub the mercury with the styrax and turpentine in an iron mortar, until completely extinguished; melt the plaster with the resin, and add to the mixture the powders and volatile oil. When sufficiently cooled, but while yet liquid, add the mercurial mixture, and incorporate the whole thoroughly.

Use. Applied, spread upon a linen cloth, to the face, in the early stage of small-pox, to check the eruption and prevent subsequent suppuration and consequent pitting.

EMULSIONES. The *Emulsions* of the U. S. and Br. pharmacopœias are now termed *Mixtures*. (See *Misturæ*.) In a few cases, however, both terms are employed where different preparations are signified.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. *E.* Blanched almonds $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$; beat them together with mucilage of gum arabic $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$; gradually add *Oij* of water, constantly stirring; strain through a linen or muslin cloth.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. In irritative conditions of the mucous membranes of the lungs, bowels, and urino-genital organs.

EMULSIO ARABICA. *D.* Powdered gum Acacia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, blanched almonds $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. Same as the former.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. See Mistura Amygdalæ.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ CUM AMYGDALINA. (WOEHLER.) Form 3j of emulsion with 3ij of sweet almonds, and dissolve in it gr. xvij of amygdaline.—Dose, 10 to 40 drops.

Use. As a substitute for *Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ*.

EMULSIO BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru 3iv, oil of almonds 3vj, powdered gum Arabic 3j; triturate, and add rose-water 3iv.—Dose, 3ss.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent form for administering the Balsum of Peru;—expectorant.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. Camphor 3j, sugar 3ss; rub together, and add blanched almonds 3ss; beat the whole into a smooth pulp, and gradually add water Oj, constantly stirring; then strain.—This is a very good form for administering camphor.

EMULSIO COPAIBÆ. Copaiva 3ij, syrup and mucilage, each, 3j, water 3xij. Triturate the copaiva with the mucilage and syrup, and gradually add the water.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Copaiba.

EMULSIO CUBEÆ. (W. PROCTOR.) Oleo-resinous extract of cubebs 3ij, powdered gum Arabic 3ss, sugar 3j, water f3iijss; form into an emulsion.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cubebs. This is a very certain formula for use.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX. *P.* Blanched almonds 3j, sugar 3j, cold water 3xxxij; rub together in a mortar.

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable demulcent.

ENEMATA. *Injections* or *clysters* are almost always extemporaneous prescriptions. A few only are here noticed.

ENEMA ALOES. *L.* Aloes 3ij, carbonate of potassa gr. xv, decoction of barley Oss; mix, and rub them together.

Use. To remove ascarides from the rectum; and in amenorrhœa.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. See Enema Opii.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS. See Enema Rhatanix.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. *E.* Senna $\bar{3}$ ss, boiling water $f\bar{3}xvj$; infuse, strain, add sulphate of magnesia $\bar{3}$ ss, sugar $\bar{3}j$, olive oil $\bar{3}j$.—*D.* Manna $\bar{3}j$, Comp. Decoct. of Chamomile $f\bar{3}x$, olive oil $\bar{3}j$, sulphate of magnesia $\bar{3}$ ss.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent and certain cathartic enema.

ENEMA CEVADILLÆ. (SOUBEIRAN.) Cevadilla $\bar{3}ij$, water $\bar{3}x$; boil to $\bar{3}vij$, strain, and add milk $\bar{3}viij$.

Use. To destroy ascarides.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. *L.* Comp. extract of colocynth $\bar{3}ij$, soft soap $\bar{3}j$, water Oj ; mix and rub them together.

Use. Whenever a very powerful purgative impression is required, as in obstinate colic.

ENEMA COMMUNE. (GUY'S H.) Warm gruel $f\bar{3}xij$, common salt $\bar{3}j$; mix. Linseed oil $f\bar{3}ij$ may be added.

Med. Prop. and Use. A good laxative enema.

ENEMA FELLIS. (DR. CLAY.) Fresh ox-gall $f\bar{3}ij$, warm water $f\bar{3}iv$.

Use. To soften indurated fæces.

ENEMA FÆTIDUM. *E.* To Enema Catharticum, add tincture of assafoetida $\bar{3}ij$.

Med. Prop. and Use. In flatulence, hysteria, convulsions, &c.

ENEMA NUTRIENS. Strong beef-tea, thickened with arrow-root.

Use. In cases of inability to swallow food, or to retain it on the stomach.

ENEMA OPII. *L., E.* Decoction of starch $f\bar{3}iv$, tincture of opii $\mathfrak{xx}xxx$.

Med. Prop. and Use. To procure the constitutional effects of opium.

ENEMA TABACI. Tobacco leaves $\bar{3}j$, boiling water Oj ; macerate for one hour, and strain;—one half to be thrown up at once.

Med. Prop. Powerfully sedative and relaxing.

Use. In strangulated hernia, and violent colic; great caution is requisite, on account of the prostration produced.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. *L., E., D.* Oil of turpentine $f\bar{3}j$, yolk

of egg q. s. ; rub them up together, and add decoction of barley (or water) f $\overline{3}$ xix.

Use. In ascarides ; to remove flatus ; and in some affections of the urinary organs.

ERGOTA. *U. S., L., E. Spurred Rye.* The diseased seeds of *Secale cereale*, or common rye.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, parturifacient.

Use. Chiefly to facilitate labour ; also in menorrhagia.

ERGOTINA. This name has been applied to different principles or mixed products procured from ergot. The *true* active principle of ergot has not yet, probably, been isolated.

ERIGERON CANADENSE. *U. S. (Sec.) Canada Fleabane.*

Med. Prop. Diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Use. In dropsy and diarrhœa.

ERIGERON HETEROPHYLLUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Various-leaved Fleabane.*

ERIGERON PHILADELPHICUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Philadelphia Fleabane.* The two latter are frequently known by the name of *Scabious*.

Med. Prop. Diuretic.

Use. As a drink (in decoction) in dropsy, and irritable bladder.

ERYNGIUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Button Snake-root.* The root of *Eryngium aquaticum*.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic ; has been used as a substitute for Seneka.

ERYTHRONIUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* The root and herb of *Erythronium Americanum*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, when fresh.

EUPATORIUM. *U. S. Thoroughwort. Boneset.* The tops and leaves of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic.

Use. In catarrhs and rheumatism.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA. *U. S. (Sec.) Large flowering Spurge.*

The root of *Euphorbia corollata*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the following.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. *U. S. (Sec.) Ipecacuanha Spurge.*

The root of *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and expectorant;—not much used.

EUPHORBIIUM. *L., E.* [*Euphorbia Canariensis, D.*] The concrete resinous juice of an undetermined species of *Euphorbia*.

Med. Prop. A violent irritant, both internally and externally.

Use. Chiefly as an errhine (diluted).

ESSENTIÆ. The term *Essences* has been vaguely applied to certain strong alcoholic tinctures, to some essential oils, to solutions of the latter in alcohol, and even to concentrated fluid extracts, infusions, and decoctions.

ETHER. See *Æther*.

EXTRACTA. *Extracts* are made by evaporating the expressed juices of plants, or their decocting infusions or tinctures, by a gentle heat. They are usually of a solid consistence; though occasionally in a semi-fluid state (*fluid extracts*). In some instances, alcohol, wine, vinegar, and ether are employed as the solvents. A few extracts are procured from animal substances. The plan most recommended is to conduct the evaporation *in vacuo*. The extracts from the expressed juices are perhaps best prepared by evaporating at common temperatures in shallow vessels. Extracts from expressed juices (*Succi Spissati, D.*) are made by bruising the fresh plants after they have begun to flower, sprinkled with water, in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice, which should be filtered.

Watery extracts (*Extracta Aquosa, D.*) are made by boiling (or sometimes, preferably, by maceration, or by percolation) the drug with 8 or 10 times its weight of water, till reduced to one half. It is then strained and evaporated as above.

Spirituous Extracts (*Extracta Alcoholica*) are made by evaporating tinctures prepared with rectified or diluted alcohol. They are generally more active than other extracts.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. *U. S., L., E.* [Succus Spissatus Aconiti, *D.*] Evaporate the juice obtained by bruising the fresh leaves of monkshood in a mortar with a little water, and expressing to a proper consistence.—*E.* directs the expressed juice to be mixed with the tincture of the residuum; the mixture filtered, the spirit distilled off, and the residuum evaporated in a water-bath.—Dose, gr. j, to gr. ij.

Med. Prop. A good and certain preparation of aconite, if well made.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM. *U. S., P.* Coarsely powdered aconite leaves lbj, proof spirit Oijj. (lbijss, *P.*) Moisten the powder with half its weight of the spirit, and in 24 hours lixivate it in a displacement apparatus, with the rest of the spirit. When all the spirit has penetrated the powder, keep this covered with distilled water till a precipitate begins to form; then distil off the spirit, and evaporate to a proper consistence. If made from freshly dried leaves, this is a good preparation.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. j. [A much stronger extract is made by evaporating the tincture of the root.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Aconite. An excellent preparation.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. *E.* [Extractum Chamæmeli, *D.*] From a decoction of chamomile flowers, by evaporation. (The volatile oil must of course escape, and the peculiar virtue of the flowers be consequently lost.)

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. *U. S., L., E.* [Succus Spissatus Belladonnæ, *D.*] From the fresh leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*, as Extr. Aconiti. Its strength is variable.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Belladonna.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. *U. S., P.* As Extr. Aconiti Alcoholicum.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to gr. j. [MOHR and PELLETAN recommend the juice of the fresh leaves to be expressed, coagulated by heat, strained, and rapidly evaporated by water-bath to the consistence of syrup; an equal measure of absolute alcohol is added, and the clear portion of the liquid is evaporated.]

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ. *Bengal Disp.* Boil the dried tops of Indian hemp (Gunjah) in rectified spirit (about ℥j to Cong. j); distil off the spirit, and evaporate the extract by a gentle heat.—Dose, in India, gr. ss to gr. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Cannabis Indica.

EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS. *P.* From the powdered flies, as Extr. Ipecac. A stronger extract (Extr. Oleosum) is obtained by evaporating a tincture made by percolation, or digestion, with sulphuric ether. Acetic acid is sometimes employed as the menstruum.

Med. Prop. A powerful epispastic.

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ. *L.* The pulp of the Cassiæ fistula, washed out of the pods by boiling water, strained through a hair sieve, and evaporated.—*P.* directs cold water, and the solution to be strained through flannel.

Med. Prop. and Use. A gentle laxative.

EXTRACTUM CATECHU. *P.* Bruised catechu ℥j, boiling water ℥vj. Infuse for 24 hours, stirring the mixture occasionally; decant, and evaporate by water-bath.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Extractum Krameriæ.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM. See Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Coarsely powdered cinchona ℥j, alcohol Oiv, water q. s.; macerate the bark in the alcohol for 4 days, then filter by displacement, pouring the water gradually on until Oiv of liquid have passed through, distil off the spirit, and evaporate to a proper consistence.—*L.* and *D.* direct it to be made by evaporating a strong decoction of either the red or pale bark.—Dose 10 to 20 grs.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Peruvian bark, or Quinia.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLUIDUM. (DR. NELIGAN.) Exhaust yellow bark by percolation with proof spirit, and afterwards with water; concentrate the mixed liquors by cautious evaporation.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM. *L., E.* Fresh colchicum cornus bruised lbj, sprinkle with f℥iij of acetic acid; express and evaporate the juice. SCUDAMORE recommends it to be made by digesting dried colchicum in distilled vinegar, and evaporating.

—Dose, gr. i to gr. ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Colchicum.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI. *L.* Bruise the fresh bulbs, sprinkle with a little water, express the juice, and evaporate.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the preceding.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. *L., E., D.* Colocynth pulp lbj, distilled water Oij; boil slowly for 6 hours, supplying the waste of water; strain while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence. *P.* directs it to be made from the cold infusion.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Colocynth. Not a very good preparation.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. *U. S., L., D.* *Cathartic Extract.* Pulp of colocynth, sliced, ℥vj; macerate in diluted alcohol with a gentle heat for 4 days; express, and filter the liquid; then add powdered aloes ℥xij, powdered scammony ℥iv, powdered cardamom ℥j, Castile soap ℥iij; evaporate to the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. A safe and energetic cathartic. Used often in combination with others.

EXTRACTUM CONII. *U. S., L., E.* [Succus Spissatus Conii, *D.*] From the fresh hemlock leaves, as directed by *U. S.* for Extractum Stramonii; and by *L.* and *D.* for Extractum Aconiti.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Conium. A good form of exhibition.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM. *U. S., P.* By percolation with proof spirit, and evaporating.—Dose, 2 to 3 grs.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBAE. (MR. TOLLER.) Exhaust cubebs by rectified spirit; distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate the residue over a water-bath, at a low temperature, to a pilular con-

sistence, adding a little powdered soap.—Dose, gr. xv, twice a day.

EXTRACTUM CUBEÆ OLEO-RESINOSUM. (M. DUBLANC.) From ℥vj of powdered cubebs put into a still with Oxij of water, distil Ovj. Separate the oil, and return the distilled water into the still with ℥vj more cubebs, and again distil and separate the oil. Express the marc strongly, and exhaust it by rectified spirit. Distil the filtered tincture; evaporate the extract to the consistence of honey, and incorporate with it the volatile oil. One part of this extract is equal to eight of the powder.—MR. PROCTER exhausts the powdered cubebs with ether, in a displacement apparatus, adds the residue to diluted alcohol, and then distills the tincture by means of a water-bath; this being evaporated to a proper consistence, is added to the ethereal product; and the whole evaporated to the consistence of honey. It is eight times as strong as the powder.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of cubebs. An excellent form of administration.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. *L.* From the unfiltered juice.—*E.* As Extractum Conii.—*D.* From the dried leaves, by percolation with proof spirit, and also with water.

Med. Prop. and Use. Like Digitalis.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. ij.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ. *U. S.* From coarsely powdered dulcamara, as Extractum Gentianæ.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Dulcamara. Very little used.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. *L., D.* [Elaterium, *U. S., E.*] Slice the fruit of ripe wild cucumbers, express the juice very gently and pass through a fine hair sieve. Set it aside, and when the thicker part has subsided, reject the supernatant liquid, and dry the thicker part with a gentle heat, upon a linen or muslin cloth.—Dose, of the best, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain; of the commercial, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to gr. j.

Med. Prop. A drastic hydragogue cathartic.

Use. In obstinate constipation, and in ascites.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM. (The *Ergotine* of M. BONJEAN.)

Exhaust powdered ergot by displacement, with cold water; heat the solution in a water-bath, and filter; evaporate to the consistence of syrup, and add rectified spirit to throw down the gummy matter; when settled, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath.—One ounce of ergot yields about 70 grs. M. BONJEAN says it possesses the hæmostatic without the toxic effects of ergot.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREUM. (MR. WRIGHT.) Exhaust powdered ergot, by percolation, with ether, and let the solution evaporate spontaneously.

EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS. Boil wood-soot in 8 parts of water for half an hour; strain and evaporate to an extract.—Dose, gr. iv to gr. xvj, daily.

Med. Prop. Tonic and antispasmodic. Not much used internally; externally, a good stimulant, applied in form of a poultice to porrigo.

EXTRACTUM GALLARUM. As *Extractum Krameriaë*.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. *U. S., L., E., D., P.* Mix lbj of coarsely powdered gentian with Oj of cold water; let it stand 24 hours, then, in a displacement apparatus, pour water gradually upon it until it passes but slightly impregnated with the properties of the root. Heat the filtered liquid to 212° F., and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Gentian*.—One of the best tonic extracts.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Liquorice.* From the root, by percolation with cold water. [The commercial liquorice is made in Spain and Sicily by evaporating the decoction; it usually requires to be purified or refined, by dissolving in water, without boiling, and evaporating.]

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. In coughs and colds,—an excellent adjuvant.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Boil lbj of rasped logwood in Cong. j of water to Cong. ss; strain while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Hæmatoxylon.—In consequence of its great hardness, it is apt to pass through the stomach undissolved.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI. *U. S., P.* As Extractum Aconiti Alcoholicum.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Helleborus.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. *U. S., L., E.* [Succus Spissatus Hyoscyami, *D.*] As Extractum Stramonii Foliorum, *U. S.*; as Extractum Aconiti, *L., D.*; as Extractum Conii, *E.*—Dose of the inspissated juice, gr. ij to gr. viij; of the alcoholic extract, gr. ss to gr. ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Hyoscyamus. It is an excellent narcotic extract, much used as an anodyne; also to quiet cough, where opium would not be admissible, on account of arresting the bronchial secretion.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM. *U. S., P.* From the dried leaves, as directed for Extractum Aconiti Alcoholicum.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the former.

EXTRACTUM SEMINUM HYOSCYAMI. *P.* Digest lbj of the ground seeds with lbij of proof spirit, with a gentle heat; strain, and digest with lbij more spirit, and again strain. Evaporate the filtered liquors to an extract; dissolve in cold water, filter, and again evaporate.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Extractum Hyoscyami.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. *U. S., L., D.* From jalap root in powder, as Extractum Cinchonæ (*U. S.*)—*L.* and *D.* direct decoction, which extracts the starch.—Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

Med. Prop. and Use. As jalap root; it possesses all the purgative properties.

EXTRACTUM SIVE RESINA JALAPÆ. *E.* Moisten powdered jalap with rectified spirit, and, after 12 hours, exhaust the rectified spirit in a percolator. Distil off the greater quantity of the spirit, and concentrate the residuum over a vapour-bath to a due consistence.—Dose, gr. iv to gr. xij.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding, but more powerfully purgative and drastic.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. (M. NEGRIER.) From the dried leaves of the European walnut (*Juglans regia*), by decoction, or, preferably, by percolation.—Dose, gr. iij, two or three times a day, in *scrofula*.

Med. Prop. Antiscorbutic.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. *U. S., E.* From the inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*, or *Butternut*, as directed for *Extractum Gentianæ*.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild cathartic, resembling rhubarb.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERLÆ. *U. S., E.* From moderately fine powder of *Krameria* (bark of root), as directed for *Extractum Gentianæ*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Krameria*.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ. *L.* By inspissating the unfiltered juice of lettuce leaves. [It is inferior to *Lactucarium*, which it resembles in properties.]

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. *P.* The inspissated juice of wild lettuce.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of *Lactucarium*.

EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ INFLATÆ. Dried lobelia ℥iv , proof spirit Oiv, strong acetic acid ℥j . Macerate for 48 hours, filter, and evaporate by water-bath.

Med. Prop. Those of *Lobelia*.

EXTRACTUM MARTIS. *P.* By evaporating *Tinctura Martis Tarizata*.

Med. Prop. Chalybeate.

EXTRACTUM MEZERII. The *alcoholic* extract is made by digesting mezereum bark in a water-bath with rectified spirit, and evaporating the tincture. The *ethereal* extract is best made from the alcoholic, by digesting the latter (evaporated to the consistence of a syrup) in ether, in a stopped bottle; then decant, and carefully evaporate.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of *Mezereum*.

EXTRACTUM NARCISSI. From dried leaves of daffodil, by percolation with proof spirit or water.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. jss, in *hooping-cough*.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. *U. S., E., D.* Exhaust nux vomica (which has been softened by steam, sliced, dried, and ground) by percolation with alcohol. Filter, and distil off the greater part of the spirit, and evaporate.—Dose, gr. ss to gr. ij, 2 or 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Nux Vomica. It is not always of uniform strength.

EXTRACTUM OPII. *E.* [Extractum Opii Purificatum, *L.*; Extractum Opii Aquosum, *D.*] Opium, sliced, ℥xx, distilled water Cong. j. Soften the opium by maceration with a little of the water for 12 hours; then, the rest of the water being gradually added, triturate them together till perfectly mixed, and set aside till the dregs have subsided. Then filter, and evaporate to a proper consistence.—*E.* directs repeated maceration and strong expression, and the extract to be again taken up by maceration with successive portions of cold water, and the filtered liquor evaporated.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of opium, but inferior to it.

EXTRACTUM OPII SINE NARCOTINA. (*M. DUBLANC.*) The extract, softened with cold water, is agitated and macerated with successive portions of ether, as long as anything is taken up. The ether being poured off, the extract is evaporated to a pilular consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of opium, with a less tendency to disagree with the stomach.

EXTRACTUM OPII VINO PARATUM. *P.* Macerate ℔j of choice opium in ℔iv of white wine for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain, and press; diffuse the residuum through ℔ij more wine, and after some hours, express the liquid. Evaporate the strained liquors to an extract. [Other extracts are obtained from opium by digesting it with vinegar, lemon-juice, quince-juice, alcohol, &c.]

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. *L., E.* Poppy-heads, without the seeds, ℥xv, boiling water Cong. j. Macerate for 24 hours, boil

to Oiv, filter whilst hot, and evaporate by water-bath to a proper consistence.—Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

Med. Prop. Those of opium in an inferior degree; and not of uniform strength.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. *L., E.* From the bruised root of Pareira Brava, as Extractum Gentianæ; or by percolation (*P.*), as Extractum Krameriæ.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Pareira Brava.

EXTRACTUM PETROSELINI. *P.* From Parsley root, as Extractum Krameriæ.—*M. PERAIRE* prescribes the inspissated juice of the leaves as a substitute for quinia.—Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv, in 24 hours.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. *U. S.* From the root of May-apple, as Extractum Jalapæ.—Dose, gr. x to gr. xv.

Med. Prop. Purgative.

EXTRACTUM PYROLÆ. See Extractum Chimaphilæ.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. *U. S., E.* From the raspings of Quassia, as Extractum Gentianæ.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Quassia;—it is the most powerful of the bitter extracts.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. *L., D.* Powdered rhubarb $\bar{3}$ xv, proof spirit Oij, distilled water Ovij; macerate for 4 days at a gentle heat, then strain, and set the solution aside to settle. Decant, and evaporate the clear liquid to a proper consistence. *E.* directs it to be prepared by maceration in successive portions of cold water, and the expressed and filtered liquids evaporated in a vapour-bath, or, preferably, *in vacuo*, to a proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of rhubarb; over which it possesses no advantage.

EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM. (*Prus. Ph.*) *Extractum Panchymagogum.* Extract of rhubarb $\bar{3}$ ijj, purified aloes $\bar{3}$ j, soap of jalap $\bar{3}$ j. Dissolve them in a little spirit, and evaporate to a proper consistence. [The active principle of rhubarb is dissipated at a high temperature.]

Med. Prop. A good, active cathartic extract.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM. See Tinct. Rhei Saccharata.

EXTRACTUM SABADILLÆ. (TURNBULL.) By evaporating the concentrated tincture of cevadilla seeds.—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain, —as a substitute for Veratria, which it resembles in medical properties.

EXTRACTUM SALICIS. *P.* From powdered willow-bark, as Extractum Krameriæ.

Med. Prop. Those of willow-bark.

EXTRACTUM SAMBUCI. *E., D. Elder Rob.* From fresh ripe elder-berries, as the inspissated juice of aconite.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Sambucus.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. *U. S., D., P.* (*Extractum Sarzæ, L.*) From coarsely-powdered sarsaparilla, as Extractum Aconiti Alcoholicum, *U. S.*; as Extractum Gentianæ, *L.*

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of sarsaparilla, the virtues of which it possesses in a high degree.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. (MR. HODGSON.) Bruised Sarsaparilla root $\overline{3}$ xvj, bruised liquorice root, guaiacum wood, rasped bark of sassafras root, each, $\overline{3}$ ij, mezereon $\overline{3}$ vj, diluted alcohol Ovij. Digest for 14 days at a common temperature, then strain, express and filter. Evaporate the tincture in a water-bath to $f\overline{3}$ xij; then add $\overline{3}$ vij of white sugar, and remove from the fire as soon as the sugar is dissolved. (This extract is much superior to those of the Brit. Phars.)—Dose, $f\overline{3}$ j, equivalent to $\overline{3}$ j of the root.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

EXTRACTUM SIVE RESINA SCAMMONII. *E.* Boil scammony, in fine powder, in successive portions of proof spirit, till nothing more is dissolved; filter, distil the liquid till little but water passes over; then pour away the watery solution from the resin, wash the latter with boiling water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 240°.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Scammony;—given best rubbed up with skimmed milk.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. *P.* By percolation with temperate water, as Extractum Krameriae. [Proof spirit is said to yield a more active extract.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Senna.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. (MR. DUNCAN.) Senna lbxv, boiling water 4 times its weight. Exhaust the senna by displacement, concentrate to lbx, dissolve in it lbvj of treacle, previously concentrated over a water-bath till it becomes nearly dry in cooling. Add f̄xxiv of rectified spirit, and water q. s. to make up Oij (imp.).—Dose, ʒij. Each f̄j corresponds with ʒj of senna.—MR. DUHAMEL (*U. S.*) prepares it as follows: Macerate ʒviij of coarsely-powdered senna with Oj of dilute alcohol for 12 hours; then, by displacement, procure Oij of liquid, evaporate with a gentle heat to f̄v, and while still hot, dissolve in it ʒv of sugar. Strain the liquor, and, when cold, add for each f̄j gtts. ij of oil of fennel, dissolved in a little of Hoffman's anodyne.—Dose, for an adult, f̄ss.

EXTRACTUM SOLANI TUBEROSI. (DR. LATHAM.) From the stalks and leaves of the common potato as Extractum Conii.—Dose, gr. iij.

Med. Prop. Narcotic.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII FOLIORUM. *U. S.* Bruise fresh stramonium leaves in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water, then express the juice, and, having heated it to the boiling point, strain and evaporate.—Dose, gr. j, twice a day, gradually increased.—*P.* directs an alcoholic extract by percolation with proof spirit, as Extractum Aconiti.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Stramonium.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. [Seminis, *U. S.*] *L., D.* Powder of stramonium seeds lbj; rub with Oss of dilute alcohol. Introduce the mixture into a percolator, and pour upon it gradually, diluted alcohol, till the liquor passes colourless. Distil off the

alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence.

—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.—(*L.* exhausts the seeds by boiling water.)

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From the fresh bruised root of the Dandelion, as Extractum Hæmatoxyli. MR. HOULTON prepares it by spontaneous evaporation of the expressed juice.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Taraxacum.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. *L.* From the dried leaves, by decoction, as Extractum Gentianæ.—Dose, 5 to 30 grs.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. *D.* As Extractum Gentianæ.—*P.*, by percolation with proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM. See Tinct. Valerianæ Ætherea.

FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES. See Species Emollientes.

FERRI ACETAS. *D.* Carbonate of iron 1 part, acetic acid 6 parts; digest for three days, and filter.—Dose, gtt. x to xxv, taken in water.

Med. Prop. Tonic and astringent.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, &c.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. *L.* Sesquioxide of iron \mathfrak{Z} iiij, hydrochloric acid $f\mathfrak{Z}$ x; digest in a proper vessel in a sand-bath for 12 hours. Add sal-ammoniac \mathfrak{I} bijss, previously dissolved in Oiiij of distilled water; filter, evaporate to dryness, and reduce to powder.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and emmenagogue.

Use. In amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, &c.

FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS. (BERAL.) Citric acid \mathfrak{Z} xxiv, distilled water Oiiij, water of ammonia $f\mathfrak{Z}$ xjss; heat to below boiling, and gradually add moist hydrated oxide of iron till a portion remains undissolved (about \mathfrak{Z} lv will be required). Evaporate the filtered solution to the consistence of treacle, and then spread thinly on dishes, or glass plates, and dry gradually by a current of air, till it can be chipped off in scales.—Dose, gr. iv. to gr. viij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to the tartrate and lactate of iron.

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS. (W. PROCTER, JR.) Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{l}$ of tartaric acid in $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ of water, saturate with carbonate of ammonia, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{l}$ more of acid. Heat the solution in a water-bath, and add moist hydrated oxide of iron. Digest till the oxide is dissolved, filter, and evaporate on shallow porcelain dishes, till it becomes brittle, and can be chipped off.—Dose, gr. iv to gr. vj.

Med. Prop. and Uses. Those of the other chalybeates. It is a very good preparation.

FERRI ARSENIAS. Mix together solutions of arseniate of soda and protosulphate of iron; collect, wash, and dry the precipitate.—Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a grain, in herpetic and cancerous affections. (BIETT.)—Also used externally, with four times its weight of phosphate of iron, by CARMICHAEL; and likewise in the form of ointment.

Med. Prop. Very irritant, poisonous; externally, escharotic.

FERRI BROMIDUM. (MOHR.) Mix 1 part of iron filings with 3 parts of water in a stopped vial; add 1 part of bromine; close the bottle, and set it aside, shaking it occasionally. When the solution has assumed a greenish colour, filter, and evaporate to dryness.—Dose, gr. ij to vj.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and resolvent.

FERRI CARBONAS. *D.* See Ferri Subcarbonas.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM. *E.* Sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, carbonate of soda $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$; dissolve each in Oij of water, and mix the solutions; collect the precipitate on a cloth filter, wash it with cold water, squeeze out as much water as possible, and without delay, triturate the pulp with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of finely-powdered white sugar. Dry the mixture at a temperature not much above 120° . [It is inferior to *Vallet's Ferruginous Mass.* See *Pil. Ferri Carbonat.*]

FERRI CARBURETUM. (*Prus. Ph.*) Common *graphite* is purified by first boiling it, finely powdered, in pure water; then it

is digested in a solution of nitro-muriatic acid for 24 hours; it is then washed in pure water, and dried. [Used, internally and externally, in herpetic and other cutaneous diseases. WEINHOLD.]

FERRI CHLORIDUM. *P.* The *protochloride* is made by dissolving clean iron turnings in muriatic acid, boiling the solution on excess of iron, decanting as soon as settled, and evaporating quickly to dryness. The *perchloride* is made by evaporating to dryness a solution of red oxide of iron in muriatic acid.

Use. Not employed internally; chiefly in pharmacy.

FERRI CITRAS. (BERAL.) Citric acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, water $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; heat together in a platinum capsule, and gradually add moist hydrated sesquioxide of iron as long as any is dissolved; proceed as directed for Ferri Ammonio-Citras. The more gradually it is dried the larger the scales.—Dose, gr. v to x.—The citrate of the *protoxide* may be made by treating iron filings with citric acid dissolved in distilled water. It has a dark-green colour, and is more soluble than the former.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent chalybeate; used as the tartrate.

FERRI ET QUINÆ CITRAS. (BERAL.) Dissolve 4 parts of citrate of iron, and 1 of citrate of quinia in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to dryness, as directed for Ferri Ammonio-Citras.

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable, and excellent chalybeate.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. *U. S.* [Ferri Potassio-Tartras, *L.*; Ferrum Tartarizatum, *E.*; Ferri Tartarum, *D.*] Digest $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of subcarbonate of iron with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of muriatic acid, for 2 hours; pour the solution into Cong. j of distilled water; set aside for an hour, and pour off the supernatant liquid; to this, add Ovss of the solution of potassa (which precipitates the hydrated sesquioxide of iron), wash the precipitate frequently with water, and mix it, while moist, with $\mathfrak{z}\text{vjss}$ of cream of tartar and Cong. ss of distilled water. Keep the mixture at 140°

for 30 hours, frequently stirring; then filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness by means of a water-bath.

Med. Prop. and Use. One of the mildest of the chalybeates; well borne by the stomach, not unpleasant to the taste, and soluble.

FERRI FERROCYANURETUM. *U. S.* [Ferri Perecyanidum, *L.*; Ferri Cyanuretum, *D.*] *Pure Prussian Blue.* Make a solution of persulphate of iron, as directed for Ferri Oxidum Hydratum, and dissolve in it ℥ivss of ferrocyanuret of potassium, pour it upon a filter, wash the precipitate with boiling water, until tasteless; dry, and rub into powder.—Dose, gr. iij to vj, in intermittents, epilepsy, &c.

FERRI IODIDUM. *U. S., L., E.* Mix ℥ij of iodine with Oj of distilled water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and gradually add ℥j of iron filings, stirring constantly. Heat the mixture gently until it acquires a light-greenish colour; filter, and wash what remains with Oss of boiling distilled water. Evaporate the filtered liquors at a temperature not exceeding 212°, in an iron vessel, to dryness. It must be kept in a closely stopped bottle. (It is best given in saccharine solution. See Liquor Ferri Iodidi.)

Med. Prop. Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Use. Chiefly in scrofulous affections, atonic amenorrhœa, and mesenteric obstructions.

FERRI LACTAS. Dissolve ℥j of lactate of lime in ℥iv of boiling water; precipitate the lime by oxalic acid, avoiding excess, and filter. Heat the liquid with excess of iron filings for 6 or 8 hours, filter, set aside, wash the crystalline powder which is deposited, with a little alcohol, and dry it.—Dose, gr. j to ij, several times a day.

Use. Chiefly in chlorosis.

FERRI LIMATURA. *E.* See Ferri Ramenta.

FERRI NITRAS. Put ℥jss of iron (in chips or wire) in an earthen vessel, pour upon it f℥iij of nitric acid, diluted with f℥xv of water, set it aside until the acid has united with the iron,

decant the liquid, strain and filter, then add $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of muriatic acid, diluted with as much water as will increase the whole solution to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$. It should have a fine dark-red colour.

Med. Prop. Very astringent, but not caustic. Dose, 10 to 25 drops; in chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c.

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. *U. S.* [Ferrugo, *E.*] *Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.* Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of sulphate of iron in Oij of water, and add $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of sulphuric acid; boil the solution, and add nitric acid q. s., in small quantities, boiling for a few moments after each addition, until the acid ceases to produce a dark colour. Filter, cool, and add solution of ammonia in excess, stirring briskly. Wash until thoroughly free from sulphuric acid, and preserve in close bottles with water sufficient to cover it.

Use. Chiefly as an antidote to arsenic, in which case it should always be employed in the moist state. It should not be long kept.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. *E., D.* *Martial Ethiops.* Mix together the solution of persulphate of iron (as directed for Ferri Oxidum Hydratum) and the protosulphate of iron; and precipitate the oxide by means of strong solution of ammonia.—*D.* directs the scales from the anvil to be prepared as chalk. (See *Creta Præparata.*)—Dose, gr. v to xx, two or three times a day.

Use. The same as Ferri Subcarbonas.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM. *L.* See Ferri Subcarbonas.

FERRI NITRAS vel SESQUINITRAS. (MR. KERR.) To $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of iron wire add $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$ of nitric acid, diluted with $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ of water; set them aside till the action has ceased; decant, add muriatic acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, and water to make up $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$.—Dose, 6 to 10 drops.

Med. Prop. A powerful styptic and astringent.

Use. In solution, in chronic diarrhœa.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. *U. S.* Dissolve separately $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of sulphate of iron (pure), and $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of phosphate of soda, in Oiv of water; mix, and when the phosphate has subsided, pour off the super-

natant liquid; wash the precipitate in hot water, and dry with a gentle heat.—Dose, gr. v to x.

Use. A very good chalybeate in amenorrhœa and dyspepsia.

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. *L.* Sec Ferri et Potassæ Tartras.

FERRI RAMENTA. *U. S.* [Ferri Limatura, *D.*] *Iron Filings.*

File a piece of pure iron with a clean file.—Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the other ferruginous preparations, but inferior. In undergoing oxidizement in the stomach it liberates hydrogen gas.

FERRI RUBIGO. *D.* Expose fragments of iron wire, moistened, to the action of the air, till it is converted into rust. Rub the powder in an iron mortar; separate the finer particles by the affusion of water, and dry it. [It consists chiefly of the sesquioxide combined with a little protocarbonate.]

Not much employed.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS. *U. S.* [Ferri Sesquioxidum, *L.*; Ferri Oxidum Rubrum, *E.*; Ferri Carbonas, *D.*] *Precipitated Carbonate of Iron.* Dissolve ℥viij of sulphate of iron and ℥ix of carbonate of soda, severally in Oiv of water; mix the solutions, stir, and let the powder subside; then pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the precipitate with hot water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. Tonic, alterative, and emmenagogue.

Use. An excellent chalybeate in all cases requiring the employment of iron.

FERRI SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Green Vitriol.* Add sulphuric acid ℥xviij, and water Cong. j to ℥xij of iron wire cut into pieces; heat the mixture till effervescence ceases. Pour off the solution, and having added ℥ss of sulphuric acid, filter through paper; evaporate, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals in a funnel, dry them on bibulous paper, and keep in well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. Tonic, astringent, emmenagogue, and styptic.

Use. In debility, amenorrhœa, passive hemorrhage, diabetes, &c.; externally, in leucorrhœa, gleet, eruptions, &c.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUM. *E.* Dry sulphate of iron with a moderate heat, in a porcelain or earthen vessel not glazed with lead, till it becomes a grayish-white mass, and reduce to powder. (Three grains are about equal to five of the sulphate.)

FERRI TANNAS. (BENEDETTI.) To a boiling solution of 90 parts of pure tannic acid, add gradually 440 parts of subcarbonate of iron (prepared from the pure sulphate). Agitate the solution till effervescence ceases; evaporate the mixture at 176° F., in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick; then spread it on glass or porcelain to dry in a stove at 95°.

Used in chlorosis.—Dose, 2 or 3 grs., gradually increased.

FERRI VALERIANAS. (RUSPINI.) To clean iron filings, in a Wedgwood mortar, add gradually an equal weight of valerianic acid, and stir constantly. In an hour, add distilled water; gently warm the whole in a flask, and filter. The surface in contact with the air becomes covered over with a crystalline layer of the valerianate; collect this, and expose as before, repeating the process as long as it continues to yield crystals.—Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

Use. As a tonic, in nervous disorders, as hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, neuralgia, &c.

FERRUGO. *E.* See Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. *U. S.* See Ferri-Ammonio Chloridum.

FERRUM REDUCTUM. *Iron reduced by hydrogen.* Cause a stream of hydrogen gas to pass through a tube containing oxide of iron, till it is reduced.

Med. Prop. This is chemically pure metallic iron, and almost always becomes oxidized in the stomach before it can act medicinally.

FIGUS. *U. S.* [Fici, *L.*, *E.*; Ficus Carica, *D.*] *Figs.* The dried fruit of Ficus Carica.

Med. Prop. Nutritious, laxative, and demulcent.

FILIX MAS. *U. S.* [Aspidium Filix Mas, *L., E., D.*] *Male Fern.* The rhizoma of Aspidium Filix mas.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent.

Use. To expel tænia.

FENICULUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Fennel-seed.* The fruit of Fœniculum vulgare.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the other aromatics.

FOLIA BELLADONNÆ OPIATA. (CRUVEILHIER.) Steep ℥ij of belladonna leaves in a solution of ℥j of opium to ℥ij of water; dry them in the shade.

Used for smoking in phthisis and asthma; but caution is requisite.

FOMENTA *vel* FOTUS. *Fomentations* are external applications of medicated liquids, nearly always prepared extemporaneously.

FOMENTUM ACETI. *P.* White vinegar ℥viij, cold water ℥xxxij; mix.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and slightly resolvent.

FOMENTUM AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. (CH.) Decoction of mallows Ojss, muriate of ammonia ℥j; dissolve, and add tincture of camphor ℥ij; [or, muriate of ammonia ℥j, water f℥xij, proof spirit f℥ij, Goulard's extract f℥ij;] mix.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and resolvent.

Use. To painful swellings, &c.

FOMENTUM ARNICÆ. (GRAEFF.) Arnica flowers ℥ij, rue ℥j; infuse in boiling water q. s. to strain off f℥xij.

Use. For bruises of the eye, &c.

FOTUS ANTINEURALGICUM. (MIALHE.) Acetate of morphia gr. ij, acetic acid gtt. ij, eau de Cologne ℥ij.

Use. As an anodyne in facial neuralgia.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS. Decoction of oak-bark, or of pomegranate, Ojss, alum ℥ij.

FOTUS CALMANS. (*F. II.*) Mallows ℥j, henbane ℥j, poppy-heads ℥j, water lbiv; boil to lbij.

Use. As a mild, soothing application in painful tumours, and skin diseases.

FOTUS EMOLLIENS. *P.* Emollient herbs (*Species Emollientes*)

℥j, boiling water Ojss; infuse for an hour, and strain.

Use. Where an emollient fomentation is required.

FOTUS NARCOTICUS. *P.* Narcotic herbs (*Species Narcoticæ*)

℥j, boiling water Ojss; infuse for an hour, and strain.

Use. As Fotus Calmans.

FOTUS RESOLVENS. Infusion of elder flowers ℥viij, Goulard's extract ℥ss; mix.

Use. As a resolvent in painful swellings, &c.

FOTUS TANNINI. (RICORD.) Tannin ℥ij, aromatic wine ℥viij.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and detergent.

Use. To chancres and buboes.

FRASERA. *U. S. (Sec.) American Columbo.* The root of *Frasera Walteri*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to those of Columbo.

FULIGO. *Common Wood-soot.*

Used. Chiefly as an external application to chronic cutaneous diseases.

FULIGOKALI. (DESCHAMPS.) Caustic potash 20 parts, powdered wood-soot 100 parts, distilled water q. s.; dissolve the potash in a little water, and add the soot; boil for an hour, then add more water, and filter. Evaporate the clear solution to dryness, constantly stirring, and keep the powder in dry bottles.

Uses. Same as the preceding.

FULIGOKALI SULPHURATUM. Caustic potash 14 parts, sulphur 4 parts; heat them together with a little water till dissolved; add fuligokali 60 parts, and evaporate to dryness.

Use. Same as the preceding.

FUMIGATIO AROMATICA. Olibanum, mastic, amber, of each, ℥iij, styrax ℥ij, benzoin and labdanum, each ℥j. Throw the mixed powders on red-hot cinders.

Use. To produce an agreeable fumigation.

FUMIGATIO BALSAMICA. Benzoin is burnt alone, or with styrax,

as a remedy for *hooping-cough*, ℥ss of each being thrown on hot coals, in the patient's room.

FUMIGATIO CHLORINII. *P.* Put into an earthen, or glass vessel, 3 parts of common salt, 1 of peroxide of manganese, and 2 of water; add 2 parts of sulphuric acid; stir it with a glass rod.—*For unoccupied rooms only.*

FUMIGATIO IODINI ET SULPHURIS. (SELLERS.) Sulphur ℥iij, cinnabar ℥ij, iodine gr. x; in six powders. One to be thrown on a heated iron, in the bottom of a large jar, capable of receiving the limb.—*In lepra, psoriasis, and tubercular eruptions.*—To be used 20 minutes, 3 times a day.

FUMIGATIO MERCURIALIS. The patient is placed in a wooden box, having an aperture sufficiently large to allow his head to protrude; ℥ij or ℥iij of cinnabar are sprinkled upon a hot iron at his feet, and the vapour allowed to condense upon the body. The fumes may be directed to any particular part, by means of an inverted funnel, in an apparatus made for the purpose. (The *black sulphuret of mercury* may be employed for the same purpose.)

Use. In syphilis, and certain skin diseases.

FUMIGATIO ACIDI NITRICI. *P.* Put into a porcelain cup equal measures of sulphuric acid and water; add to it, from time to time, powdered nitre.

Use. As a disinfectant.

FUMIGATIO NITROSA. Soak porous paper in a solution of nitrate of potassa; roll it up, place it in a candlestick, and set it on fire.

Use. In asthma.

FUMIGATIO PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Place a tin vessel containing a small quantity of tar, in another vessel of water, keeping the latter at the boiling temperature by means of a spirit-lamp. The patient is to be confined to the apartment.

Use. In chronic bronchitis, &c.

GALBANUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* The concrete juice of an unknown plant.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections, amenorrhœa, and chronic rheumatism; externally, as a plaster to indolent swellings.

GALLA. *U. S. (Gallæ, L., E., D.)* Morbid excrescences growing upon *Quercus infectoria*.

Med. Prop. A powerful astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœas, &c.; but chiefly externally, as a gargle and injection.

GAMBOGIA. *U. S., D. (Cambogia, L., E.)* The concrete juice of the *Hebradendron Cambogioides*.

Med. Prop. A drastic hydragogue cathartic.

Use. In dropsy, and constipation.

GARGARISMA SIMPLEX. (*Br. H.*) Vinegar fʒijss, decoction of barley Oj, honey, or honey of roses, fʒjss; mix.

Use. In irritations, and inflammations of the throat.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI. (*St. B. H.*) Red roses ʒij, boiling water Oj, muriatic acid ʒjss; macerate for an hour, and strain.—*F. H.* Infusion of *Cinchona* bark ʒiv, syrup of honey ʒj, muriatic acid 18 drops.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and detergent.

Use. In chronic ulcerated throat, and in the sore throat of scarlet fever.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. (*SAUNDERS.*) Alum ʒj, infusion of roses ʒvij, honey of roses ʒj; or, alum ʒj, decoction of bark fʒx, honey q. s.; or, alum ʒj to ʒij, decoction of sage Oj, honey q. s.

Use. In quinsy, and other inflammations of the throat.

GARGARISMA ANTISEPTICUM. (*F. H.*) Muriate of ammonia ʒss, camphor ʒj, decoction of bark ʒvj.

Use. In ulcers of the throat of a gangrenous character.

GARGARISMA ASTRINGENS. (*A. T. THOMSON.*) Infusion of roses fʒvij, diluted sulphuric acid fʒj, tincture of catechu fʒvj, tinc-

ture of opium $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{jss}$.—(JANNERT.) Tannin $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, honey of roses $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, water $\overline{\text{z}}\text{viiij}$, rose-water $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$.—(NELIGAN.) Decoction of pomegranate $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{vij}$, honey of borax $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$.

Use. In aphthous ulcerations of the mouth and throat.

GARGARISMA BORACIS. Borax $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, water $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{vj}$, honey $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$; or, borax $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, oxymel $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, water $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{xj}$.

Use. Same as the preceding.

GARGARISMA CAPSICI. Two tablespoonsful of powdered capsicum, with a teaspoonful of common salt, to be infused for an hour in a pint of boiling vinegar and water (equal parts of each); to be strained through fine linen, when cool.

Used in the West Indies in malignant scarlatina, both as a gargle and also internally, in the dose of a tablespoonful every half hour. In milder cases, a much weaker preparation may be used.

GARGARISMA CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. Chloride of lime $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, water Oj ; triturate, filter, and add clarified honey $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$.

Med. Prop. Antiseptic.

Use. In putrid sore throats.

GARGARISMA IODINII. (DR. ROSS.) Tincture of iodine $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$ to $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, tincture of opium $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$, water $\text{f}\overline{\text{z}}\text{vj}$.

Use. In ulceration of the tonsils.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. Tincture of myrrh $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, honey of roses $\overline{\text{z}}\text{jss}$, lime-water $\overline{\text{z}}\text{vj}$.

Use. As an astringent and detergent gargle.

GARGARISMA PLUMBI. (RATIER.) Liquid subacetate of lead $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, barley water $\text{℥}\text{ij}$, syrup $\overline{\text{z}}\text{j}$.

Use. In severe salivation.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ. Red-rose leaves $\overline{\text{z}}\text{ij}$ to $\overline{\text{z}}\text{iiij}$, boiling water Oj ; infuse for half an hour. (Or the *compound infusion* may be used.)

Use. A very good gargle in inflammation of the throat.

GARGARISMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. (*Guy's H.*) Solution of chlo-

ride of soda $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{xij}$, water $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{xij}$.—(DR. COPLAND.) Solution of chloride of soda $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{xij}$, honey $\text{℥}\text{ss}$, water $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{vj}$.

Use. The same as Gargarisma Calcis Chlorinata.

GARGARISMA STIMULANS. (DR. COPLAND.) Infusion of roses $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{vjss}$, dilute muriatic acid $\text{℥}\text{xl}$, tincture of capsicum $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{jss}$, honey $\text{℥}\text{ij}$.

Use. In atonic ulceration of the throat; also in the sore throat of scarlatina.

GARGARISMA ZINCI. (DR. COPLAND.) Sulphate of zinc $\text{℥}\text{j}$, rose-water $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{vij}$, simple oxymel $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{j}$.

Use. In inflammation and ulceration of the throat.

GAULTHERIA. *U. S.* *Partridge-berry.* The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of an aromatic and astringent; reputed emmenagogue; chiefly employed to impart flavour.

GELATINA CHONDRI. See Decoctum Chondri.

GELATINA ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. See Decoctum Ichthyocollæ.

GELATINA LICHENIS ISLANDICI. See Decoctum Lichenis.

GELATINA MARANTÆ. See Decoctum Marantæ.

GENTIANA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The root of *Gentiana lutea*.

Med. Prop. An excellent bitter tonic.

Use. In functional dyspepsia, and in debility from acute diseases.

GENTIANA CATESBÆI. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Blue Gentian.* The root of *Gentiana Catesbæi*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to the preceding.

GENTIANINA. *Gentianin*, the active principle of gentian, is procured by macerating powdered gentian in cold ether, concentrating the filtered tincture, and treating the crystalline residue with alcohol. Evaporate the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Other steps are necessary to obtain it *perfectly* pure.

GEOFFROYÆ INERMIS CORTEX. *D.* *Cabbage-tree Bark.* Bark of *Andira inermis*.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, and anthelmintic.

Use. To expel lumbrici.

GERANIUM. *U. S.* *Cranesbill.* The root of *Geranium maculatum*.

Med. Prop. An excellent indigenous astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; also as an astringent gargle and injection.

GEUM. *U. S.* (*Sec.*) *Water Avens.* The root of *Geum rivale*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a tonic and astringent.

GILLENIA. *U. S.* The root of *Gillenia trifoliata*.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild and efficient emetic; it resembles ipecacuanha in its mode of action.

GLYCERINUM. *Glycerine* is obtained in making the *Emplastrum Plumbi*, from the water employed, by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through it, until all the lead is thrown down; filter and evaporate in *vacuo*, or over sulphuric acid, till the sp. gr. is 1.27.

Used externally in skin diseases, and inflammations of the external meatus of the ear, diluted with water; also, internally, in affections of the throat and chest.

GLYCYRRHIZA. *U. S., L.* [*Glycyrrhizæ Radix, E.; Glycyrrhiza Glabra, D.*] *Liquorice Root.* The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Med. Prop. A good demulcent.

Use. Chiefly as an adjuvant, in catarrhal and urinary diseases.

GOSSYPIUM. *E.* *Raw Cotton.* The filamentous matter surrounding the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum*.

Med. Uses. Externally, to parts affected with burns, erysipelas, and rheumatism.

GRANATI (*Fructus et Radicis*) CORTEX. *U. S., L., E., D.* The rind of the fruit, and bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*, or Pomegranate.

Med. Prop. and Use. The rind of the fruit is a mild astringent, and is chiefly used as a gargle. The bark of the root is anthelmintic, and is used in tænia.

GUAIACI LIGNUM et RESINA. *U. S., L., D.* [*Guaiacum Offici-*

nale ; Lignum et Resina, *D.*] The wood and concrete juice (*Guaiac*) of *Guaiacum officinale*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative.

Use. In syphilis, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and skin diseases.

GUTTÆ ACOUSTICÆ. *Acoustic Drops.* Oil of almonds ℥iv, oil of turpentine ℥ss, tincture of opium ℥ss.

GUTTÆ ANTIPERTUSSICÆ. (DR. GRAVES.) Tincture of cantharides, compound tincture of camphor, each, f℥ss, compound tincture of cinchona bark f℥v.—Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day, in *hooping-cough*.

GUTTÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. (BRANDE.) Compound tincture of aloes f℥j, tincture of valerian f℥j, tincture of chloride of iron f℥ss.—Dose, a teaspoonful, in chamomile tea.

GUTTÆ NIGRÆ. *Lancaster Black Drop.* (DR. ARMSTRONG.) Opium ℔ss, verjuice Oij, bruised nutmegs ℥jss, saffron ℥ss. Boil to a proper thickness, then add 2 spoonsful of yeast, and let it stand in a warm place for 6 or 8 weeks, then in the open air till it is of the consistence of syrup. Then decant, filter, and bottle, adding a little sugar to each bottle. (See *Acetum Opii*, *U. S.*)

GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ. *Toothache Drops.* (DR. COPLAND.) Opium gr. x, camphor gr. x, rectified spirit q. s., oil of cloves ℥j, oil of cajeput ℥j.—(DR. RIGHINI.) Rectified spirit ℥iv, creasote ℥vj, tincture of cochineal ℥ij, oil of peppermint gtt. xij.—(DR. BLAKE.) Finely powdered alum ℥j, spirit of nitric ether ℥vij.—(M. COTTEREAU.) Saturate cold ether with camphor, and add a few drops of *Aqua Ammonia*.

HÆMATOXYLON. *U. S., L., E.* [*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. Lignum, *D.*] *Logwood*. The wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

Med. Prop. A mild astringent.

Use. In the bowel complaints of children.

HAUSTUS. *Draughts* are single doses of liquid medicines, and

are almost exclusively extemporaneous. A few selected formulæ are here given.

HAUSTUS ANODYNUS. (DR. COPLAND.) Camphor mixture ℥ix, nitrate of potash gr. vj, Hoffman's anodyne f℥j, tincture of opium ℞ x to xij, syrup of poppies f℥ij.—To be taken at bedtime.

HAUSTUS ANTIARTHRITICUS. SIR H. HALFOURD'S *Gout Preventive*. Infusion of gentian f℥jss, bicarbonate of potash gr. xv, tincture of rhubarb f℥j.

HAUSTUS ANTILITHICUS. (DR. PARIS.) Bicarbonate of soda gr. x, infusion of quassia f℥j, tincture of columbo f℥j; mix.—(DR. VENABLES.) Borax gr. viij, bicarbonate of soda gr. x, aerated water f℥ viij.

Use. In red gravel.

HAUSTUS APERIENS. (DR. PARIS.) Infusion of senna f℥j, tincture of senna f℥j, tincture of jalap f℥j, tartrate of potassa ℥j, syrup of senna f℥j.—(DR. RYAN.) Sulphate of magnesia f℥iv, infusion of senna f℥jss, tincture of senna f℥jss, syrup of ginger f℥j, aromatic spirit of ammonia ℞ xx.—See also *Haustus Sennæ Comp.*

HAUSTUS APERIENS EFFERVESCENS. (DR. YOUNG.) Bicarbonate of soda ℥ijss, water f℥ viij, cream of tartar ℥iij. Cork securely in a strong bottle.—(DR. BARKER.) Bisulphate of potassa 73 grains, crystallized carbonate of soda 72 grains, water q. s.; dissolve separately, and mix together.

Use. A pleasant, mild cathartic.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS. (DR. PARIS.) Chalk mixture ℥jss, tincture of opium ℞ xv, tincture of catechu f℥j; mix.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery.

HAUSTUS CAMPHORÆ. (*Guy's II.*) Camphor gr. vj, spirit q. s., white sugar ℥j, mucilage f℥iij, water f℥jss.

Use. As camphor.

HAUSTUS COLCHICI. (SIR C. SCUDAMORE.) Magnesia gr. xv,

to \mathbf{xx} , sulphate of magnesia $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$ to \mathbf{ij} , vinegar of colchicum $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$ to \mathbf{ij} , cinnamon, or other water $\mathbf{\text{ʒix}}$, syrup $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$.

Use. In gout.

HAUSTUS EFFERVESCENS. Bicarbonate of soda $\mathbf{\text{ʒss}}$, water $\mathbf{q. s.}$, dissolve, and add $\mathbf{\text{ʒij}}$ of any syrup; then add $\mathbf{gr. xxv}$ of citric or tartaric acid. See *Haustus Potassæ Citratis*.

HAUSTUS FERRI EFFERVESCENS. (DR. MACMICHAEL.) Bicarbonate of soda $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$, water $\mathbf{\text{ʒiv}}$; dissolve, and add tincture of chloride of iron $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$.

Use. A good effervescing chalybeate.

HAUSTUS FERRI CUM MAGNESIA. (SIR J. MURRAY.) Fluid carbonate of magnesia $\mathbf{\text{ʒjss}}$, tincture of chloride of iron $\mathbf{\mathfrak{xx}}$ to \mathbf{xxx} .

Use. In chlorosis with acidity.

HAUSTUS HYDROCYANICUS. (DONOVAN.) Cyanide of potassium $\mathbf{gr. j}$, distilled water $\mathbf{\text{ʒiiijss}}$, syrup of lemons $\mathbf{\text{ʒss}}$. Mix, and divide into 8 equal draughts. One for a dose.

HAUSTUS MAGNESIÆ EFFERVESCENS. Solution of bicarbonate of magnesia $\mathbf{\text{ʒjss}}$, syrup of orange peel $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$, lemon-juice $\mathbf{\text{ʒiiij}}$.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the Citrate of Magnesia.

HAUSTUS MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. (BRANDE.) Carbonate of magnesia $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$, water $\mathbf{\text{ʒix}}$, syrup of Tolu $\mathbf{\text{ʒj}}$, spirit of nutmeg $\mathbf{\text{ʒss}}$, lemon-juice $\mathbf{\text{ʒiiij}}$.

HAUSTUS MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. (MR. CARTER.) Rub up together in a mortar, citric acid $\mathbf{\text{ʒiiij}}$, oil of lemons $\mathbf{gtt. ij}$, white sugar $\mathbf{\text{ʒiv}}$; then add carbonate of magnesia, in powder, $\mathbf{\text{ʒij}}$, and water sufficient, or nearly so, to fill an eight-ounce bottle. Transfer the solution to the bottle, before the effervescence has ceased, and cork it tightly, securing it by a string. [Some use magnesia instead of the carbonate, employing, at the same time, a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda to obtain effervescence.]—Dose, as a *purgative*, the whole bottle-full; as a *laxative*, one half that quantity.

Med. Prop. An agreeable effervescing, refrigerant, laxative or purgative.

Use. In febrile affections, nausea, constipation, &c.

HAUSTUS MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS. Sulphate of magnesia \mathfrak{z} vj to \mathfrak{z} j, aromatic sulphuric acid gtt. iv or v; rub together in a mortar, then add water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, syrup of lemons $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j, aerated water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ v.

Use. An agreeable form for taking Epsom salts.

HAUSTUS NIGER. *Black Draught.* See Haustus Aperiens, and Haustus Sennæ Comp.

HAUSTUS OLEI RICINI. The most pleasant method of taking *castor oil* is to drop it into a wine-glass containing some froth of porter, and then pour a little more of the latter upon the top of it; the taste is entirely disguised.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ CITRATIS. *Effervescing Draught.* Carbonate of potassa gr. xv (or bicarbonate, gr. xxij), water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j; dissolve, and add at the time of taking, fresh lemon-juice sweetened $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

Med. Prop. A very pleasant refrigerant diaphoretic.

Use. In fevers, and irritable stomach.

HAUSTUS QUASSIÆ ET FERRI. (DR. PARIS.) Infusion of quassia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ x, tincture of chloride of iron \mathfrak{xx} , tincture of columbo $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and chalybeate.

Use. In dyspepsia and amenorrhœa.

HAUSTUS SCOPARII COMPOSITUS. Decoction of broom-tops $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xj, spirit of juniper, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j, bitartrate of potassa \mathfrak{z} j.

Med. Prop. and Use. A good diuretic in dropsy.

HAUSTUS SENNÆ. Senna, manna, and sulphate of magnesia (or cream of tartar) each \mathfrak{z} ss, fennel, or cardamom seed \mathfrak{z} ij, boiling water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ x. Infuse for half an hour, and strain.

Use. An excellent formula for *senna tea*.

HAUSTUS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. (*Guy's H.*) *Black Draught.* Senna \mathfrak{z} x, mint \mathfrak{z} x, boiling water Oij. Macerate for an hour, strain, and add sulphate of magnesia \mathfrak{z} viiij.—Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij to iv.

Use. A prompt cathartic, much used in Great Britain.

HEDEOMA. *U. S. Pennyroyal.* The herb *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

(The European pennyroyal is the *Mentha Pulegium*.)

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a gently stimulating aromatic.

HELLEBORUS. *U. S., L., E.* [*Helleborus Niger*; *radix, D.*]

Black Hellebore. The root of *Helleborus niger*.

Med. Prop. A drastic hydragogue cathartic, and emmenagogue.

Use. In dropsy, mania, melancholia, and amenorrhœa.

HEPATICA. *U. S. (Sec.) Liverwort.* The leaves of *Hepatica Americana*.

Med. Prop. A mild demulcent tonic, and astringent.

Use. Formerly esteemed in coughs and chronic hepatic affections; not used at present.

HIRUDO. *L.* [*Hirudo Medicinalis, D.*] The *Leech*.

Use. To take blood topically. A single European leech will draw from half an ounce to an ounce of blood. An American leech, only about one-sixth as much.

HORDEUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Barley.* The decorticated seeds of *Hordeum distichon*. When rounded and polished in a mill, it constitutes *pearl barley* (*Hordeum Perlatum*).

Med. Prop. Nutritious, and demulcent.

Use. Much employed in the form of decoction (*barley-water*) in fevers, and inflammation of the urino-genital organs.

HUMULUS. *U. S.* [*Lupulus, L., E.; Humulus Lupulus, D.*]

Hops. The strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and narcotic.

Use. In dyspepsia of drunkards; to relieve morbid vigilance; also in the form of a poultice, in rheumatism, and face-ache.

HYDRARGYRUM. *U. S., L., E., D. Mercury.*

Use. Liquid mercury was formerly used in obstinate constipation and intromission of the bowels.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. *U. S.* [*Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum, L.; Hydrargyri Precipitatum Album, E.; Hydrargyri Submurias Ammoniatum, D.*] *White Precipitate.* Bichloride of mercury Zvj , distilled water Cong. j ; dissolve by

heat, and add to the solution, when cold, water of ammonia $\text{f}\text{ʒ}\text{vii}$, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate till it becomes tasteless, and dry it. (It is an amide-chloride of mercury, consisting of calomel and amidogen. *Kane.*)

Use. Externally, as an ointment in skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. *U. S., L., E., D.* Rub together mercury $\text{ʒ}\text{ii}$, and prepared chalk $\text{ʒ}\text{v}$, till all the globules disappear.

Med. Prop. The mildest of the mercurials; alterative, and ant-acid.

Use. Chiefly in the bowel affections of children.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. *D.* Purified mercury and manna, each, 2 parts, carbonate of magnesia 1 part. Rub the mercury and manna together with enough water to give them the consistence of syrup, till the globules disappear; then add, still triturating, one eighth of the carbonate of magnesia; and after the whole is well mixed, add 16 parts of hot water, and agitate the mixture. When it has settled, decant the fluid, and repeat the washing a second and third time, that all the manna may be removed. Then add the rest of the magnesia, and dry the powder on bibulous paper. (It contains nearly twice as much mercury as the *Hydrargyrum eum Cretâ.*)

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as *Hydr. eum Cretâ.*

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. *P., D.* Dissolve protonitrate of mercury in 3 or 4 times its weight of water, slightly acidulated with nitric acid, and add to it gradually a solution of acetate of soda (acetate of potassa, *D.*), in slight excess; wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it in the shade.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to gr. j.

Med. Prop. Similar to the other mercurials.

HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS. *P.* *Sal Alembroth.* Equal parts of bichloride of mercury and muriate of ammonia levigated together.

Med. Prop. Very similar to those of Corrosive Sublimate. It is more soluble.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM. *L.* [*Hydrargyri Cyanidum, U. S., D.*]

Boil ℥vii of Prussian blue with ℥x of binoxide of mercury in Oiv of distilled water, for half an hour, and filter; evaporate and crystallize; wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water, and evaporate the mixed liquors for more crystals.—Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain.

Med. Prop. Very poisonous,—rarely used as a medicine; chiefly to prepare hydrocyanic acid.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM. *L.* See Hydrarg. Chloridum Corrosivum.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM. *U. S.* [Hydrargyri Bichloridum, *L.*; Sublimatus Corrosivus, *E.*; Hydrargyri Murias Corrosivum, *D.*] *Corrosive Sublimate.* Boil ℔ij of mercury with ℔ij of sulphuric acid, until the sulphate is left dry; rub this, when cold, with ℔jss of chloride of sodium, in an earthenware mortar; then sublime with a gradually increasing heat.

Med. Prop. One of the strongest of the mercurials, and the least apt to salivate.

Used. In secondary syphilis, and chronic skin diseases; externally, as a gargle, and in skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE. *U. S.* [Hydrargyri Chloridum, *L.*; Calomelas, *E.*; Calomelas Sublimatum, *D.*] *Calomel.* Boil ℔ij of mercury with ℔ij of sulphuric acid, until the sulphate is left dry; rub this when cold with ℔ij of mercury in an earthenware mortar, until they are thoroughly mixed; then rub this with ℔jss of chloride of sodium till the globules disappear; after which sublime. Reduce the sublimed matter to very fine powder, washing it frequently with boiling distilled water, till no precipitate is given by water of ammonia. [When sublimed into a vessel containing steam, it forms *Jewell's hydrosublimate.*]

Med. Prop. A certain mercurial purgative, and anthelmintic.

Use. As a purgative, whenever the liver requires stimulation; as an alterative, in dyspepsia, constipation, and chronic skin diseases; as a sialogogue, in inflammations, and some fevers.

HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDUM. (M. BOULLAY.) *Iodohy-*

drargyrate of Iodide of Potassium. Iodide of potassium 10 parts, biniodide of mercury 25 parts, distilled water 10 parts; boil together in a glass matrass till the biniodide of mercury is dissolved; let the solution cool, pour off the clear liquid, and crystallize by evaporation and refrigeration.

Use. In secondary syphilis, and chronic skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. *U. S., L.* Rub $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of mercury and $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of iodine together, with enough alcohol to form a soft paste, till the globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark, by a gentle heat, and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. [A better way is to decompose calomel by iodide of potassium.]

Med. Prop. Alterative, and resolvent.

Use. In scrofula and syphilis; externally, as an ointment in skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. *U. S.* [Hydrargyri Biniodidum, *L., E.*] Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of corrosive sublimate in Ojss of distilled water, and mix it with $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of iodide of potassium dissolved in Oss of distilled water. Collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it with distilled water, and dry by a moderate heat. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain.

Med. Prop. A powerful irritant poison, too active for internal use; employed in the form of an ointment, in obstinate skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. *U. S., D.* [Hydrargyri Oxydum, *L.*] Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of potassa in Oj of water, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of calomel, stirring constantly till the black oxide is formed; pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. Alterative, purgative, and sialagogue.

Use. As calomel; also for fumigation.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *U. S., E.* [Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum, *L.*; Hydrargyri Oxydum Nitricum, *D.*] *Red Precipitate.* Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxvj}$ of mercury in $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$ of nitric acid previously mixed with Oij of water, and evaporate to dry-

ness. Rub the dry mass into powder, and heat it in a very shallow vessel till vapours cease to rise.

Use. Not employed internally; externally, as an ointment to indolent and fungous ulcers, and psorophthalmia.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *D.* *Precipitate per se.* Place purified mercury in an open glass vessel with a narrow open mouth and broad bottom, and expose it to a heat of about 600°, till it is converted into red scales.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the former.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXIDUM. *L.* Dissolve ℥iv of bichloride of mercury in Ovj of distilled water, and add f℥xxviii of solution of potassa. The precipitate is to be carefully washed and dried.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM ALBUM. *E.* See Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM NIGRUM. *HAHNEMANN'S Soluble Mercury.* Dissolve protonitrate of mercury, by triturating it with distilled water, slightly acidulated with nitric acid; add to the filtered solution, by small quantities, solution of ammonia diluted with 15 or 20 times its weight of water, so long as the precipitate formed is nearly black, stirring it with a glass rod. Wash the powder, and dry in the shade.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVUS. *U. S.* [Hydrargyri Oxydum Sulphuricum, *D.*] *Turpeth Mineral.* Mix ℥iv of mercury with ℥vj of sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, and boil by means of a sand-bath till a dry white mass remains; rub this into powder, and throw it into boiling water; pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the yellow precipitate repeatedly with hot water; then dry it.—Dose, as an *emetic*, 3 to 6 grains.

Used chiefly as an *errhine*.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. *U. S., D.* [Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure, *L.*] *Ethiops Mineral.* Rub equal weights of mercury and sulphur together till the globules disappear.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In scrofulous, and glandular swellings of children.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. *U. S., D.* [Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum, *L.*] *Cinnabar.* Mix ℥xl of mercury with ℥viiij of melted sulphur, over the fire; and as soon as the mass begins to swell, remove from the fire, and cover it with considerable force, to prevent combustion; then reduce to powder, and sublime.

Used chiefly for fumigations, in syphilis and skin diseases.

HYDROMEL. *P.* Fine honey ℥ij, boiling water ℥xxxij; dissolve, and filter.

Use. As a drink.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMEN. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Henbane.*
Leaves and seed of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, gently excitant, and anodyne.

Use. As a substitute for opium, in coughs, asthma, &c.;—externally, as an anodyne fomentation.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. *U. S.* *Isinglass.* The swimming bladder of *Acipenser Huso*, and other species of *Acipenser*.

Med. Prop. A very pure variety of gelatin;—used as a nutritious article of diet, made up into a jelly.

INFUSA. *Infusions* are generally prepared by pouring boiling water on vegetable substances, previously cut or bruised, and macerating in a close vessel till cool. In a few cases *cold* water is used, as when the active principle of the vegetable is volatilizable at the temperature of boiling water, or when it is injured at a high heat, or where it is desirable to avoid the solution of some of the associated principles. The water employed should always be pure. For infusions containing *acids*, vessels of glass should be employed. For very strong infusions, the process by *displacement* or *percolation* should be resorted to.—The usual *dose* of infusions is from f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM ABSINTHII. (BRANDE.) Fresh wormwood ℥ij (or dried ℥j), boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

INFUSUM ALKALINUM. Hickory ashes Oj, wood soot O¼, boiling

water Cong. ss. Let them stand 24 hours, and decant.—Dose, a wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day, in lithiasis and dyspepsia. [This was a favourite remedy of Dr. Physick.]

INFUSUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. (DR. FOTHERGILL.) Aloes ʒj, rhubarb ʒiv, columbo ʒiv, lime-water fʒviij, spirit of horseradish fʒss. Infuse 12 hours, in a close vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic, purgative, and stimulant.

INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ. *U. S., D.* [Infusum Cuspariæ, *L., E.*] Bruised angustura bark ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. *U. S., L., E.* [Infusum Chamæmeli, *D.*] Chamomile flowers ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 10 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic, when used cold; *emetic*, when taken warm, and in large quantities.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ. *U. S.* [Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum, *L., D.*] Fresh horseradish root, sliced, and mustard-seed, bruised, each ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In passive dropsy, scurvy, and paralysis.

INFUSUM AURANTII. *E.* [Infusum Aurantii Compositum, *L., D.*] Dried bitter orange-peel ʒss, fresh lemon-peel ʒij, cloves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 15 minutes, and strain.

Med. Prop. A grateful stomachic.

Use. In nausea, and debility of the stomach.

INFUSUM BELLADONNÆ. (DR. PARIS.) Dried belladonna leaves gr. iv, boiling water fʒij; infuse for one dose.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as Belladonna.

INFUSUM BUCHU. *E., D.* See Infusum Diosmæ.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. *L., D.* See Infusum Columbæ.

INFUSUM CAPSICI. (PEREIRA.) Powdered capsicum ʒiv, boiling

water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.—Dose, f℥ss. (See Gargarisma Capsici.)

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. *U. S., L., E.* [Infusum Caryophyllum, *D.*] Bruised cloves ℥ij, boiling water Oj; macerate in a covered vessel, for 2 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a carminative, and stomachic.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised cascarilla bark ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the aromatic tonics.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ. *Eau de Casse.* (SOUBEIRAN.) Cassia pods, bruised, ℥iv, boiling water Ojss; infuse for 6 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Aromatic, carminative; like cinnamon, but weaker.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, &c.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. *U. S., L., D.* [Infusum Catechu, *E.*] Powdered catechu ℥ss, bruised cinnamon ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for 1 hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. An elegant mode of administering catechu, in diarrhœa, &c.

INFUSUM CHIRETTÆ. *E.* Chiretta ℥iv, boiling water Oj; infuse for 2 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. A pleasant simple bitter tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and general debility.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Peruvian bark bruised ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. It may also be advantageously prepared by percolation. [*D.* directs it to be prepared by macerating ℥j of bark in f℥xij of cold water, for 24 hours.]

Med. Prop. Those of Peruvian bark, but less powerful.—The *D.* process is the best.

Use. In general debility, convalescence, &c.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. *U. S.* Powdered Peruvian bark ʒj, aromatic sulphuric acid fʒj, cold water Oj; macerate for 12 hours and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent form for administering Peruvian bark.

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ. *U. S., D.* [Infusum Calumbæ, *L., E.*] Bruised columbo ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. [*E.* directs it to be made by percolation with cold water, which is a better preparation.]

Med. Prop. An excellent simple bitter tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, convalescence from acute diseases, cholera, and diarrhœa.

INFUSUM DAUCI. (WOODVILLE.) Carrot seed ʒj, boiling water Oj.

Med. Prop. and Use. Diuretic; in dropsy.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Dried foxglove leaves ʒj, boiling water Oss [*L., Oj*]; macerate for 4 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain; then add tincture of cinnamon fʒj. —Dose, fʒij to fʒiv.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as Digitalis; a good form for administration.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. *U. S., L.* [Infusum Buchu, *E., D.*] Buchu leaves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic affections of the bladder.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ. (PEREIRA.) Bruised ergot ʒj, boiling water fʒiv; macerate till cold.—For three doses.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Ergot.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. *U. S.* Dried thoroughwort (boneset) ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic and emetic in large warm draughts; tonic, when cold.

Use. In catarrh and influenza; as a tonic, in dyspepsia, &c.

INFUSUM FÆNICULI. Fennel seed ʒij, boiling water Oj; infuse for half an hour.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the aromatic seeds generally.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. *U. S., L., D.* [Infusum Gentianæ, *E.*] Bruised Gentian root ʒss, dried bitter orange-peel and coriander seed, bruised, each ʒj, diluted alcohol fʒiv, cold water fʒxij. First pour on the alcohol, and three hours afterwards, the water; then macerate for 12 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. An excellent tonic, and stomachic.

Use. In debility of the digestive organs, convalescence, and diarrhœa.

INFUSUM HUMULI. *U. S.* [Infusum Lupuli, *L.*] Hops ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic; slightly narcotic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and morbid vigilance;—very feeble.

INFUSUM JUGLANDIS. (M. NEGRIER.) Fresh walnut leaves ʒj, boiling water fʒxij; infuse till cold, and strain.—Dose, fʒiv 2 or 3 times a day.

Use. In scrofula.

INFUSUM JUNIPERI. (PEREIRA.) Bruised juniper berries ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 1 hour.

Med. Prop. A mild diuretic.

Use. As a drink in dropsy; usually as an adjuvant.

INFUSUM JUNIPERI COMPOSITUM. (*Guy's H.*) Juniper berries ʒijss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain; then add compound spirit of juniper fʒx, and bitartrate of potassa ʒj [or more].—Dose, fʒij three times a day.

Use. An excellent drink in dropsies.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. *U. S., L.* Bruised rhatany ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. [Better prepared by percolation, with cold water.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Krameria; an excellent astringent.

INFUSUM LINI. *U. S., E.* [Compositum, *L., D.*] Flaxseed ʒss,

bruised liquorice root \mathfrak{Zij} , boiling water Oj ; macerate for 4 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrhs, strangury, gonorrhœa, and diseases of the bladder and kidney.

INFUSUM MATICONIS. (DR. H. LANE.) Leaves of matico \mathfrak{Zj} , boiling water Oj ; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

INFUSUM MELISSÆ. Fresh balm \mathfrak{Zv} , boiling water Oj ; infuse for a quarter of an hour.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic and emetic, when taken warm.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. *D.* Dried mint \mathfrak{Zij} , boiling water $q. s.$ to yield $f\mathfrak{Zvj}$ of strained infusion; digest for half an hour, and strain.

Med. Prop. A mild aromatic, carminative, and stomachic.

Use. In nausea, slight colic, flatulence, and to cover the taste of other medicines.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. *D.* Add to the last, when strained and cold, white sugar \mathfrak{Zij} , oil of spearmint 3 drops dissolved in comp. tinc. of cardamom $f\mathfrak{Zss}$.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the preceding, but stronger.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. *L., E.* Pareira brava root \mathfrak{Zvj} , boiling water Oj ; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

Use. In chronic urinary disorders.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Wild cherry bark, bruised, \mathfrak{Zss} , cold water Oj ; macerate for 24 hours, and strain. [Also by percolation.]

Med. Prop. A sedative tonic; an excellent form of administration.

Use. In dyspepsia with excitement; in the colliquative sweats of phthisis.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Rasped quassia ʒij, cold water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. An excellent simple bitter infusion.

Use. In dyspepsia, and general debility.

INFUSUM RHEI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised rhubarb root ʒj, boiling water Oss; digest for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. [Any of the aromatics may advantageously be added.]

Med. Prop. Purgative, and stomachic.

Use. In constipation, and in diarrhœa.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. *U. S., L.* [Infusum Rosæ, *E.*; Infusum Rosæ Acidum, *D.*] Dried red roses ʒss, boiling water Oijss, diluted sulphuric acid fʒiij; macerate for half an hour, in a glass vessel, strain, and add refined sugar ʒjss.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and refrigerant.

Use. In hemorrhages, and colliquative sweats; also as a pleasant vehicle for saline medicines.

INFUSUM SALVIÆ. Dried sage leaves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for half an hour, and strain.

Med. Prop. A mild astringent.

Use. Chiefly as a gargle, in sore throat.

INFUSUM SANGUINARIÆ. Dried blood-root ʒss, boiling water Oj; infuse for half an hour, and strain.

Med. Prop. Emetic, and diaphoretic.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. *U. S.* [Compositum, *D.*] Bruised sarsaparilla root ʒj, boiling water Oj (lime-water Oj, *D.*), digest for 2 hours (12, *D.*), in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Those of sarsaparilla;—an inferior preparation.

INFUSUM SASSAFRAS. Sassafras (bark of root) ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 6 hours.

Med. Prop. Aromatic and alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, chronic skin diseases, and secondary syphilis;—of doubtful efficacy.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. *L.* Broom tops ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Diuretic and cathartic.

Use. As a drink in dropsy.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ. *E.* Senega ʒx, boiling water Oj; infuse for 4 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Senega.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. *U. S., E.* [Infusum Sennæ Compositum, *L., D.*] Senna ʒj, bruised coriander ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. (Or, senna ʒss, sulphate of magnesia and manna, each, ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, boiling water Oss; infuse in a covered vessel till cool.)—Dose, one-third every 4 or 5 hours.

Med. Prop. and Use. An admirable form for administering senna as a cathartic; the saline and aromatic obviating its griping effects.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS, *D.* [Infusum Sennæ Compositum, *E.*] Senna ʒj or ʒij, tamarinds ʒj, bruised coriander ʒj, muscovado sugar ʒss, boiling water fʒviij; infuse for 4 hours, with occasional stirring, in a vessel not glazed with lead, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Much the same as the preceding.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. *U. S., L., E.* Virginia Snake-root ʒss, boiling water Oj. Macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Serpentaria*;—the ordinary form for administration.

INFUSUM SESAMI. (WOOD.) Two fresh bene leaves infused in fʒviij of cold water form a mucilaginous demulcent drink. (Dried leaves require *hot* water.)

Use. In diarrhœas and dysentery of children, and cholera infantum.

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ. *L., E., D.* Bruised simaruba bark ʒiij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Infusum Quassiæ.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. *U. S.* Pink-root \mathfrak{z} ss, boiling water Oj ;
macerate for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

Use. A common method of administering pink-root as a vermifuge.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ CUM SENNA. As the last, with \mathfrak{z} iv of senna.
—Dose, for a child 3 years old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Use. A better form than the last.

INFUSUM TABACI. *U. S., D.* [Enema Tabaci, *L., E.*] Tobacco
leaves \mathfrak{z} j, boiling water Oj ; macerate for an hour, in a covered
vessel, and strain.

Use. As an injection, in strangulated hernia, &c.

INFUSUM TANACETI. (PEREIRA.) Fresh tansy \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij, boiling
water Oj ; infuse and strain.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic, and emmenagogue.

Use. A popular remedy in amenorrhœa.

INFUSUM ULMI. *U. S.* Slippery elm bark, sliced and bruised,
 \mathfrak{z} j, boiling water Oj ; macerate for 2 hours, in a covered vessel
and strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. As Infusum Lini.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. *U. S., L., D.* Valerian \mathfrak{z} ss, boiling
water Oj ; macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Valeriana ;—a common method of administration.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS. (WOOD.) Bruised ginger \mathfrak{z} ss, boiling
water Oj ; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, carminative, and stomachic.

Use. In mild colic, flatulence, nausea, and debility of stomach.

INULA. *U. S. (Sec.), L.* [Inula Helenium, *D.*] *Elecampane.*
The root of Inula Helenium.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diuretic, and expectorant.

Use. In dyspepsia, chronic diseases of the lungs, amenorrhœa, &c.

IODINUM. *U. S.* [Iodinium, *L., D.* ; Iodineum, *D.*] *Iodine* is

prepared by lixiviating kelp, and removing the crystallizable salts by successive evaporations; dry the mother liquor, and heat the residuum with one-tenth its weight of powdered peroxide of manganese, in an iron pot, constantly stirring. Dissolve it in water to obtain a solution of sp. gr. 1.334; pass through it a current of chlorine, avoiding excess; wash the deposit with a little water, and distil it in a glass retort. (*P.*)

Med. Prop. Stimulant, absorbent, alterative, and emmenagogue.

Use. In scrofula, bronchocele, glandular swellings, tertiary syphilis, chronic rheumatism.—Used only in solution.

IPECACUANHA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, D.*] The root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, in full dose; alterative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, in small doses.

Use. A prompt and efficient, though mild emetic;—in dysentery, pulmonary diseases, &c.

IRIS FLORENTINA. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Orris-root.* The rhizoma of *Iris Florentina*.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic.

Use. At present, chiefly for its agreeable odour.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Blue Flag.* The rhizoma of *Iris versicolor*.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, as the preceding.

JALAPA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The root of *Ipomœa Jalapa*.

Med. Prop. An active hydragogue cathartic.

Use. In dropsy, combined with cream of tartar;—often with calomel.

JUGLANS. *U. S.* The inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*, or *Butternut*.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, resembling rhubarb. [The leaves of *Juglans regia* are recommended by Négrier, in scrofula.]

JUNIPERUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Juniper Berries.* The fruit of *Juniperus communis*.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant, and diuretic.

Use. As an adjuvant, in dropsy.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. *U. S. (Sec.) Red Cedar.* The tops of *Juniperus Virginiana*.

Med. Prop. Very similar to Savine (*Juniperus Sabina*).

KALI. See Potassa.

KERMES MINERALE. See Antimonii Sulphuretum Precipitatum.

KINO. *U. S., L., E., D.* An extract (or inspissated juice), obtained from an uncertain plant.

Med. Prop. One of the best astringents for internal use.

Use. In diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, passive hemorrhages, &c.; also externally.

KRAMERIA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Rhatania, D.*] *Rhatany.* The root of *Krameria triandra*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to those of Kino. Applied also to spongy gums, and as an injection, in fissure of the anus.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. See Mistura Amygdalæ.

LAC ASSAFÆTIDÆ. See Mistura Assafœtidæ.

LAC SULPHURIS. See Sulphur Precipitatum.

LACMUS. *L., E.* [*Litmus, D.*] *Litmus.* A peculiar colouring matter, from *Roccella tinctoria*.

Use. To impart a red colour, and as a test for acids.

LACTUCARIUM. *U. S., L., E.* The inspissated juice of *Lactuca sativa* [and *L. virosa, E.*]

Med. Prop. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. As a mild substitute for opium, especially in pulmonary affections. It does not check the secretions.

LAPIS DIVINUS. *P.* Sulphate of copper ℥ij , nitre ℥ij , alum ℥ij ; fuse them together, stir in ℥j of powdered camphor, and pour it out on an oiled slab.

Used in lotions, eye-waters, &c.—**PULEGNAT** recommends the following in recent contusions: alum ℥ij , sal ammoniac, verdigris,

and sulphate of zinc, each, \mathfrak{Zj} ; mix, and melt with a gentle heat. A piece the size of a nut to be dissolved in a quart of water. The *Lapis Vulnerarius* of some formularies is nearly the same.

LAUDANUM SYDENHAMI. See Vinum Opii.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. *L., D.* Berries and leaves of the *Bay Tree* (*Laurus Nobilis*).

Med. Prop. Excitant and narcotic;—not used as a medicine.

LAURO-CERASUS. *E.* [*Prunus Lauro-Cerasus, D.*] Leaves of *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*, or *Cherry Laurel*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Hydrocyanic Acid.

LAVANDULA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Lavandula Spica, D.*] The flowers of *Lavandula vera*, or *Lavender*.

Med. Prop. A delightful aromatic, tonic, and carminative.

Use. Chiefly in the form of oil (*Oleum Lavandulæ*); also as a perfume.

LIMATURA FERRI. See Ferri Limatura.

LIMATURA STANNI. See Pulvis Stanni.

LIMON. *U. S.* [*Limones, L., E., D.*] *Lemons.* The fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

Used for their juice, and rind.

LIMONIS CORTEX. *U. S.* [*Limonum Cortex, L., E., D.*] *Lemon-Peel.* The outer rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

Med. Prop. A mild stimulant, and tonic.

Use. Chiefly as an adjuvant to stomachic infusions.

LIMONADUM. *Lemonade.* Cut 2 lemons in slices, pour on them Ojss of boiling water; infuse for an hour, in a covered vessel, then add \mathfrak{Zij} of white sugar, and strain. Or, citric acid \mathfrak{Zj} , rubbed up with 2 drops of oil of lemons, sugar \mathfrak{Zij} , water Ojss.

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable refrigerant drink, in fevers.

LIMONADUM AERATUM. Put $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Zj}$ of syrup of lemons in each bottle, and fill up with aerated water.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the former.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ LAXATIVUM. (*MIALHE.*) Calcined magnesia \mathfrak{Zij} , citric acid \mathfrak{Zvjss} , water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3x}$. Heat to boiling, and filter, whilst hot, into a pint bottle containing \mathfrak{Zij} of syrup

of lemon-peel, and fill up with (aerated) water. This contains ℥xij of citrate of magnesia, equal in effect to ℥j of the sulphate. [See *Haustus Magnesiæ Citratis*.]

LIMONADUM SULPHURICUM. (M. GENDRIN.) Sulphuric acid gtt. xl, water Oj; mix.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

Use. Chiefly as a prophylactic, in colica pictorum.

LINCTUS ACIDUS. (DR. COPLAND.) Honey of roses ℥x, muriatic acid ℥xx, syrup of red poppies ℥ij.

Use. A soothing antiseptic application to ulcerated throats.

LINCTUS BORACIS. (*U. C. H.*) Borax ℥ij, honey ℥j; melt, and stir together; then add syrup ℥j.—DR. COPLAND. Spermaceti ℥ijss, compound powder of tragacanth ℥ij, syrup of tolu ℥j, borax ℥ijss, confection of roses ℥v, syrup of marsh-mallows q. s.

Use. In cases of inflamed throat, or aphthous mouth.

LINCTUS IPECACUANHÆ. (DR. COPLAND.) Oil of almonds f℥j, syrup of lemons f℥j, ipecacuanha gr. vj, confection of hips ℥j, compound powder of tragacanth ℥ij.

Use. In coughs.

LINCTUS MYRRHÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ. (DR. COPLAND.) Myrrh ℥j, ipecacuanha gr. vj, mucilage, syrup of marsh-mallows, and oxymel of squill, each, ℥vj.

Use. In coughs, and irritation of the throat.

LINCTUS OLEOSUS. (*U. C. H.*) Oil of almonds f℥j, syrup of poppies f℥j, powdered tragacanth ℥ij.

Use. As the preceding.

LINCTUS OPIATUS. (*Guy's H.*) Tincture of opium f℥ij, dilute sulphuric acid f℥ijss, treacle f℥viij, water f℥iij.—Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally.

LINCTUS PECTORALIS. (DR. RYAN.) Oxymel of squill, mucilage of acacia, and simple syrup, equal quantities.

Use. In pectoral affections.

LINCTUS POTASSÆ NITRATIS. (*Guy's H.*) Nitre ℥jss, honey of roses f℥j, oxymel f℥ss.—Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally.

LINCTUS ROSÆ. Confection of roses ℥ij, dilute sulphuric acid f℥j, compound tincture of camphor f℥xij.

Use. As an astringent and refrigerant, in colliquative sweats and hemorrhage.

LINCTUS SCILLÆ. Oil of almonds ℥ij, oxymel of squills ℥j.

Use. As a demulcent and expectorant, in coughs.

LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ. (RECAMIER.) Oil of turpentine ℥ij, honey of roses ℥iv.

Use. A pleasant mode of administering oil of turpentine.

LINIMENTA. *Liniments.* These are oleaginous preparations intended for external use; usually applied by gentle friction with the hand.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. Rectified oil of turpentine ℥ij, solution of ammonia ℥ij, soap liniment ℥iij, spirit of rosemary ℥j; mix in the above order, and gradually add distilled vinegar ℥viiij, constantly agitating it.

Use. For chapped hands.

LINIMENTUM ALBUMINIS. (DR. CHRISTISON.) Equal parts of white of eggs, and rectified spirit, agitated together.

Use. In excoriation from pressure.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. *U. S., L., E., D. Volatile Liniment.* Solution of ammonia f℥j, [f℥ij, *D.*,] olive oil f℥ij; mix.

Use. A mild rubefacient to the throat and chest, especially of children, in catarrh or bronchitis.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM. *D.* (DR. GRANVILLE'S *counter irritants.*) Strong solution of ammonia of sp. gr. .880 f℥v, tincture of camphor f℥ij, spirit of rosemary f℥j; mix.

Used to produce a speedy rubefacient effect.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. *D.* See Linimentum Opii.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ. (BIETT.) Extract of belladonna ℥ij, lime-water ℥viiij, oil of almonds ℥iv.—RANGUE. Extract. Belladonnæ ℥ij, cherry-laurel water ℥ij, sulphuric ether ℥ij; mix.

Use. In eczema, &c.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM. (*Guy's H.*) Extract of belladonna ʒj, soap liniment fʒvijj; mix.

Use. As a local anodyne, in neuralgia, sprains, &c.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. *U. S., E., D.* Mix together equal quantities of lime-water and linsced oil.

Used for burns.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS OPIATUM. (*Germ. H.*) Lime-water ʒijj, oil of almonds ʒijj, extract of opium gr. j.

Use. For sore nipples.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. *U. S., L., E.* [*Oleum Camphoratum, D.*] Camphor ʒj, olive oil fʒiv; dissolve.

Use. In rheumatism and gout; it is the mildest of the camphorated liniments.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. *L., D.* Solution of ammonia fʒvijss, spirit of lavender Oj; mix, and distil Oj; then dissolve in it camphor ʒijss.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and anodyne.

Use. In sprains and bruises, chronic rheumatism, and indolent swellings.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. *U. S.* Powdered cantharides ʒj, oil of turpentine fʒvijj; digest for 3 hours in a water-bath, and strain.

Med. Prop. Powerfully epispastic.

Use. In very prostrate states of the system.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI. (*DR. COPLAND.*) Compound camphor liniment fʒj, volatile liniment fʒj, tincture of capsicum fʒijj; mix.

Use. As the last.

LINIMENTUM CHLORINATUM. (*KOPP.*) Solution of chloride of lime ʒvj, olive oil ʒjss.

Used in inveterate itch, &c.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. (*PEREIRA.*) One part of croton oil to 5 of olive oil.

Med. Prop. and Use. A convenient mode of applying croton oil to the skin.

LINIMENTUM DIGITALIS. (DR. ROYLE.) Infusion of digitalis fʒij, water of ammonia fʒij, oil of poppy-seed fʒiv. To be rubbed on the abdomen 3 or 4 times a day, to procure the constitutional effect of digitalis.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. *L.* Camphor ʒj, rectified spirit fʒj; rub together, and add strong mercurial ointment and lard, each, ʒiv, solution of ammonia fʒiv; mix.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, resolvent, and absorbent.

Use. To glandular swellings, and chronic tumours.

LINIMENTUM IODINII. (DR. MANSON.) Liniment of opium fʒj, tincture of iodine fʒj; mix.

Use. As an anodyne resolvent, in painful serofulous swellings.

LINIMENTUM OPII. *L., E.* [Linimentum Saponis cum Opio, vel Liniment. Anodynum, *D.*] Soap liniment fʒvj, tincture of opium fʒij; mix.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM. *U. S.* [Linimentum Saponis Compositum, *L., D.*] *Opodeldoc.* Common white soap ʒiij, digest with alcohol Oj, by means of a sand-bath, till dissolved; then add camphor ʒj, oil of rosemary and oil of organum, each, fʒj; dissolve.

Med. Prop. A very good anodyne liniment for sprains, bruises, and rheumatic pains.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. *E.* Olive oil fʒiv, white wax ʒj; melt together.

Use. As a protective to the skin, in cold weather.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS CUM SAPONE. (LUGOL.) Soap ʒiij, water ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle heat, and add sulphur ʒiij.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Unguentum Sulphuris.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. (E. WILSON.) Iodide of sulphur ʒss, olive oil ʒj; triturate together.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. *U. S., L., D.* [Linimentum Terebinthinatum, *E.*] Oil of turpentine Oss, resin cerate, melted, lbj; mix. (Dr. KENTISH's application to burns.)

LINIMENTUM VERATRÆ. (BRANDE.) Veratria gr. viij, alcohol fʒiv, soap liniment fʒiv; mix.

Use. As an application in neuralgia.

LINUM. *U. S.* [Lini Semina, *L.*; Lini Farina, *E.*; Linum Usitatissimum, *D.*] *Flaxseed.* The seeds (meal of the seeds, *E.*) of Linum usitatissimum.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. For internal use;—see Infusum Lini. The ground seeds are much employed for making an emollient poultice, by simply mixing with boiling water.

LIQUOR ACIDI CITRICI. *Artificial lemon-juice.* Citric acid ʒixss, oil of lemons 4 or 5 drops; rub together, and dissolve in fʒxvj of water.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Succus Limonum.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. *U. S., L.* [Ammoniæ Aqua, *E.*; Ammoniæ Causticæ Aqua, *D.*] *Solution of Ammonia.* Sal-ammoniac, in powder, lbj, lime lbj; slake the lime in fʒix of water, and mix with it the sal-ammoniac. Introduce it into a glass retort fitted to a receiver containing Oj of distilled water. Distil, by means of a sand-bath, till ammonia ceases to come over. Add to every fʒ of the distilled liquor fʒiijss of distilled water, or so much as may be requisite to raise the sp. gr. to 0.96. [It may also be made by mixing 1 part of the *stronger* solution of ammonia with 2 parts of distilled water.]

Med. Prop. Stimulant and antacid, internally;—externally, rubefacient.

Use. Internally, in heartburn and sick headache;—externally, as Linimentum Ammoniæ.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR. Pass gaseous ammonia (from slaked lime and sal-ammoniac) into water kept very cold, till the sp. gr. of the solution is .882.

Use. Only externally to form very strong rubefacient and vesicating lotions and liniments.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. *U. S., L.* [Ammoniæ Acetatis Aqua, *E., D.*] *Spirit of Mindererus.* Add carbonate (ses-

quicarbonate) of ammonia to dilute acetic acid, until it is saturated.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, diuretic; externally, discutient.

Use. In fevers and inflammatory disorders; externally, in sprains, bruises, and porrigo of scalp.

LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANI. See Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. See Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

LIQUOR ARSENIATIS SODÆ. *Pearson's Arsenical Solution.*

Arseniate of soda gr. iv, distilled water f℥iv.—Dose, ℥xij to ℥xxx, in the day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS. *Donovan's Solution.* Triturate 6·08 grains of metallic arsenic, 15·38 grains of mercury, and 50 grains of iodine, with f℥j, of alcohol, till dry; mix the powder with f℥viij of distilled water; put them into a flask with ℥ss of hydriodic acid (prepared by the acidification of gr. ij of iodine), and boil for a few minutes. When cold, add water to make up the mixture exactly f℥viij.—Dose, 5 to 20 drops 3 times a day.

Use. In chronic cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, and syphilitic nodes.

LIQUOR CALCIS. *U. S., L.* [Aqua Calcis, *E., D.*] *Lime-water.*

Pour Cong. j of distilled water on ℥iv of freshly slaked lime; stir them together, and immediately cover the vessel, and set it aside for 3 hours. Keep the solution, together with the undissolved lime, in closely-stopped bottles, and pour off when wanted for use.

Med. Prop. Antacid, astringent, and tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia and diarrhœa with acidity; combined with milk, in nausea and vomiting; and where there is excess of lithic acid.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS. *Aqua Styptica.* Sulphate of copper ℥iij, alum ℥ij, sulphuric acid ℥ij, water f℥xxiv.

Use. As an external application in hemorrhages.

LIQUOR DISINFECTANS. The solutions of ehloride (hypochlorite) of lime and ehloride (hypochlorite) of soda are so named. The name has also been applied to other disinfecting solutions.

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI. *U. S.* [Ferri Iodidi Syrupus, *E.*] Mix $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of iodine with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of distilled water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of iron filings, stirring constantly. Heat the mixture gently till it acquires a greenish tint; then add $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of prepared honey, continue the heat for a short time, and filter. Lastly, pour distilled water on the filter until enough has passed to make up the whole $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$.—Dose, gtt. xx to xxx.

Use. See Ferri Iodidum;—an excellent form for administration.

LIQUOR FOWLERI. See Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. *Van Swieten's Liquor.* Biehloride of mereury gr. x, sal ammoniæ gr. x, distilled water Oj; dissolve. It contains 1 gr. of sublimate in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.—Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, and chronic skin diseases.

LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS. *U. S.* [Iodinei Liquor Compositus, *E.*; Liquor Potassii Iodidi Compositus, *L.*] Iodine $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$; dissolve them in Oj of distilled water. [This corresponds in strength with *Lugol's Concentrated Solution of Iodine.*]—Dose, 6 drops 3 times a day. (The preparations of the *L.* and *E.* Phars. are much weaker.)

Med. Prop. and Use. A very good form of administering iodine, in serofula, &c.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. *Murray's* or *Dinneford's Liquid Magnesia* is prepared by passing carbonic acid gas into a reservoir containing carbonate of magnesia suspended in water. (They contain about 9 grains in the fluid ounce.)

Med. Prop. Laxative, and antacid.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. See Haustus Magnesiæ Citratis.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. *U. S.* A solution containing gr. j of sulphate of morphia to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of water.

Med. Prop. and Use. A convenient form of administering morphia.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. (BATTLE'S.) Macerate opium in distilled water for a long time, at a moderate temperature, and add a little spirit to the filtered solution. [DR. CHRISTISON states that mxx of the solution is equal to mxxx of laudanum.] *Med. Prop. and Use.* As laudanum, over which it has no advantage.

LIQUOR PICIS. See *Aqua Picis Liquidæ*.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. *U. S.* [*Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis, L.; Plumbi Diacetatis Solutio, E.*] *Goulard's Extract of Lead.* Acetate of lead ℥xvj , semivitrified oxide of lead (litharge), powdered finely, ℥ixss , distilled water Oiv ; boil together in a glass or porcelain vessel for half an hour, occasionally adding distilled water to preserve the measure; filter through paper, and preserve in closely-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. Externally, cooling, astringent, and sedative.

Use. Diluted, to sprains, bruises, excoriations, burns, and irritable ulcers.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. *U. S.* [*Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus, L.; Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor Compositus, D.*] *Lead-water.* Mix ℥ij of the preceding with Oj of distilled water.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the preceding.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. *U. S., L.* [*Aqua Potassæ, E.; Aqua Potassæ Causticæ, D.*] Take of carbonate of potassa ℔bj , lime ℔ss , boiling distilled water Cong. j . Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in Cong. ss of the water; pour a little of the water on the lime, and when slaked, add the remainder. Mix the hot liquors, and boil for 10 minutes, stirring constantly; set the mixture aside, in a covered vessel, until it becomes clear. Lastly, pour off the supernatant liquor, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. Antacid, diuretic, and antilithic.

Use. In some forms of dyspepsia, in the lithic acid diathesis, in lepra, and psoriasis.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. *U. S., L.* [*Liquor Arsenicalis, E., D.*] *Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.* Boil together 64 grs.

of arsenious acid and pure carbonate of potassa, each, in fʒxij of distilled water, till the acid is entirely dissolved. When cold, add compound spirit of lavender fʒss, and distilled water q. s. to make up the measure of 1 pint. [Each fʒ contains gr. ss of arsenious acid.]—Dose, 10 drops, 3 times a day, after eating.

Med. Prop. Tonic, in minute doses; antiperiodic, and alterative.

Use. In obstinate intermittent fever, periodical headache; in chronic skin diseases, especially those of a sealy character.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. *U. S., L.* [Potassæ Carbonatis Aqua, *D.*] Dissolve lbj of carbonate of potassa in fʒxij of water; filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Carbonate of Potassa.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORINATÆ. *Eau de Javelle.* Dissolve 1 part of subcarbonate of potassa in 8 or 10 parts of water, and pass chlorine gas through it, until fully saturated.

Med. Prop. and Use. Much the same as Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS. *U. S. Neutral Mixture. Saline Mixture.* Fresh lemon juice Oss; add carbonate of potassa q. s. to saturate; filter. Or, citric acid ʒss, oil of lemons ℥ij; rub together, and then dissolve in water Oss; then add carbonate of potassa q. s. to completely saturate, and filter.—Dose, fʒss.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and diaphoretic.

Use. An excellent diaphoretic, in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. *L.* [Potassæ Aqua Effervescens, *E.*] *Aerated Potash Water.* Dissolve ʒj of bicarbonate of potash in Oj of distilled water, and pass into it, by pressure, carbonic acid, more than sufficient for saturation.

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable form of administering bicarbonate of potash.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. *U. S., L. Labarraque's Disinfecting Liquid.* Dissolve lbj of carbonate of soda in Oij of water, with the aid of heat. Add chlorinated lime, well triturated, lbj, to water Oix; when the dregs have subsided, decant the clear liquor, and mix it with the solution of carbonate of

soda. Lastly, decant the clear liquor from the precipitated carbonate of lime, strain it through a linen cloth, and preserve in bottles from the light. [*L.* directs chlorine gas (prepared at the time by the addition of sulphuric acid to chloride of sodium and peroxide of manganese), through a solution of carbonate of soda.]

Med. Prop. Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In low forms of disease; chiefly externally, as a gargle, when properly diluted, in sloughing of the throat; also as a disinfectant.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. *L.* [*Sodæ Aqua Effervescens, E.*] Sesquicarbonate of soda ℥j, distilled water Oj; dissolve, and force by pressure an excess of carbonic acid into the solution. [Or, extemporaneously, by putting ℥ss of sesquicarbonate of soda into a bottle of carbonic acid water.]

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable mode of administering carbonate of soda.

LIRIODENDRON. *U. S. (Sec.) Tulip-tree Bark.* The bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

Use. Has been employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

LOBELIA. *U. S., L., E.* The herb *Lobelia inflata*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, narcotic, sedative.

Use. Chiefly in spasmodic asthma.

LOBELINA. The active alkaline narcotic principle of *Lobelia*. It strongly resembles *nicotina*, the active principle of tobacco. Not used medicinally.

LOTIO ACETI. One part of vinegar with 3 of water, is a common preparation for sponging the skin, in the hot stage of fevers.

LOTIO ALKALINA. *P.* Subcarbonate of potash ℥ij, water (or rose-water) Oij.

Use. As a wash in cutaneous diseases;—it may be used stronger.

LOTIO ALKALINA AMYGDALINA. (DR. A. T. THOMSON.) Solution of potash f℥iv, emulsion of bitter almonds f℥vss.

Use. To remove the scurf in *porrigo furfurans*; afterwards applied twice a day, diluted with warm water.

LOTIO AD ALOPECIAM. (DR. LANDERER.) Bay leaves \mathfrak{z} ij, cloves \mathfrak{z} ij, spirit of lavender \mathfrak{z} iv, spirit of origanum \mathfrak{z} iv. Digest for 6 days, strain, and add sulphuric ether \mathfrak{z} ss.

Use. Applied by friction, to prevent the hair falling off. [Mr. E. Wilson prescribes eau de Cologne $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, tincture of cantharides $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss, oil of nutmeg $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss, oil of lavender $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.]

LOTIO AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS SPIRITUOSA. Sal ammoniac \mathfrak{z} j, distilled vinegar $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, rectified spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xvj.

Use. For contusions, chronic tumours, &c.

LOTIO AMMONIATA FORTIOR. GRANVILLE'S *Stronger Counter-irritant*. Strongest solution of ammonia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ x, spirit of rosemary $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss, spirit of camphor $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij; mix.

LOTIO AMMONIATA MITIOR. GRANVILLE'S *Weaker Counter-irritant*. Strongest solution of ammonia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j, spirit of rosemary $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj, spirit of camphor $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij; mix.

[The above preparations produce prompt vesication, if linen or flannel, several folds thick, be impregnated with them, and then pressed upon the surface for a very few minutes.]

LOTIO ANTIPHLOGISTICA. (COPLAND.) Liquid diacetate of lead (*Goulard's Extract*), \mathfrak{z} vj, solution of acetate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} iv, distilled water Oij.

Med. Prop. and Use. Sedative, cooling, and resolvent; in bruises, painful tumours, and swellings.

LOTIO ARNICÆ. Either the infusion of arnica flowers may be used; or the tincture, in the proportion of 10 to 30 drops to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j of water.

Use. In bruises, contusions, &c.

LOTIO BORACIS. Borax \mathfrak{z} ss, rose-water Oj; or borax \mathfrak{z} j, water \mathfrak{z} iiij, rectified spirit \mathfrak{z} ss. (SIR A. COOPER.)

Use. As a wash in chronic scaly diseases of the skin, also in aphthous ulcerations of the mouth of children.

LOTIO BORACIS ACIDA. (DR. ABERCROMBIE.) Borax \mathfrak{z} j, distilled vinegar $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Use. In ringworm of the scalp.

LOTIO BORACIS CUM MORPHIA. (DR. C. D. MEIGS.) Borax \mathfrak{z} ss, sulphate of morphia gr. vj, rose-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ viiij.

Use. In pruritus vulvæ.

LOTIO CHLORINATA. Liquid chlorinated soda \mathfrak{z} j, water \mathfrak{z} x to \mathfrak{z} xv.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.

LOTIO EVAPORANS. (COPLAND.) Ether $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss, solution of acetate of ammonia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss, rectified spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss, rose-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iiijss.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant.

Use. In external inflammations, &c.

LOTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. (VELPEAU.) Sulphate of iron \mathfrak{z} j, water Oj.

Use. In erysipelas.

LOTIO GLYCERINI. (MR. STARTIN.) Glycerine \mathfrak{z} ss, water Oss.

Med. Prop. Emollient; by some supposed to exert a specific influence.

Use. In certain skin diseases, as eczema and lichen; also to the meatus externus in deafness depending on a want of secretion of cerumen.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI CINEREA. *Black Wash.* Calomel \mathfrak{z} ijss, lime-water Oj; shake together.

Use. As a dressing to chancres, and other venereal ulcers.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. *Yellow Wash.* Corrosive sublimate gr. xxv, lime-water Oj; rub together.

Use. As the preceding.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ. (DR. KIRKLAND.) Tincture of myrrh \mathfrak{z} ij, lime-water \mathfrak{z} ij.

Use. To fungous growths.

LOTIO NIGRA. See Lotio Hydrarg. Cinerea.

LOTIO PLUMBI DIACETATIS. See Liquor Plumb. Subacetat. Dilutus.

LOTIO SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of chlorinated soda $\overline{3}$ jss, water f $\overline{3}$ xij.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.

LUPULINA. *Lupulin* is the orange-yellow powder procured by rubbing and sifting the dried hops.

Med. Prop. and Use. It possesses all the tonic and narcotic properties of hops, for which it is advantageously substituted; also antaphrodisiac.

LYCOPUS. *U. S. (Sec.) Bugle-weed.* The herb of *Lycopus Virginicus*.

Med. Prop. A mild narcotic, and diaphoretic.

Use. To quiet coughs.

MAGNESIA. *U. S., L., E., D. Magnesia Usta. Calcined Magnesia.* Calcine carbonate of magnesia at a red heat for 2 hours, or till the carbonic acid is expelled. [By trituration it becomes heavier.]

Med. Prop. Antacid, and laxative.

Use. In dyspepsia with acidity, diarrhœa of children, gout, and lithiasis.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. *U. S., L., E., D. Magnesia Alba.* Prepared by decomposing sulphate of magnesia by carbonate of soda.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the preceding.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS PONDEROSA. (DR. PEREIRA.) *Heavy Magnesia.* Add 1 volume of a cold saturated solution of carbonate of soda to a boiling mixture of 1 volume of a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia, and 3 volumes of water. Boil until effervescence has ceased, constantly stirring with a spatula. Then dilute with boiling water, set aside, pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the precipitate with hot water on a linen cloth, and dry it by heat in an iron pot.

Med. Prop. Similar to the preceding.

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. *See* Haustus Magnesiæ Citratis.

MAGNESIÆ PHOSPHAS. (NIEUMANN.) Add to diluted phosphoric acid pure magnesia, or its carbonate, to saturation; evaporate to dryness.—Dose, 8 to 30 grs., in *rickets*.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D. Epsom Salts.* The commercial sulphate, obtained from bittern or from magnesian limestone, is usually sufficiently pure. In the U. S. it is extensively manufactured from a native magnesite, a silicious hydrate of magnesia.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, and refrigerant.

Use. In fevers and inflammatory disorders generally.

MAGNOLIA. *U. S. (Sec.)* The bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, typhoid remittents, and gastric debility.

MALVA. *L., E.* Common Mallow. (*Malva sylvestris.*)

Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. Much the same as *Linum*.

MANNA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The concrete juice of *Ornus Europæa*.

Med. Prop. A mild laxative; apt to gripe.

Use. As a purgative for children; but chiefly as an adjunct to other cathartics.

MANNITA. *Mannite* is procured by boiling manna in alcohol, allowing the solution to cool, and redissolving the crystalline precipitate. It is the purgative principle of manna.—Dose, half that of manna.

MARANTA. *U. S., L., E. Arrow-root.* The fecula of the rhizoma of *Maranta arundinacea*.

Med. Prop. Nutritious, and demulcent.

Use. Mixed with boiling water, or milk, it forms an excellent diet for infants and convalescents.

MARMOR. *U. S., L. E.* [*Marmor Album, D.*] White granular carbonate of lime, or pure marble.

Use. To procure carbonic acid gas.

MARRUBIUM. *U. S. (Sec.), L. Horehound.* The herb of *Marrubium vulgare*.

Med. Prop. Tonic; diaphoretic in hot infusion.

Use. In debility of the digestive organs, and in catarrhs.

MASTICHE. *L., E., D.* The concrete resinous exudation of *Pistachia Lentiscus*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant; not used internally.

MATRICARIA. *U. S. (Sec.) German Chamomile.* The flower of *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of *Anthemis*.

MEL. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Honey* is a liquid prepared from flowers by the bee (*Apis mellifica*).

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and laxative.

Use. As a vehicle for other medicines.

MEL DESPUMATUM. *U. S., D.* *Clarified Honey.* Melt any quantity of honey by means of a water-bath, removing the scum.

MEL PRÆPARATUM. *U. S.* Clarified honey Oss, diluted alcohol Oj, prepared chalk ℥ss. Mix the honey and alcohol together, add the chalk, and let it stand for 2 hours, occasionally stirring it; then heat to ebullition, filter, and evaporate, by means of a water-bath, till its density is 1.32, when cold.

Use. Only in pharmacy, in the preparation of the protosalts of iron.

MELLITA. *Preparations with Honey.*

MELLITUM SIMPLEX. *P.* White honey lbvj, water lbij; dissolve by heat, skim, and, when the boiling solution attains a density of 1.261, strain through flannel.

MEL BORACIS. *L., E., D.* Powdered borax ℥j, clarified honey ℥j; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. A very common and excellent mode of applying borax to the aphthous mouths of children; also to the throat.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. *Coxe's Hive Syrup.*—Syrupus Scillæ Compositus is now substituted for it.

MEL ROSÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Red roses ℥ij, boiling water Ojss; macerate for 2 hours, and strain; then add clarified honey Oij, and evaporate by means of a water-bath to a proper consistence.

Med. Prop. Slightly astringent.

Use. A pleasant ingredient to gargles.

MELISSA. *U. S. (Sec.), E., D. Balm.* The leaves of *Melissa officinalis*.

Med. Prop. A very mild diaphoretic, if taken in warm infusion.

MENTHA PIPERITA. *U. S., L., E., D. Peppermint.* The herb of *Mentha piperita*.

Med. Prop. A grateful aromatic stimulant.

Use. In nausea, mild colic, flatulence; and externally, to the epigastrium, in cholera infantum.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. *L., D. European Pennyroyal.*

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. *U. S., L., E., D. Spearmint.* The herb of *Mentha viridis*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Mentha piperita*.

MENYANTHES. *L., E. Buckbean.* Leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and in large doses emeto-cathartic.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, and general debility. Not much employed in U. S.

MEZEREUM. *U. S., L. [Mezereon, E., D.] Mezereon.* The bark of *Daphne Mezereum*, and of *Daphne Gnidium*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic; externally, epispastic.

Use. Chiefly in chronic rheumatism and syphilis; also as a sialagogue.

MISTURÆ. The term *mixtures*, in strict pharmaceutical language, is applied to preparations in which insoluble substances, whether solid or liquid, are suspended in watery fluids by the intervention of gums, sugar, yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. The term *emulsion* is applied where the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature. Some of the pharmacopœias also include juleps, mucilages, potions, &c.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. *L.* See Mucilago Acaciæ.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. *E.* See Emulsio Acaciæ.

MISTURA ACIDI NITROSI. *Hope's Acid Mixture.* Nitrous acid fʒj, tincture of opium gtt. xl, camphor water fʒviij; mix.—

Dose, one-fourth every 3 or 4 hours.

Use. In dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

MISTURA ALUMINIS. (DR. G. BIRD.) Alum gr. xxv, extract of conium gr. xij, syrup of red poppies fʒij, dill-water fʒiij.—

Dose, a dessert-spoonful every 6 hours.

Use. In whooping-cough,—with asserted great efficacy.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. *U. S., L., D.* Ammoniac ʒij, water Oss; rub them together, gradually added, until thoroughly mixed.

Use. A convenient method of administering ammoniac, as a stimulant expectorant.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. *U. S., L.* [Mistura Amygdalarum, *E., D.*] Sweet almonds, blanched, ʒss, powdered gum Arabic ʒss, sugar ʒij; beat them together in a marble mortar till thoroughly mixed, then rub the mixture with distilled water fʒviij, gradually added, and strain. [The same formula will answer for an emulsion of bitter almonds.]

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and emollient.

Use. As the demulcent drinks generally.

MISTURA ANTIHYSTERICA. (DR. PARIS.) Assafœtida ʒj, peppermint water fʒjss, ammoniated tincture of valerian fʒij, tincture of castor fʒiij, ether fʒj.—Dose, a tablespoonful every 2 hours.

Use. In hysteria.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. *U. S., L., D.* *Lac Assafœtidæ.* Assafœtida ʒij, water Oss; rub the gum with the water, gradually added, until thoroughly mixed.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, expectorant, laxative, stimulant, and carminative.

Use. A good form for obtaining the prompt effects of assafœtida; to children, in convulsions.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS. (PRADEL.) Tannin gr. xij, syrup of rhatany ʒj, mucilage ʒj, camphor mixture ʒiv; mix.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and slightly anodyne.

Use. In diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and passive hemorrhages.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. *L. Camphor Julep.* Camphor ℥ss, rectified spirit ℥x; rub together, gradually adding Oj of water, and strain.

Med. Prop. Those of Camphor.

Use. In low fevers, nervous derangements, &c.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIA. *E., D.* Camphor gr. x, carbonate of magnesia gr. xxv, water f℥vj; mix. See Aqua Camphoræ.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, laxative, and antacid.

Use. Much the same as the preceding.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA INFANTILIS. *Dalby's Carminative.* Carbonate of magnesia ℥ij, oil of peppermint ℥j, oil of nutmeg ℥ij, oil of aniseed ℥ij, tincture of castor ℥xxx, tincture of assafoetida ℥xv, tincture of opium ℥v, spirit of pennyroyal ℥xv, compound tincture of cardamom ℥xxx, peppermint water f℥ij. (DR. PARIS.)

Med. Prop. A stimulant, carminative, anodyne, and antacid.

Use. Chiefly in infantile colics.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA ANTACIDA. (DR. PARIS.) Magnesia ℥ss, peppermint water f℥ijss, compound spirit of lavender f℥ss, spirit of caraway f℥iv, syrup of ginger f℥ij; mix. See Misturæ Catharticæ.

Med. Prop. Laxative, antacid, and carminative.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA. *L.* Infusion of cascarrilla f℥xvij, vinegar of squills f℥j, compound tincture of camphor f℥ij; mix.

Med. Prop. Tonic, expectorant, and anodyne.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections.

MISTURA CATHARTICA. See Mistura Sennæ.

MISTURA CATHARTICÆ. *Cathartic Mixtures.* The following are among the most approved:

Mixture of Assafoetida, Carbonate of Magnesia, &c. Dewees'

Carminative. Carbonate of magnesia \mathfrak{zss} , tincture of assafœtida gtt. lx, tincture of opium gtt. xx, white sugar \mathfrak{zj} , distilled water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; mix.—Dose, 25 drops for an infant.

Use. In flatulent colic, &c., of infants.

Dr. Meigs's Mixture. Carbonate of magnesia \mathfrak{zss} , sulphate of magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, aromatic spirit of ammonia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, tincture of rhubarb $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, tincture of hyoscyamus $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, mint-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$; mix.—Dose, a large tablespoonful, 2 or 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. An anodyne, cordial cathartic.

Use. In colic, flatulence, &c.

Mixture of Castor Oil and Turpentine. Castor oil $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{jss}$, oil of turpentine $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$; to be rubbed up with the yolk of an egg, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of sugar; then add mint-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$; mix.—Dose, a tablespoonful every 2 hours.

Med. Prop. A prompt cathartic and anthelmintic; also carminative.

Use. In flatulence, and tympanitis; also to expel worms.

Mixture of Croton Oil. Croton oil gtt. j–iij, mucilage of gum Arabic, distilled water, of each, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; mix.—Dose, a teaspoonful every 2 hours, till it operates on the bowels. [Another formula is, croton oil gtt. viij, potassa gr. vj, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; mix.—Dose, 3 to 6 drops.] Four drops may also be rubbed around the umbilicus.

Mixture of Magnesia and Rhubarb. Magnesia \mathfrak{zss} , powdered rhubarb gr. ij, white sugar \mathfrak{zj} , essence of peppermint gtt. vj, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{jss}$; mix.—Dose, a teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Use. For young children, in diarrhœa with acidity. [Laudanum may be added.]

Mixture of Manna, Rhubarb, and Carbonate of Magnesia. (DR. WOOD.) Manna \mathfrak{zj} , fennel seed, bruised, \mathfrak{zj} , boiling water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$; infuse, and strain; then add carbonate of magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; mix.—Dose, one-third every 3 or 4 hours, till it operates.

Med. Prop. Laxative, antacid, and carminative.

Use. In flatulence, and pain in the bowels.

MISTURA COLCHICI. (SCUDAMORE.) Magnesia $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{jss}$, peppermint-

water f3ij, vinegar of colchicum f3iv, syrup of orange-peel f3iv.

—Dose, a tablespoonful every 3 hours.

Use. In acute gout; also in rheumatism.

MISTURA CRETÆ. *U. S., L., E., D. Chalk Mixture.* Prepared chalk 3ss, refined sugar, powdered gum Arabic, each, 3ij, cinnamon-water, water, each, f3iv; rub them thoroughly together.—Dose, for an adult, f3ss. [Laudanum, or the tincture of rhatany, may often be added with advantage.]

Med. Prop. Astringent, antacid, absorbent, and carminative.

Use. Much employed in diarrhœas, and chronic dysenteries.

MISTURÆ DIURETICÆ. *Diuretic Mixtures.* The following are among those most employed :

Mixture of Copaiva. Copaiva, sweet spirits of nitre, of each, f3ss, gum Arabic, sugar, of each, 3j, tincture of opium f3j, compound spirits of lavender f3ij, distilled water f3iv; mix.—Dose, a tablespoonful 3 times a day, in gonorrhœa.

Mixture of Copaiva, Cubebs, &c. Copaiva, powdered cubebs, of each, 3ss, gum Arabic, sugar, of each, 3ij, camphorated tincture of opium f3ss, water f3vij; mix.—Dose, a tablespoonful every 3 hours, in chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet.

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS. See *Haustus Effervescens*.

MISTURA ELATERII. (FERRIAR.) Elaterium gr. j, spirit of nitric ether f3ij, tincture of squills f3ss, oxymel of colchicum f3ss, syrup of buckthorn f3j; mix.—Dose, f3j, 3 or 4 times a day, in dropsy.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. *U. S., L., E., D.* Myrrh 3j, carbonate of potassa gr. xxv, rose-water f3vijss, powdered sulphate of iron 3j, spirit of lavender f3ss, refined sugar 3j; rub the myrrh with the rose-water gradually added; then mix with these the spirit of lavender, sugar, and carbonate of potassa; and lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture immediately into a glass bottle, which is to be well stopped.

Med. Prop. This preparation was made in imitation of Griffith's Antihæctic Mixture;—it is tonic and chalybeate.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with amenorrhœa or chlorosis; also in chronic coughs.

MISTURA FUSCA. *Brown Mixture.* Extract of liquorice, gum Arabic, each, \mathfrak{z} ij, boiling water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv; dissolve, and add antimonial wine $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, laudanum \mathfrak{xx} .—Dose, a tablespoonful occasionally.
Use. In coughs, &c.

MISTURA GUAIACI. *L., E.* Guaiac \mathfrak{z} ijj, sugar \mathfrak{z} ss; rub together; then rub with mixture of gum Arabic $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss, gradually adding cinnamon-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xix.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Guaiacum.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ. Magnesia \mathfrak{z} j, syrup $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j; rub up together, and add carbonic acid water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv. The whole to be taken at once.

Med. Prop. An antacid cathartic.

Use. As magnesia; a pleasant method of administering it.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS ET MANNÆ. Manna \mathfrak{z} j, bruised fennel seed \mathfrak{z} j, boiling water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv; infuse and strain; then add carbonate of magnesia \mathfrak{z} ij.—Dose, one-third.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and carminative.

Use. In constipation with flatulence.

MISTURA OLEI RICINI. *Oleaginous Mixture.* Castor oil $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss, powdered sugar and gum Arabic, each, \mathfrak{z} ij, mint-water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Rub the sugar and gum together, with a little of the mint-water, then add the oil, rubbing intimately; and lastly, the rest of the mint-water, with \mathfrak{xxx} of laudanum.—Dose, a tablespoonful, in *dysentery* and *diarrhœa*.

MISTURA SALINA. See Liquor Potassæ Citratis.

MISTURA SCAMMONII. *E.* Resin of scammony gr. vij, unskimmed milk $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ijj; triturate the resin with a little of the milk, and gradually add the rest.

MONARDA. *U. S. Horsemint.* The herb of Monarda punctata.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and carminative.

Use. In infusion, for flatulent colic, and sick stomach.

MONESIA. An astringent extract imported from South America, obtained from Buranhem bark.

MORA. *L.* [*Morus Nigra, D.*] *Mulberries.*

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and laxative.

Use. In fevers.

MORPHIA, or *Morphine*, *U. S.*, *L.* Macerate lbj of sliced opium with distilled water Oiv, for 24 hours, and having worked it with the hand, digest it for 24 hours longer, and strain. In like manner macerate the residue twice successively with distilled water, and strain. Mix the infusions, evaporate to Ovj, and filter. Add alcohol Ov, and then water of ammonia fʒiij, previously mixed with Oss of alcohol. After 24 hours, pour on water of ammonia fʒiij, mixed with Oss of alcohol, as before; set the liquor aside for 24 hours, that crystals may form. These are purified by boiling in Oij of alcohol until dissolved, filtering the solution, while hot, through animal charcoal, and setting aside to crystallize. [*L.* decomposes the hydrochlorate of morphia by means of ammonia.]

Med. Prop. The most valuable active principle of opium, all of whose therapeutical applications it is well calculated to meet;—especially useful in irritable stomach, combined with minute doses of calomel; also endermically.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. *U. S.*, *L.*, *E.* Morphia (freed from narcotina by sulphuric ether) ʒj, distilled water Oss; mix, and carefully drop in acetic acid to saturation; evaporate to the consistence of syrup, dry with a gentle heat, and reduce to powder.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

Med. Prop. and Use. One of the best forms for administering morphia.

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS. (DR. A. T. THOMSON.) Mix strong solutions of 2 parts of muriate of morphia and 1 part, or rather more, of iodide of potassium. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water; press it between folds of blotting paper, re-dissolve in hot water, and crystallize.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of morphia and iodine combined.

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. See *Morphiæ Murias*.

MORPHIÆ MURIAS. *U. S.*, *E.* [*Morphiæ Hydrochloras, L.*] Morphia, in powder, ʒj; distilled water Oss; mix, and carefully add muriatic acid till saturated, constantly stirring. Evaporate

by means of a water-bath, crystallize, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of the acetate.—Not so much used in the U. S. as the sulphate.

MORPHIÆ MURIATIS SOLUTIO. *E.* Muriate of morphia ʒjss, rectified spirit fʒv, distilled water fʒxv. [It is about the strength of laudanum.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Liquor Morphiae Sulphatis.

MORPHIÆ NITRAS and MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS may be prepared as Morphiae Murias, by substituting the respective acids.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. *U. S.* As Morphiae Murias, by substituting sulphuric acid.—Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

Use. The salt of morphia most employed in the U. S.

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS. (DR. A. T. THOMSON.) As Morphia Murias, by substituting tartaric acid.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding preparations of Morphia.

MOSCHUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Musk is a peculiar concrete substance, obtained from the follicles of Moschus moschiferus.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and antispasmodic; but often inefficient on account of adulterations.

Use. In singultus, hysteria, gout in the stomach, pertussis, and typhous conditions.

MOSCHUS ARTIFICIALIS. See Oleum Succini Oxydatum.

MOXA. The Chinese *moxa* are made from the downy leaves of a species of *Artemisia*. Various substitutes are used, composed of some light, porous, inflammable substance which burns slowly, as the pith of the sunflower, cotton cloth soaked in a solution of nitrate, chromate, or chlorate of potassa, rolled up into cylinders, and cut into pieces of proper length. [DR. OSBORNE employs quicklime moistened with water.]

Use. As a powerful counter-irritant, when a deep and permanent action is required, as in chronic neuralgia and paralysis, to be applied over the origin of the nerves; also in incipient caries of the spine.

MUCUNA. *U. S. (Sec.)* [Dolichos Pruriens, *D.*] *Cowhage.*

The bristles of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic; acting by their mechanical irritation.

Use. To dislodge lumbrici.

MUCILAGE. The term *mucilage* is used by the U. S. Phar. to mean an aqueous solution of gum, or of substances closely analogous to it. The British Phars. use it in a more extended sense.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. *U. S.* [Mucilago, *E.*; Mucilago Gummi Arabici, *D.*; Mistura Acaciæ, *L.*] Powdered gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, boiling water Oss ; add them gradually together, rubbing till a mucilage is formed.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly in pharmacy, from its viscid nature, to form pills and mixtures; also an excellent demulcent ingredient in cough mixtures.

MUCILAGO ALTHEÆ. *P.* Althea root $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, boiling water $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$; digest for 6 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and emollient.

Use. An excellent adjuvant to gargles for inflamed throat.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. *E., D.* [Decoctum Amyli, *L.*] Starch $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, water Oj ; rub them gradually together, and boil for a short time.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly as an enema, in irritations or inflammations of the rectum or colon.

MUCILAGO GLYCYRRHIZÆ. From liquorice-root, as Mucilago Altheæ.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to those of Mucilago Altheæ.

MUCILAGO LINI. *P.* Linseed $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, boiling water $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$; digest for 6 hours, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Mucilago Altheæ.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS. Pith of sassafras $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, water $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$; boil and strain.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and emollient.

Use. A very pleasant application to inflamed eyes and skin; also as a drink in catarrhs, nephritis, and dysentery.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. *U. S., E.* [Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ, *D.*] Gum tragacanth ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 24 hours, then triturate it, and forcibly strain it through linen.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly for making troches and pills.

MYRISTICA. *U. S., L., E.* [Nux Moschata, *D.*] *Nutmeg.* The kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic, and narcotic.

Use. Chiefly for imparting flavour.

MYRISTICÆ ADEPS. *E.* *Concrete Oil of Nutmeg.* Obtained by expression.

Use. As a gentle external stimulant; rarely employed.

MACIS. *D.* *Mace* is the membrane which surrounds the fruit of *Myristica Moschata*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Nutmeg.

MYROXYLON. *U. S.* [Balsamum Peruvianum, *L., E.*; Myroxylum Peruvianum, *D.*] *Balsam of Peru.* The juice of *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

Med. Prop. Stimulating, tonic, and expectorant.

Use. Chiefly in chronic bronchitis and phthisis; also externally, to indolent ulcers.

MYRRHA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Myrrh* is the concrete juice of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and emmenagogue.

Use. In chronic bronchitis, amenorrhœa and chlorosis of an enfeebled character, combined with iron and aloes; also an ingredient in tooth-powders, and mouth-washes.

NAPHTHA. This name has been applied to many kinds of inflammable liquids, several of which have been used medicinally. The Naphtha of DR. HASTINGS, lately introduced as a remedy

for consumption, is *acetone*, or *pyroacetic spirit*. It is made by distilling acetate of lime, and re-distilling the product over lime, till its boiling point becomes constant. Or it may be procured by passing the vapour of acetic acid through a tube heated to dull redness, and rectifying the product as before.—Dose, 12 to 15 drops, 3 times a day, in water, to be gradually increased.

NUX VOMICA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, in small doses; in larger doses, excitant to the motor nervous centres; overdoses are poisonous.

Use. In dyspepsia depending on atony of the muscular coat of the stomach, in paralysis, prolapsus ani, and impotence.

OLEA DESTILLATA. *U. S., L.* [*Olea Volatilia, E.; Olea Essentialia, D.*] *Distilled, Volatile, or Essential Oils*, are prepared by putting the substance from which the oil is to be extracted (the herbs, flowers, seeds, &c.), into a retort, with as much water as will cover them, and distilling into a large receiver, kept cool. Separate the oil from the water which comes over with it. In this manner prepare the following:

OLEUM ANETHI. *E.* From Dill seeds.

OLEUM ANISI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Anise seeds.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. *L., E.* From Chamomile flowers.

OLEUM CARUI. *U. S.* [*Oleum Carui, L., E., D.*] From Caraway seeds.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. *U. S.* From Wormseed.

OLEUM FÆNICULI. *U. S., E.* [*Oleum Fœniculi Dulcis, D.*] From Fennel seeds.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. *U. S.* *Oil of Partridge-berry.* From leaves (and other parts) of *Gaultheria procumbens*.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. *U. S.* *Oil of Pennyroyal.* From the herb *Hedcoma pulegioides*.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Juniper berries.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Lavender flowers.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Peppermint.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PULEGII. *L.* [*Oleum Pulegii, D.*] *Oil of European Pennyroyal.* From European Pennyroyal.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Spearmint.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. *U. S.* From Horsemint.

OLEUM ORIGANI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Origanum [*Marjoram*].

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Pimento [*Allspice*].

OLEUM ROSMARINI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Rosemary tops.

OLEUM RUTÆ. *E., D.* From Rue.

OLEUM SABINÆ. *U. S., E., D.* From Savine leaves.

OLEUM SAMBUCI. *L.* From Elder flowers.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. *U. S.* From Sassafras bark.

[All the above volatile oils possess in a very high degree the stimulant, aromatic, and other medical properties of the substances from which they are derived. They are employed chiefly as adjuvants; also in pharmacy. Some of them are used as external irritants.]

OLEA FIXA VEL EXPRESSA. *Fixed or Expressed Oils* are procured from certain fruits, seeds, &c., by expression, and sometimes by decoction.

OLEA EMPYREUMATICA. Oily fluids, procured in the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances.

OLEA MEDICATA. [*Olea Cocta, vel Infusa.*] Oils medicated by infusion or decoction. They are mostly prepared by digesting or gently boiling the fresh leaves or flowers of various plants in olive oil, till they become crisp, taking care that the temperature does not rise above 212°. A few animal substances are treated in the same way.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. *U. S., L.* [*Oleum Amygdalinum, D.*] The fixed oil of the sweet and bitter almond, procured by expression.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and emollient.

Use. Rubbed up with water, in catarrhal and other pulmonary irritations.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ DESTILLATUM. *P.* Procured by distilling the cake of bitter almonds (from which the fixed oil has been expressed) with water.—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a drop.

Med. Prop. A powerful sedative narcotic; it resembles prussic acid.

Use. As a substitute for hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

OLEUM ARMORACIÆ. By distilling fresh horseradish root with water. It appears to be identical with the *Oil of black mustard*.

Med. Prop. A powerful stimulant.

Use. As a rubefacient.

OLEUM AURANTII FLORUM. *P. Neroli.* By distilling orange flowers lbx, with water lbxx. [An oil is also procured from the leaves.]

Med. Prop. A delightful fragrant, aromatic oil.

Use. For imparting odour to perfumes.

OLEUM BERGAMII. *U. S., L.* [Oleum Bergamotæ, *E.*] From bergamot peel [Citrus Limetta], as Oleum Limonis.

OLEUM BEZOARDICUM. *Wedel's Oil.* Camphor ʒij, oil of almonds fʒij, oil of bergamot ʒss, alkanet root q. s. to colour it.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to those of Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum.

OLEUM BUBULUM. *U. S. Neat's-foot Oil.* By boiling the feet of the ox a long time in water, and skimming off the oil.

Use. In pharmacy, for making citrine ointment.

OLEUM CAJAPUTI. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E., D.* By distilling the leaves of Melaleuca Cajaputi with water.

Med. Prop. A powerful stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, palsy, chronic rheumatism, and in spasms of stomach and bowels; also as an external irritant.

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ. The liquid camphor, obtained by piercing the young camphor tree, is so termed in India.

Med. Prop. Similar to those of Camphor; seldom employed in U. S.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. See Linimentum Camphoræ.

OLEUM CANNABIS. Expressed from Hemp seed.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. *U. S., L., E., D.* By distilling cloves with water.

Med. Prop. A powerful irritant, and aromatic.

Use. Chiefly as a corrigent; also to relieve toothache.

OLEUM CASSIÆ. As Oleum Cinnamomi.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. *U. S., L., E., D.* From Cinnamon (and Cassia) bark, by macerating in salt water, and distilling.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, cordial, and aromatic; not astringent.

Use. Chiefly to impart flavour.

OLEUM CITRI. *Oil of Cedrat.* From the peel and flowers of Citron; as Ol. Limonis.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. *E.* Copaiva 3j, water Ojss; distil and remove the oil, preserving the water; when most of the water has passed over, heat it and return it to the still, and resume the distillation; repeat this till no more oil comes over.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as Copaiba. As it contains no oxygen, it is a good vehicle for preserving potassium.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. *Dippel's Animal Oil.* Procured in the distillation of hartshorn or bones. It is rectified by re-distillation.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and antispasmodic;—not used at present on account of its repulsive odour and taste.

OLEUM CROTONIS. See Oleum Tiglii.

OLEUM CUBEBÆ. *U. S., E.* By distilling the ground berries in water.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to cubebs, for which it may be advantageously substituted.

OLEUM CUCURBITÆ. Expressed from the seeds of the *Pumpkin*.

Use. A soothing application in piles.

OLEUM ERGOTÆ. (DR. WRIGHT.) From coarsely powdered ergot

of rye, by percolation with ether, and allowing the ether to evaporate spontaneously; or by digesting the ergot in solution of potash at 120° or 150°, diluting the liquid with half its weight of water, neutralizing by sulphuric acid, and distilling by an oil-bath.—Dose, 20 to 50 drops, in hemorrhage.

OLEUM LIMONIS. *U. S.* [Oleum Limonorum, *L., E.*] By expressing the yellow portion of the peel of lemons, previously grated off. An inferior kind is procured by distillation.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and aromatic.

Use. To impart flavour.

OLEUM LINI. *U. S., E., D.* *Linseed Oil.* By expression from flaxseed, either cold, or previously roasted.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, emollient, and laxative.

Use. As an adjuvant to purgative enemata; also externally, to burns, combined with lime-water.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. *Cod-Liver Oil.* The oil procured from the fresh liver of the codfish, *Gadus Morrhua*, by expression. Three kinds are usually to be met with, the *pale yellow*, the *reddish-yellow*, and the *brown*.—Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, 3 times a day, in phthisis, scrofula, &c. [By some it is thought to be beneficial in consequence of the minute quantity of iodine which it contains. It more probably acts by increasing the nutritive functions.]

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. *U. S., L., E.* The essential oil procured by distilling powdered nutmegs with water. The *concrete* oil—*oil of mace*—is obtained by expression.

Med. Prop. Similar to Nutmeg.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Expressed from crushed olives. An inferior oil is made by boiling the pressed paste with water.

Med. Prop. Nutritious, demulcent, and mildly laxative.

Use. As a laxative for children; as an ingredient in purgative enemata; to burns; also in pharmacy.

OLEUM PALMÆ. Expressed from the fruit of *Elais Guiniensis*.
Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. Chiefly in the manufacture of *palm soap*.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS. *Huile Blanche*. From poppy-seeds, as *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to *Oleum Olivæ*.

OLEUM PETRÆ. *Rock Oil*, or *Oil of Petroleum*. The name is also given to the following mixture [GRAY]: Oil of turpentine ℥viiij , Barbadoes tar ℥iv , oil of rosemary ℥iv .

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of a stimulant embrocation.

OLEUM RICINI. *U. S., L., E., D. Castor Oil*. By expressing the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, previously heated; then clarified by boiling the oil with a considerable quantity of water, separating the oil, and again heating with a little water, until the latter is driven off. In the East and West Indies, the oil is procured by boiling the seeds in water, by which a more acrid oil is obtained.

Med. Prop. Cathartic.

Use. In cases requiring a gentle, soothing action, as in dysentery, also in colic, combined with laudanum, also in cases of children and puerperal women.

OLEUM ROSÆ. *Otto*, or *Attar of Roses*. From rose leaves, by distilling with water, and collecting the oil, when cool, from the surface of the water.

Use. A delightful fragrant perfume.

OLEUM SESAMI. *U. S. (Sec.) Benne Oil*. From the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*.

Med. Prop. Emollient; in large doses, laxative.

Use. As Olive Oil.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE. By distillation from black mustard-seed.

Med. Prop. An active rubefacient.

Use. Externally, as a counter-irritant.

OLEUM SUCCINI. *U. S., D. Oil of Amber*. By distilling am-

ber, previously mixed with an equal weight of sand, in a glass retort, by means of a sand-bath, and separating the oil from the other products.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic; externally, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, whooping-cough, amenorrhœa, singultus, &c.; externally, in chronic rheumatism and palsy; and to the spine, in whooping-cough, and infantile convulsions.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM. *U. S., D.* [Oleum Succini, *L.*] Distil together oil of amber Oj, water Ovj, until Oiv of the water have passed over with the oil; then separate the oil from the water.—Dose, 5 to 15 drops. [This is the form for internal administration.]

OLEUM SUCCINI OXYDATUM. *Artificial Musk.* Put into a cup fʒj of oil of amber, and add to it, drop by drop, fʒiij of strong nitric acid; let it stand for 36 hours; then separate, and wash the resinous matter.—Dose, gr. v to x.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic.

Use. Very similar to Musk.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. *Balsam of Sulphur.* Olive oil fʒxvj, heated in a large vessel; washed sulphur ʒij, to be gradually added, stirring occasionally till they combine.

Use. Formerly esteemed in chronic catarrh, and other pectoral affections, but not now employed.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. *U. S., D.* *Spirits of Turpentine.* By distilling common turpentine with water. It can be further purified by re-distillation with water, or by agitating it with alcohol, [Oleum Terebinthinæ Purificatum, *L., E.*]

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic; externally, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; in uterine hemorrhage, typhoid fever, chronic gastritis, chronic dysentery, and chronic bronchitis.

OLEUM TIGLII. *U. S., L.* [Oleum Crotonis, *E., D.*] *Croton*

Oil. Procured by expression from the seeds of the Croton Tiglium.

Med. Prop. One of the most powerful of the drastic cathartics.

Use. In obstinate constipation; in dropsy, mania, apoplexy, coma, dropped on the tongue; externally, as a counter-irritant, to the chest and throat.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. (*Prus. Ph.*) By distilling valerian root 1 part, with water 8 parts. It contains valerianic acid, which is increased in quantity by exposure.—Dose, 4 or 5 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of Valerian; it is its active principle.

OLEUM VINI. OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. *Oil of Wine.* Procured in the preparation of sulphuric ether.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and calmative.

Use. In the preparation of Hoffman's Anodyne.

OLIBANUM. *L., D. Frankincense.* A gum-resin, the product of *Boswellia serrata*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, as the other gums.

Use. Only externally, for plasters; also for fumigations.

OPIUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* The concrete juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, anodyne, antispasmodic, soporific, diaphoretic, and astringent.

Use. In low forms of disease; to relieve pain in all disorders where the brain is not implicated; in spasmodic diseases, especially in tetanus and mania à potu; in morbid restlessness, not dependent on inflammation of the brain; in rheumatism, gout, dysentery, enteritis, and peritonitis; in all unhealthy discharges.

OPOPONAX. *L.* A gum-resin, the product of *Opoponax Chironium*.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

Use. Scarcely ever employed at present.

ORIGANUM. *U. S., L., E.* [*Origanum Vulgare, D.*] *Marjoram.* The herb of *Origanum vulgare*.

Med. Prop. Gently tonic, and excitant.

Use. In the form of warm infusion, as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

ORIGANUM MARJORANA. *D.* *Sweet Marjoram.*

Med. Prop. Very similar to the preceding.

Use. Chiefly in cookery.

OS. *U. S.* [*Ossa, D.*] *Bone.*

Use. Not employed in medicine; only in pharmacy.

OVUM. *L., E.* *Egg.*

Med. Prop. Nutritive.

Use. As a diet; in pharmacy, the yelk is employed in making mixtures.

OXYMEL. *L., D.* Honey lbx, acetic acid Ojss; mix the acid with the honey, previously heated.

Use. As an adjuvant to gargles.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. *D.* Vinegar of colchicum f3xvj, clarified honey lbij; boil to the consistence of syrup.—Dose, f3j.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to those of Colchicum.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. *U. S., L., D.* Clarified honey lbij, vinegar of squill Oij; mix, and evaporate by means of a water-bath to the proper consistence.—Dose, f3j to f3ij.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Squill;—an excellent form for administering it as an expectorant.

PANAX. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Ginseng.* The root of *Panax quinquefolium*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Not employed as a medicine.

PAPAV. *U. S., L., E.* *Poppy-heads.* The ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Med. Prop. Those of Opium, in a very feeble degree.

Use. As a very mild narcotic, in the form of syrup; externally, as an emollient anodyne application.

PAREIRA. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E.* *Pareira Brava.* The root of *Cissampelos Pareira*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

Use. Chiefly in chronic urinary disorders.

PASTA ALTHEÆ. *P.* *Pâte de Guimauve.* Decorticated marsh-mallow root ℥iv , water Oiv ; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and add ℥ijss of picked gum Arabic and white sugar, each; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of 12 eggs, well beaten with ℥iv of orange-water. Evaporate with constant stirring, till the paste is so firm as to adhere to the hands. [The *P. Codex* of 1836 substitutes water for decoction of althea, and terms the compound *Pâte de Gomme.*]

Med. Prop. An agreeable demulcent.

Use. In coughs, irritations of the throat, &c.

PASTA JUJUBÆ. *P.* *Jujube Paste.* Formerly prepared from the jujube fruit, by boiling with water, then adding gum Arabic and sugar, and clarifying with the whites of eggs; then evaporating to a thick consistence, flavouring with orange flower water, and pouring into moulds and drying. At present, the jujubes are usually omitted.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. As the last.

PASTA VIENNENTIS. *PATE DE VIENNE.* *Potassa cum Calce.*

PASTILLI ODORATI. *Aromatic Pastils.* *P.* Benzoin ℥ij , balsam of Tolu ℥iv , labdanum ℥j , yellow sandal-wood ℥iv , charecoal ℥vj , nitre ℥ij , mucilage of tragacanth *q. s.*; mix, and divide into conical pastils.

Use. To be burned, for fumigation.

PETROLEUM. *L., E., D.* *Barbadoes Tar. Rock Oil.* A native, inflammable product of various parts of the world. See *Oleum Petræ.*

PETROSELINUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Parsley Root.* Root of *Apium Petroselinum.*

Med. Prop. Diuretic, and aperient.

Use. As an adjuvant, in dropsies.

PHLORIDZINUM. *Phloridzine* is prepared from the fresh root-bark of the apple, pear, cherry, or plum, by boiling with alcohol, straining, distilling off most of the spirit, and allowing the residue

to cool. Its properties and uses are similar to those of Salicine.
—Dose, gr. x to gr. xv.

PHOSPHORUS. *L.*

Med. Prop. A powerful stimulant in small doses; poisonous in larger quantities.

Use. In Germany, in cases of extreme prostration.

PHYTOLACCA. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Poke (Berries and Seeds).* The berries and root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, purgative, narcotic, and alterative.

Use. In rheumatism, as an alterative; as an ointment in piles and tinea capitis.

PICROTOXINA. The poisonous active principle of *Cocculus Indicus*.

Use. Not used in medicine.

PILULÆ. *Pills* are small globular masses of a size convenient for swallowing. They afford a convenient method of administering disagreeable medicines, which do not require to be given in large doses. Deliquescent substances are not proper to be given in the pilular form; and those which are efflorescent should first be deprived of their water of crystallization. Care should be taken not to combine substances mutually incompatible. A mixture of syrup and powdered gum Arabic forms an excellent material for the formation of pills; the conserve of roses, honey, and molasses, are also employed. Pills are sometimes silvered, and sometimes covered with gelatine, to disguise their odour and taste.

PILULÆ ALOES. *U. S., E.* Powdered aloes and soap, each ʒj; beat them with water so as to form a mass; to be divided into 240 pills.—Dose, 2 to 5 pills.

Med. Prop. Laxative or purgative, according to the dose.

Use. In habitual constipation.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. *L., D.* Aloes ʒj, extract of gentian ʒss, oil of caraway ℥xl, syrup q. s.—Dose, gr. v—xv.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and tonic.

Use. In the constipation of the dyspeptic and sedentary.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ. *U. S., E.* Powdered aloes, assafætida, and soap, each $\bar{3}$ ss, water q. s. to form a mass. Divide into 180 pills.—Dose, 2 to 5 pills.

Med. Prop. Laxative, stimulant, and carminative.

Use. In the constipation of old persons; in flatulence and debility.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI. *E.* Sulphate of iron three parts, Barbadoes aloes two parts, aromatic powder six parts, confection of roses eight parts; make a mass to be divided into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and tonic.

Use. In constipation with dyspepsia, and amenorrhœa.

PILULÆ ALOES ET IPECACUANHÆ. (DR. BAILLIE.) Aloes $\bar{3}$ j, ginger $\bar{3}$ ss, ipecacuanha gr. viij, syrup q. s. Divide into 16 pills.—Dose, one before dinner, daily.

Med. Prop. Laxative, tonic, and carminative.

Use. In constipation with dyspepsia.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MASTICH. *Dinner Pills.* Aloes $\bar{3}$ vj, mastic and red rose petals, each $\bar{3}$ ij, syrup of wormwood (or common syrup) q. s. To be divided into three-grain pills.—Dose, 1 or 2 before a meal.

Med. Prop. A gentle tonic laxative.

Use. Much employed in dyspepsia with constipation.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. *U. S., E.* [Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ, *L., D.*] *Rufus's Pills.* Powdered aloes $\bar{3}$ ij, powdered myrrh $\bar{3}$ j, saffron $\bar{3}$ ss, syrup q. s.; beat together into a mass, and divide into 480 pills.—Dose, 3 to 6 pills.

Med. Prop. A warm, stimulant cathartic.

Use. In dyspepsia with constipation, or amenorrhœa.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ZINGIBERIS. *D.* Hepatic aloes $\bar{3}$ j, ginger $\bar{3}$ j, soap $\bar{3}$ iv, oil of peppermint $\bar{3}$ ss; mix.

Med. Prop. A warm aromatic cathartic.

Use. In constipation with flatulence.

PILULÆ ANDERSONIS. *P. Scot's Pills.* Aloes $\bar{3}$ vj, gamboge

℥vj, oil of aniseed ℥j, syrup q. s.; mix, and divide into four-grain pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to the preceding.

PILULÆ DIETÆ ANTECIBUM. *P. Dinner Pills.* Aloes ℥vj, extract of cinchona ℥ij, cinnamon ℥j, syrup of wormwood q. s.; mix.—Dose, 6 grains, or more. [These are substituted for the *Pil. Aloes et Mastich.*]

Med. Prop. A tonic, aromatic laxative.

Use. In dyspepsia.

PILULÆ ANTICEPHALALGICÆ. (BROUSSAIS.) Extract of belladonna gr. xv, extract of hyoseyamus gr. xv, extract of lettuce ℥ss, extract of opium gr. vj, butter of cacao ℥iv; divide into 120 pills.—Dose, one, night and morning. (DR. WILSON PHILIP'S pills for *nervous headache* :—Rhubarb ℥ss, nutmeg ℥ss, extract of chamomile ℥j, oil of peppermint q. s.; divide into 30 pills.—Dose, 3 pills twice a day.)

PILULÆ ANTIEPILEPTICÆ. (RECAMIER.) Oxide of zinc gr. ix, camphor gr. vj, extract of belladonna gr. vj; divide into 12 pills.

PILULÆ ANTACIDÆ. *Antacid Pills. Pills of Soda and Rhubarb, &c.* Powdered rhubarb, dried carbonate of soda, extract of gentian, of each ℥j, calomel gr. iij. To be made into 20 pills.—Dose, two occasionally.

Use. In dyspepsia, with acidity of stomach.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ. *Aromatic Pills.* (DR. PARRISH.) Carbonate of ammonia, capsicum, cloves, and mace, of each, ℥j, oil of caraway gtt. v, extract of gentian gr. xij, syrup q. s. To be made into 20 pills.—Dose, one every 2 hours, in *gout of the stomach*.

PILULÆ ANTISPASMODICÆ. *Antispasmodic Pills.* The following are used :

Pills of Assafoetida. Assafoetida ℥j, soap gr. x, water q. s.; to be divided into 20 pills.—Dose, 2 to 4 pills.

Pills of Castor, Oil of Amber, &c. Castor ℥j, oil of amber ℥ss,

extract of gentian q. s.; to be made into 24 pills.—Dose, 3 pills night and morning, in *hysteria*.

Pills of Musk and Camphor. (RICHARD.) Musk gr. x, camphor gr. xx, ammoniac $\mathfrak{D}\text{ij}$, opium gr. iv; to be divided into pills of 4 grains each.—Dose, 4 or 5 in the 24 hours, in *nervous diseases*.

PILULÆ ARSENICI. *P. Pilulæ Asiaticæ. Tanjore Pills.* White arsenic gr. j, black pepper gr. xij; triturate for a long time, and add gum acaciæ gr. ij, water q. s.; divide into 15 pills. [Each pill contains $\frac{1}{15}$ th gr. of arsenic.]

Med. Prop. Alterative, as arsenious acid.

Use. In the East, in the treatment of syphilis and elephantiasis.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ. *U. S.* Assafœtida $\mathfrak{Z}\text{jss}$, soap $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, water q. s. to form a mass; divide into 240 pills. [Each pill contains 3 grs. of the gum.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Assafœtida.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES. *Astringent Pills.* The following may be employed:

Pills of Sugar of Lead and Opium. Acetate of lead gr. xxiv, opium gr. vj; mix, and divide into 12 pills.—Dose, one every hour or two, in *hæmoptysis* and *dysentery*. [DR. GRAVES recommends acetate of lead $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$, opium gr. j; to be divided into 12 pills.—Dose, one every hour, in *cholera*.]

Pills of Alum, Opium, and Catechu. Alum gr. vj, extract of opium gr. j, catechu gr. j—vj; to be divided into 6 pills.—Dose, one every 2 hours, in *passive hemorrhages*.

Pills of Tannin, &c. Tannin $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$, sulphate of morphia gr. j, blue mass gr. vj; to be divided into 12 pills.—Dose, one every 2 hours, in *diarrhœa* and *dysentery*.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ. *E., D.* [Pilulæ Hydrargyri Chloridi Compositæ, *L.*] *Plummer's Pills.* Calomel $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, oxysulphuret of mercury $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$; rub together, then with guaiac $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, and treacle $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, or q. s. to form a mass. To be divided into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In chronic skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII. *E.* Calomel 3 parts, opium 1 part, confection of roses q. s. Beat them into a mass, to be divided into pills, each containing 2 grains of calomel.

Use. Where the combined effects of mercury and opium are required; but the proportion of ingredients may often require to be varied.

PILULÆ CAMPHORÆ CUM THRIDACE. (RICORD.) Camphor, and extract of lettuce, each, ℥ijss; divide into 20 pills.—Dose, 4 to 6 daily.

Med. Prop. Anaphrodisiac.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ. *Cathartic Pills.* The following, among many others, are employed :

Griffitts' Cathartic Pills. Pulverized jalap, pulverized rhubarb, and soap, of each, ℥ss, calomel gr. xxv, tartar emetic gr. jss; mix, and divide into 25 pills.—Dose, two at once, and repeated in 2 hours, if they do not operate.

Pills of Blue mass, Jalap, and Aloes. Blue mass, pulverized jalap, and pulverized aloes, of each, gr. xv, syrup q. s.; mix, and divide into 12 pills.—Dose, 3 pills at night.

Pills of Blue mass and Rhubarb. Blue mass gr. ix, pulverized rhubarb and bicarbonate of soda, of each, gr. xij, aromatic syrup of rhubarb q. s.; mix, and divide into 12 pills.—Dose, one, 2 or 3 times a day. As an alterative, in derangement of the liver. (DR. HARTSHORNE.)

Compound Cathartic Pills. See *Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ.*

Pills of Rhubarb and Iron. Pulverized rhubarb ℥jss, sulphate of iron (dried) ℥ss, white soap ℥ij; mix, and divide into 40 pills. (DR. GRIFFITTS.)

Pills of Aloes and Gentian. Pulverized aloes ℥j, extract of gentian ℥ss, oil of caraway gtt. x, syrup q. s.; mix, and divide into pills of 4 grains each.—Dose, 2 or 3 at once.

Aperient Pills. Aloes and rhubarb, of each, ℥j, ipecacuanha gr. vj, white soap ℥j; divide into 64 pills.—Dose, 1 at night, or more frequently. [Blue mass may be added, if there is deficiency of bile.]

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ. *U. S.* Compound extract of colocynth, in powder, ℥ss , extract of jalap, powdered, and calomel, each, ℥ij , gamboge, in powder, ℥ij ; divide into 180 pills.—Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. An admirable cathartic, where there is derangement of the hepatic secretion, as in the commencement of bilious fevers.

PILULÆ CÆRULEÆ. By *Blue Pills* we understand Pilulæ Hydrargyri; but in some of the European pharmacopœias (as those of Portugal and Germany), the Pilulæ Cupri Ammoniatæ are so named.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS. *E.* [— *Compositæ, D.*] Aloes ℥j , scammony ℥j , colocynth ℥iv , sulphate of potash ℥j [soap ℥ij , *D.*], oil of cloves ℥j , rectified spirit [*treacle, D.*] *q. s.* Divide into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. An active cathartic.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. *E.* Compound colocynth pill 2 parts, extract of henbane 1 part, rectified spirit *q. s.* Mix, and divide into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. An active cathartic;—the hyoscyamus is asserted to obviate the griping effect.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET COLCHICI. (BOUCHARDAT.) Compound extract of colocynth ℥j , extract of colchicum ℥j , extract of opium gr. *j*. Divide into 18 pills.—Dose, one or more, according to their purgative effect. Substituted for *Lartigue's Gout Pills*. [A similar compound, termed *Sir H. Halford's Gout Pills*, contains acetic extract of colchicum gr. *ijss*, Dover's powder and compound extract of colocynth, each, gr. *jss*—in each pill.]

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ. *L.* Extract of hemlock ℥v , ipœcuanha ℥j , mucilage *q. s.*—Dose, gr. *iiij*—*v*.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and expectorant.

PILULÆ COPAIBA. *U. S.*, and MIALHE. Copaiva ℥ij , freshly calcined magnesia ℥j ; mix and set aside, stirring occasionally, till it concretes into a pilular mass, which is to be divided into

200 pills.—Dose, 2 to 6 pills twice daily. [Hydrate of lime produces the same effect on copaiva as magnesia.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Copaiba ;—a good form for administration.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI. *E.* Ammoniated copper, finely powdered, 1 part, bread crumb 6 parts, solution of carbonate of ammonia q. s. Beat it into a mass, to be divided into pills containing gr. ss. of ammoniated copper in each.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Cuprum Ammoniatum.

PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ. *Diaphoretic Pills:—Pills of Antimony, Calomel, and Opium.* Antimonial powder gr. x, powdered opium and calomel, of each, gr. ij, confection of roses q. s. ; divide into 4 pills.—Dose, two at bedtime, in *acute rheumatism*.

Plummer's Pills. See Pil. Calomelanos Comp.

PILULÆ DIURETICÆ. *Diuretic Pills.* The following are frequently used :

Pills of Digitalis, Calomel, and Opium. Powder of digitalis gr. xij, calomel gr. vj, powdered opium gr. iv, confection of roses, q. s. ; divide into 12 pills.—Dose, one 3 times a day, in *hydrothorax and ascites*.

Pills of Extract of Dandelion, &c. Extract of dandelion 3ss, blue mass gr. v—x, powder of uva ursi q. s. ; make into 10 pills.—Dose, one 3 times a day ; in *dropsy complicated with disease of the liver*.

Pills of Carbonate of Soda. Dried carbonate of soda 3j, white soap ʒij ; divide into 30 pills.—Dose, three pills 3 times a day ; in *calculous affections*.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. *E.* Digitalis and squill, each, one part, aromatic electuary two parts, confection of roses q. s. Mix, and divide into four-grain pills.—Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Med. Prop. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy.

PILULÆ DIGITALINÆ. *Granules de Digitaline, (HOMOLLE.)* Digitaline gr. xv, refined sugar 3xijss ; mix accurately, and

divide into 1000 granules. From 4 to 6 may be given in 24 hours.

Use. To procure the effects of Digitalis.

PILULÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. *Emmenagogue Pills.*—The following are employed :

Pills of Myrrh, Sulphate of Iron, &c. Myrrh and sulphate of iron (dried), of each, ℥ij, carbonate of potassa and soap, each, ℥ss; mix, and divide into 40 pills.—Dose, two 3 times a day.

Hooper's Pills. Sulphate of iron (dried) ℥j, powder of senna, jalap, and cream of tartar, of each, gr. x, powdered ginger, gr. xij, syrup q. s.; mix and divide into 25 pills.—Dose, three pills twice a day.

Pills of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, &c. Dried sulphate of iron, ℥j, powdered aloes ℥ij, powdered cloves gr. v, Venice turpentine q. s.; mix, and divide into 20 pills.—Dose, one 3 times a day. [Assafoetida, or myrrh may advantageously be added.]

PILULÆ FELLIS BOVINI. (DR. CLAY.) Inspissated ox-gall may be formed into four-grain pills alone, or as follows:—Inspissated gall ℥ij, oil of caraway ℥x, carbonate of magnesia q. s. Divide into 36 pills.—Dose, 2 pills three times a day; in *costiveness, deficiency of bile, &c.*

PILULÆ FERRI CUM ABSINTHIO. *Pilulæ Martiales.* (SYDENHAM.) Levigated iron ℥j, extract of wormwood q. s. [SWEDIAUR substitutes the black oxide for the powdered filings.]

Med. Prop. Tonic, and chalybeate.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and amenorrhœa.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS. *U. S., E. Vallet's Ferruginous Pills.* Dissolve separately, ℥iv of sulphate of iron, and ℥v of carbonate of soda in f℥xvj of boiling water, and to each solution add f℥j of syrup; mix the two solutions in a closely-stopped bottle, and allow the carbonate of iron to subside. Wash this repeatedly with warm water and syrup, in the proportion of f℥j of the latter to Oj of the former, till tasteless; press it in flannel; mix it immediately with f℥ijss of clarified honey, and reduce the mass to the pilular consistence by means of a water-

bath.—Dose, 3 to 5 grains, three times a day. [*E.* directs saccharated carbonate of iron 4 parts, conserve of roses 1 part, beat into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills. DR. BLAND'S pills are made by triturating, in an iron mortar, ℥iv of sulphate of iron, ℥iv of subcarbonate of soda, and ℥ss of gum tragacanth; to be divided into 96 pills.]

Med. Prop. One of the best chalybeates.

Use. In chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and general debility requiring a tonic treatment.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. *U. S., L., D.* Powdered myrrh ℥ij, carbonate of soda ℥j; rub together; add sulphate of iron ℥j; rub again, then beat them in a warm mortar with syrup, or treacle q. s., to form a mass, and divide into 80 pills.—Dose, 2 to 6 pills three times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the last.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM ALOE. (BRANDE.) Sulphate of iron ℥j, carbonate of potassa ℥j, myrrh ℥j, aloes ℥ss. Mix and divide into 30 pills. [The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy gives the following as a substitute for *Hooper's Pills*: Barbadoes aloes ℥j, dried sulphate of iron ℥ij, extract of hellebore ℥ij, myrrh ℥ij, soap ℥ij, canella and ginger, each, ℥j, water q. s. Divide into pills of 2½ grains, each.]

Med. Prop. Tonic, chalybeate, and aperient.

Use. In dyspepsia with anemia and constipation.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. *E.* Dried sulphate of iron 2 parts, extract of taraxacum 5 parts, conserve of roses 2 parts, liquorice powder 3 parts. Beat together, and divide into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. As the other chalybeates; but inferior.

PILULÆ FERRI ET QUINÆ IODIDI. (BOUCHARDAT.) Fresh proto-iodide of iron ℥jss, disulphate of quinia gr. xvij, honey ℥j, liquorice powder q. s.; mix and make into 60 pills.—Dose, 2 to 6 daily, in *chlorosis*.

PILULÆ FÆTIDÆ. See Pil. Assafoetidæ, and Pil. Galbani Compositæ.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. *U. S., L., D.* [Pil. Assafoetidæ, *E.*] Galbanum and myrrh, each, ℥jss , assafoetida ℥ss , syrup q. s. Beat together into a mass, and divide into 480 pills.
—Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, and chlorosis.

PILULÆ GAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. *D.* [Pil. Cambogiæ Compositæ, *L.*; Pil. Cambogiæ, *E.*] Gamboge ℥j , aloes ℥jss , ginger ℥ss , soap ℥ij ; mix.

Med. Prop. An active purgative.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Blue Pills.* Mercury ℥j , confection of roses ℥jss ; rub together till all the globules disappear; then add powdered liquorice-root ℥ss , and beat the whole into a mass, to be divided into 480 pills. Each pill contains 3 grains of the mass.

Med. Prop. One of the mildest of the mercurials; alterative, sialagogue, and cathartic.

Use. To procure the alterative and salivant operation of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS. *U. S.* Calomel ℥iv , powdered gum Arabic ℥j , syrup q. s. Mix, and divide into 240 pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. A convenient form for administering calomel.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ. *L.* See Pilulæ Calomelanos Compositæ.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. *Pilulæ Majores Hoffmani.*

There are several formulæ for these pills, varying in the proportion of corrosive sublimate,—each pill containing from the $\frac{1}{30}$ th to the $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain.

Use. Chiefly in syphilitic affections.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM CONIO. *Kopp's Antiherpetic Pills.* Bichloride of mercury gr. iiij ; dissolve in alcohol q. s., and add extract of hemlock ℥j ; mix, and divide into 60 pills.—Dose, 6 pills in the course of the day, gradually increased to 9 pills.

Use. In chronic skin diseases, and syphilis.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. *L.* Iodide (protiodide) of mercury ʒj, confection of dog-rose ʒiij, powdered ginger ʒj. Beat thoroughly together.—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Med. Prop. As the Iodide of Mercury.

Use. Chiefly in syphilis.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PROTIODIDI COMPOSITÆ. (BIETT.) Protiodide of mercury ʒss, extract of guaiacum ʒj, extract of lettuce ʒij, extract of sarza q. s. Make into 72 pills.—Dose, 1, and afterwards 2, a day.—(RICORD.) Iodide of mercury gr. j, extract of lettuce gr. j, extract of hemlock gr. ij, in each pill.—(DR. BARBOUR.) Iodide of mercury ʒj, aloes ʒss, dried sulphate of iron ʒss, myrrh ʒss, oil of savin gtt. xx.; divide into 24 pills. Dose, one 3 times a day, in *amenorrhœa*.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. Biniodide of mercury gr. j, extract of juniper gr. xij, powdered liquorice q. s. Divide into 10 pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the Biniodide of Mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDI. (PUCHE.) Iodide of potassium gr. viij, biniodide of mercury gr. viij, syrup of gum q. s.; rub together, and add sugar of milk gr. lxiv. Divide into 32 pills.—(MIALHE.) Iodide of potassium gr. vj, protiodide of mercury gr. vj, extract of opium gr. xij; mix the salts accurately, then the extract, and divide into 24 pills.

Use. In chronic skin diseases.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITÆ. *L.* Dover's powder ʒiij, fresh dried squill ʒj, ammoniacum ʒj, mucilage q. s.; mix.—Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. *E.* Dover's powder 3 parts, confection of roses 1 part; mix, and divide into four-grain pills.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, and sudorific.

Use. As Dover's Powder.

PILULÆ OPII. *U. S.* [Pil. Opii sive Thebaicæ, *E.*] Powdered opium ʒj, soap gr. xij. Beat them with water so as to form a

mass, and divide into 60 pills. *E.* directs opium 1 part, sulphate of potassa 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part; to be divided into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Opium.

PILULÆ PECTORALES. DR. LATHAM'S *Cough Pills*. Dover's powder ʒj, fresh squill ʒj, ammoniacum ʒj, calomel gr. iv; divide into 20 pills.—Dose, 1 three times a day.

Use. In pectoral complaints, after the inflammation has been subdued.

PILULÆ PLUMBI OPIATÆ. *E.* Acetate of lead 6 parts, opium 1 part, conserve of roses 1 part; mix, and divide into four-grain pills.

Med. Prop. Astringent, sedative, and narcotic.

Use. In dysentery, hemorrhages, and morbid discharges.

PILULÆ PLUMBI IODIDI. (COTTEREAU.) Iodide of lead ʒss, confection of roses q. s.; mix, and divide into 120 pills.—Dose, 1, gradually increased to 5, twice a day, in *scrofula*, *scirrhus* *tumours*, &c.

PILULÆ PLUMMERI. See *Pilulæ Calomelanos Compositæ*.

PILULÆ QUININÆ SULPHATIS. *U. S.* Sulphate of quinine ʒj, powdered gum Arabic ʒij, syrup q. s.; mix together the sulphate and the gum, then beat with the syrup so as to form a mass, to be divided into 480 pills.—Twelve pills are equal to ʒj of good bark.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Sulphate of Quinia.

PILULÆ RHEI. *U. S., E.* Powdered rhubarb ʒvj, soap ʒij; beat them up with water so as to form a mass, to be divided into 120 pills.—Each pill contains 3 grs. of rhubarb.

Med. Prop. and Use. As rhubarb; soap is a very good addition.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. *U. S., L., E.* Powdered rhubarb ʒj, aloes ʒvj, myrrh ʒiv, oil of peppermint fʒss, syrup of orange peel q. s.; beat together so as to form a mass, to be divided into 240 pills.—Dose, 2 to 4 pills, in *constipation*.

PILULÆ RHEI ET CARUI. DR. KITCHENER'S *Peristaltic Persuaders*.

Turkey rhubarb ʒij, syrup ʒj, oil of caraway ℥x; divide into 40 pills.—Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Use. A favourite aperient and carminative in *constipation and indigestion*.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI. *E.* Dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of roses 5 parts; mix, and divide into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. A warm, tonic laxative.

Use. In costiveness with debility of the stomach.

PILULÆ RUFI. See Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ.

PILULÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ. *L.* Sagapenum ʒj, aloes ʒss, syrup of ginger q. s.—Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antispasmodic, and laxative.

Use. In flatulent colic with costiveness.

PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ. *U. S., L.* [Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio, *D.*] Powdered opium ʒss, soap ʒij; beat them together, so as to form a pilular mass. (One grain of opium is contained in the mass.)

Med. Prop. and Use. As Opium.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ. *E.* Powdered squill 5 parts, ammoniac, ginger, and soap, each, 4 parts, conserve of roses 2 parts. Make a uniform mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Med. Prop. A stimulant expectorant.

Use. In chronic pectoral affections.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. *U. S., L., D.* Powdered squill ʒj, powdered ginger and ammoniac, each, ʒij, soap ʒiij, syrup q. s.; mix the powders together, then beat them with the soap, and add the syrup to form a mass; to be divided into 120 pills.—Dose, 5 to 10 grains three or four times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the last.

PILULÆ STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ. *L.* [Pilulæ Styracis, *E.*; Pilulæ c Styrace, *D.*] Strained storax ʒiij, opium ʒj, saffron ʒj; mix. (Five grains contain one of opium.)

PILULÆ TONICÆ. *Tonic Pills.* The following are used :

Pills of Sulphate of Copper, &c. Sulphate of copper gr. j, powder of opium gr. ij, sulphate of quinia gr. viij, extract of gentian q. s. ; divide into 4 pills.—Dose, 1 three times a day. In chronic quartan ague, and in chronic diarrhœa.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver, &c. Nitrate of silver gr. v—x, powdered opium ℥ss, camphor and nutmeg, of each, ℥j, mucilage q. s. ; mix, and make into 20 pills.—Dose, one, morning and evening. In epilepsy and chorea.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver. Nitrate of silver gr. iiij—vj, crumb of bread (free from salt) q. s. ; make into 12 pills.—Dose, 1, 2, or 3 twice a day.

Pills of Ammoniated Copper. Ammoniated copper ℥j, confection of roses q. s. ; divide into 40 pills.—Dose, one or two at bedtime.

Arsenic Pills. Arsenious acid gr. ij, opium gr. iiij, soap gr. viij, powdered liquorice root q. s. ; mix, and divide into 20 pills.—Dose, 1 two or three times a day, gradually increased. In intermittent fever and chronic skin diseases.

PILULÆ ZINCI VALERIANATIS. (BOUDET.) Valerianate of zinc gr. ix, tragacanth ℥ss ; mix and divide into 12 pills.—Dose, 1 night and morning ; in *nervous diseases*.

PIMENTA. *U. S., L., E., D. Allspice.* The unripe berries of *Myrtus Pimenta*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the aromatics ; chiefly used to impart flavour.

PIPER. *U. S.* [*Piper Nigrum, L., E., D.*] *Black Pepper.* The dried berries of *Piper nigrum*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and carminative.

Use. Chiefly as a condiment ; also as an adjuvant, to excite the stomach.

PIPER LONGUM. *L., E., D.* The dried unripe spikes of *Piper longum*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the preceding.

PIX ABIETIS. *U. S.* [Pix Abietina, *L.*; Pix Burgundica, *E.*, *D.*] *Burgundy Pitch* is the prepared concrete juice of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*).

Med. Prop. A mild rubefacient.

Use. As a mild revulsive, in the form of a plaster.

PIX CANADENSIS. *U. S.* *Hemlock Pitch.* *Hemlock Gum.* The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis*, the native hemlock spruce of U. S.

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as the preceding, for which it may be substituted.

PIX LIQUIDA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Tar* is the impure turpentine, procured by burning, from the wood of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of pines.

Med. Prop. As Terebinthina.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections, in the form of tar-water; also by inhalation; and, externally, as an ointment, in tinea capitis.

PIX NIGRA. *L.* [Pix Arida, *E.*] The solid black mass left after the evaporation of the liquid parts of tar.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant and tonic;—scarcely ever employed.

PLUMBI ACETAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Sugar of Lead.* This salt is always procured in the U. S. from the manufacturing chemist. The *L.* and *E.* Phars. direct it to be made by dissolving litharge by the aid of heat, in dilute acetic (pyroligneous, *E.*) acid. The *D.* Phar. directs the carbonate to be dissolved in the acid.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and sedative.

Use. In hemorrhages, especially hæmoptysis; in dysentery, and in the black vomit of yellow fever; externally, as a sedative lotion to inflamed surfaces; also as an injection in inflamed mucous membranes.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *White Lead*, or *Cerussa*, is manufactured either by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the subacetate, or by exposing lead to the vapours of vinegar, at a certain temperature.

Med. Prop. Sedative, and astringent.

Use. Not internally; externally, sprinkled over abraded surfaces, and to form a plaster.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. *L.* Dissolve ℥xix of acetate of lead in Oij of boiling water; and ℥vj of chloride of sodium in Oj of water; mix the solutions, and when cold, wash the precipitates with distilled water, and dry it.—Not used in medicine.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. *L., E.* Acetate of lead ℥ix, iodide of potassium ℥vij. Dissolve the former in Ovj of distilled water, and filter; add it to the latter, dissolved in Oij of water; wash the precipitate, and dry it. [*E.* directs the nitrate, instead of the acetate.]—Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

Med. Prop. Resolvent.

Use. In scrofulous tumours, and indolent swellings.

PLUMBI NITRAS. *E.* Digest, with a gentle heat, litharge ℥ivss in dilute nitric acid Oj; filter, and crystallize.—Not used in medicine.

PLUMBI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. *L.* Solution of diacetate of lead Ovj, distilled water Cong. iij, solution of potash Ovj. Mix, and wash the precipitated oxide till nothing alkaline remains.—Not used in medicine.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *U. S., E.* *Red Lead*, or *Minium*, is procured by heating the protoxide in a reverberatory furnace, till, by absorbing oxygen, it assumes a red colour.—Not employed in medicine; in pharmacy, for preparing acetic acid, and solution of chlorine.

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM. *U. S., L., D.* [*Lithargyrum, E.*] *Litharge* is procured by exposing melted lead to a current of air till oxidized, and the oxide is partially fused into crystalline grains.—Not used internally; in pharmacy, for making lead plaster.

PLUMBI TANNAS. By decomposing a solution of acetate of lead by a solution of tannic acid.

Used, externally, as a resolvent, in chronic enlargements.

PODOPHYLLUM. *U. S.* *May-apple*. The rhizoma of *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Med. Prop. An active and certain hydragogue cathartic.

Use. As Jalap, which it strongly resembles.

POLYGALA RUBELLA. *U. S. (Sec.) Bitter Polygala.* The root and herb of *Polygala rubella*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, laxative, and diaphoretic.

Use. In dyspepsia.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. *D. Bistort Root.* The root of *Polygonum Bistorta*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the vegetable astringents generally.

POMATUM. A name given to unctuous scented preparations, used for the hair.

PORRUM. *L. Leek-root.* The root of *Allium Porrum*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to the Onion, though milder.

POTASSA. *U. S.* [Potassæ Hydras, *L.*; Potassa Caustica, *D.*]

Caustic Potash. Solution of potassa, any quantity; evaporate rapidly in a clean iron vessel over the fire, till ebullition ceases, and the potassa melts. Pour this into cylindrical moulds, and when cold, transfer to well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. A powerful escharotic.

Use. To form issues, and open deep abscesses.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. *L., E. Vienna Caustic.* [Potassa Caustica cum Calce, *D.*] Rub together equal parts of hydrate of potassa and quicklime, and keep them in a well-stopped bottle. [*E. and D.* direct solution of potash to be evaporated in a clean iron vessel to one-fourth, and enough quicklime added to form a stiff paste.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding, but milder and more manageable.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. *U. S., L., E., D. Sal Diureticus.* Saturate any quantity of acetic acid with carbonate of potassa, gradually added; then filter, and evaporate cautiously by means of a sand-bath till a dry salt remains. It must be kept in closely-stopped bottles.—Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Med. Prop. Diuretic; cathartic, in large doses.

Use. In dropsies, lithiasis, and as a deobstruent.

POTASSÆ AMMONIO-TARTRAS. (NIEMANN.) Dissolve cream of tartar in hot water, and add carbonate of ammonia to saturation. Evaporate to dryness by a gentle heat.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. *U. S., L., E., D. Cream of Tartar.* Procured from the crude tartar, or *argol*, deposited by wines, by solution and crystallization. The crystals are again dissolved in boiling water, containing charcoal and clay. When these have subsided, the clear solution is drawn off, and left to crystallize.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant.

Use. In dropsies, frequently combined with jalap; as a drink in fevers; also in pharmacy.

POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. *P. Soluble Cream of Tartar.* Bitartrate of potassa, in powder, ℥iv , boracic acid, in crystals, ℥j , water ℔ij ; put them in a silver basin; boil till most of the water is evaporated, stirring incessantly. When the matter becomes very thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and place them in a stove till sufficiently dry; reduce to powder, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. A mild, cooling purgative.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. *U. S., L., E.* [Potassæ Carbonas c Lixivio Cinere, *D.*] Dissolve ℔ij of impure carbonate of potassa (pearlash) in Oijss of water; filter, and pour it into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate by a gentle heat till the solution thickens; then stir it constantly with an iron spatula, till it granulates.

Med. Prop. Antacid, diuretic, and antilithic.

Use. In gravel, dropsy, and dyspepsia with acidity; also to prepare the neutral mixture.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS IMPURUS. *U. S.* [Carbonas Impura, *L.*; Lixivus Cinis, *D.*] The *potash* and *pearlash* of commerce is procured by lixiviating wood ashes, and evaporating the solution to dryness.—Not employed in medicine.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUS. *U. S.* [Potassæ Carbonas Purum, *E.*; Potassæ Carbonas Tartari Crystallis, *D.*] *Salt of Tartar.* Rub up separately into powder ℔ij of cream of tartar and ℔j of nitrate of potash; then mix together, and throw them into a

brass vessel heated nearly to redness, that they may undergo combustion. From the residue, prepare the pure carbonate, in the manner directed for the carbonate.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Potassæ Carbonas.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Dissolve lbiv of carbonate of potassa in Ox of distilled water, and pass carbonic acid through the solution till fully saturated. Then filter, and evaporate at a heat below 160°, that crystals may form; pour off the supernatant liquid, and dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the carbonate; but milder, and more acceptable to the stomach.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. (GRAHAM.) Mix 2 parts of carbonate of potash with 1 of quicklime, and expose to a current of chlorine gas. When saturated, heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid by crystallization.—Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and diuretic.

POTASSÆ CITRAS. Saturate a solution of citric acid with carbonate or bicarbonate of potassa, and evaporate to dryness.—Rarely used except in solution. See Liquor Potassæ Citratis.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. *L.* See Potassa.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. See Potassii Iodidum.

POTASSÆ HYDROCYANAS. See Potassii Cyanidum.

POTASSÆ MURIAS. See Potassii Chloridum.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* The *nitre* or *saltpetre* of commerce is chiefly a natural production found in various parts of the earth, but derived mostly from India. In commerce it is known by the name of *crude saltpetre*. It is purified by dissolving in boiling water, and crystallizing; it then constitutes *refined saltpetre*.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In fevers of a sthenic character, active hemorrhages; and in large doses (℥ij to ℥vj in 24 hours), in acute rheumatism.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. *D.* Dissolve 1 part of nitrate of potassa in 2 parts of boiling water; filter, and set aside to crystallize.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSA. *P.* *Sal Prunelle.* Fuse nitre in a Hessian crucible, adding 1-128th part of sulphur, and pour out the product on a smooth marble slab, or into moulds. [It is a mixture of nitrate and sulphate of potassa.]

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Vitriolated Tartar.* Procured by igniting in a crucible the salt which remains in the retort after the production of nitric acid, so as to expel the excess of sulphuric acid; then dissolve in water and crystallize; or the excess of acid may be neutralized by carbonate of potassa.—Dose, ʒj to ʒss. [It has appeared sometimes to produce poisonous effects.]

Med. Prop. A mild purgative, and refrigerant.

Use. In febrile affections.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. *E.* *Sal Polychrest.* Mix equal parts of nitre and sulphur; throw the mixture, in small successive portions, into a red-hot crucible; and when cool, reduce the salt to powder, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.—Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Med. Prop. Like the preceding.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. *L., E., D.* Dissolve lbij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, in Ovj of boiling water; add to it lbj (fʒvij fʒj, *E.*) of sulphuric acid, and boil down the solution, and set it aside to crystallize.—*D.* Mix 1 part of sulphuric acid with 6 of water, saturate it with carbonate of potassa, add another part of sulphuric acid, and evaporate, that crystals may form on cooling.—Dose, gr. xx to ʒij, properly diluted.

Med. Prop. Aperient, and tonic.

Use. In constipation with loss of appetite.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Soluble Tartar.* Dissolve ʒxvj of carbonate of potassa in Oj of water, and gradually

add ℥iij, or q. s. of powdered cream of tartar, till perfectly saturated, and boil. Filter the liquor, evaporate till a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, dry the crystals on bibulous paper, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. A mild, cooling cathartic.

Use. In febrile diseases.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. *L.* To Ojss of distilled water add ℥j of iron filings, and then ℥ij of bromine. Set aside for half an hour, stirring occasionally; then apply a gentle heat, and when the liquid becomes greenish add ℥xvij of carbonate of potassa, dissolved in Ojss of water. Filter, wash what remains with Oij of boiling water, and filter again; then evaporate the mixed solutions that crystals may form.—Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Med. Prop. Alterative, and resolvent.

Use. In enlarged spleen; in bronchocele, and scrofula; externally to scrofulous and other tumours.

POTASSII CHLORIDUM. (Potassæ Murias.) To a solution of carbonate of potash, add muriatic acid to saturation; concentrate the solution by evaporation, and leave it to cool slowly so that crystals may form.—Not used in Medicine.

POTASSII CYANURETUM. *U. S.* Expose ℥viiij of ferrocyanuret of potassium to a moderate heat, until it becomes nearly white, and perfectly dry; then introduce it into an earthen retort, having its beak loosely stopped, and exposed to a red heat for 2 hours, or as long as any gas escapes. Withdraw the retort from the fire, close the orifice with lute, and then let the whole remain till quite cold; then break the retort, reduce the black mass to powder, and put it into a f℥xij bottle, with f℥vj of distilled water. Agitate occasionally for half an hour, filter, evaporate rapidly to dryness, and preserve in closely-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. As Hydrocyanic Acid; poisonous.—Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.—It is not so liable to decomposition as Hydrocyanic Acid.

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM. *U. S.* [Potassii Ferrocyamidum, *L., E.*] *Prussiate of Potash.* Prepared on a large scale by

calcining animal matters with the pearlash of commerce, occasionally adding iron filings; dissolve the calcined mass, after cooling, in water, and then crystallize by evaporation.

Med. Prop. Said to be sedative to the circulatory and nervous system.—Dose, 10 to 15 grains, three or four times a day. (DR. SMART.)

POTASSII IODIDUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Potassæ Hydriodas, *D.*] Mix ℥vj of iodine with Oij of distilled water, and add ℥ij of iron filings, stirring frequently with a spatula for half an hour. Heat gently, and when the liquid assumes a greenish colour, add gradually ℥iv , or q. s. of carbonate of potassa, previously dissolved in f℥viij of distilled water, till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Continue the heat for half an hour, and then filter. Wash the residuum with f℥viij , of boiling distilled water, and again filter. Mix the filtered liquors, and evaporate so that crystals may form. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.—Dose, 2 to 15 grains, three times a day.

Med. Prop. As Iodine, but rather milder; it increases the secretions, especially the urine.

Use. As an alterative, in tertiary syphilis, serofula, rheumatism, &c.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Potassæ Sulphuretum, *D.*] *Liver of Sulphur.* Rub together ℥ij of dried carbonate of potassa, and ℥j of sulphur; melt the mixture in a covered crucible over the fire; then pour it out, and when cold, break into pieces, and put into a well-stopped bottle. [It consists of a mixture of tersulphuret of potassium and sulphate of potassa.]

Med. Prop. Sedative; poisonous in large doses.—Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and gout; in cutaneous affections; also as a wash, or ointment, in scabies.

POTUS. *Drinks.*—PTISANÆ. *Ptisanes.* These are nearly synonymous, and include various medicated decoctions, infusions, and solutions, to be taken *ad libitum*.

PRINOS. *U. S. (Sec.) Black Alder.* The bark of *Prinos verticillatus*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and astringent.

Use. In intermittents, diarrhœa, gangrene, chronic skin diseases, and ill-conditioned ulcers; also externally.

PRUNUM. *U. S. [Pruna, L., E.; Prunus Domestica, D.] Prunes.*
The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and nutritious.

Use. As an article of diet, in costiveness, especially in convalescence.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. *U. S. Wild-cherry Bark.* The bark of *Cerasus serotina* (*De Candolle*), *Cerasus Virginiana* (*Michaux*).

Med. Prop. Tonic, calmative, and sedative.

Use. In cold infusion, in debility of the digestive organs attended with nervous irritation; in phthisis, hectic fever, and intermittents.

PULPÆ. *Pulps* are the soft parts of plants, separated from the harder parts by pressing them through a hair sieve. If unripe or dry, they should first be boiled in a little water till they become soft.

CASSIÆ FISTULÆ PULPA. *U. S. [Cassia, L.; Cassiæ Pulpa, E.; Cassia Fistula, D.]* Pour boiling water upon bruised purging cassia pods, so that the pulp may be softened; then strain, first through a coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair one, and evaporate, by means of a water-bath, to the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. Laxative. See *Cassia Fistula*.

PULPÆ CAROTI. *P.* Carrot roots are reduced to a pulp by means of a rasp. The tubers of potato, bulb of garlic, &c., are prepared in the same way.

Med. Prop. and Use. To form a mild stimulating poultice.

PULPÆ CONII. *P.* Fresh hemlock is beaten in a marble mortar to a fine paste, and pressed through a hair sieve. All fresh leaves and flowers may be reduced to pulp in the same way.

Med. Prop. and Use. To form an anodyne emollient poultice.

PRUNI PULPA. *U. S.* Soften prunes in the vapour of boiling

water, separate the stones, and beat the remainder in a marble mortar, and press through a hair sieve.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Prunum.

PULPA ROSÆ CANINÆ. The ripe hips of the dog-rose are to be deprived of their seeds and hairs, and reduced to pulp in the usual way.—*P.* directs them to be put into an earthen pan, moistened uniformly with white wine, and left in a cool place, stirring them occasionally till they become soft. They are then beaten and pressed through a sieve.

Med. Prop. Slightly astringent.

TAMARINDI PULPA. *U. S.* [Tamarindus, *L., E.*; Tamarindus Indica, *D.*] Digest tamarinds with a small quantity of water, till they become of uniform consistence; then separate the seeds and filaments by pressing through a hair sieve.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and nutritious.

Use. Chiefly as a diet for the sick and convalescent, in constipation.

PULVERES. Substances are administered in the form of *powders* which are not given in very large doses, have no corrosive property, and do not deliquesce rapidly on exposure to the air. When the powder is composed of more than one ingredient, the constituents should, as a general rule, be pulverized separately, and then united.

PULVIS ABSORBENS. (*Sp. Ph.*) Carbonate of magnesia ℥iv, dried subcarbonate of soda ℥j, ginger ℥j; mix.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. *L., D.* Aloes (hepatic, *D.*) ℥jss, guaiac ℥j, compound powder of cinnamon ℥iv; mix.

Med. Prop. A warm, stimulant cathartic;—but little used.

PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLÆ. *U. S.* [Pulvis Aloës cum Canellâ, *D.*] *Hiera Picra.* Aloes (hepatic, *D.*) lbj, canella bark ℥iij; rub separately into fine powder, and mix.

Med. Prop. Warm, cathartic, and emmenagogue.

Use. In amenorrhœa.

PULVIS ALTERATIVUS. (*DR. PLUMMER.*) Equal parts of calomel

and golden sulphur of antimony, levigated together. [It changes by keeping.]

Use. In chronic skin diseases, and some forms of scrofula.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. *E.* Alum ℥iv , kino ℥j ; mix.
—Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, menorrhagia, and hemorrhage from the stomach or bowels. [The alum and kino undergo decomposition.]

PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM CAPSICO. (DR. TURNBULL.) Alum 3 parts, concentrated tincture of capsicum 1 part; mix, dry, and again triturate.

Use. Applied to the tonsils, in ulcers of a low form, or in gangrene, as in scarlatina maligna.

PULVIS ALUMINIS OPIATUS. (BOUCHARDAT.) Alum ℥j , sugar ℥j , opium gr. iv ; mix for 12 powders.—Dose, 2 or 3 daily, in obstinate diarrhœas and passive hemorrhages.

PULVIS AMYLI ET SODÆ. DEVERGIE'S *Alkaline Powder*. Mix 1 part of carbonate of soda, in fine powder, with 10 of white starch.

Use. For external application, in certain skin diseases.

PULVERES ANTACIDÆ. *Antacid Powders*. The following are employed :

Compound Cretaceous Powder with Opium. Prepared chalk ℥jss , cinnamon ℥j , long pepper gr. viij , opium gr. vj ; mix, and divide into 12 powders.—Dose, one 3 or 4 times a day, in *diarrhœa*.

Powder of Crabs' Eyes and Rhubarb. Crabs' eyes (or Testa præparata) ℥j , rhubarb ℥ij ; mix, and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, one, once or twice a day, in *diarrhœa with acidity*.

Powder of Soda, Magnesia, &c. Magnesia ℥ss , bicarbonate of soda and ginger, of each, ℥j ; mix.—Dose, a small teaspoonful occasionally.

Powder of Magnesia and Columbo. Magnesia ℥jss , powdered columbo ℥j ; mix, and divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one 3 times a day in sugar and water, in *cardialgia*.

PULVERES ANTHELMINTICÆ. *Anthelmintic Powders.* The following are approved :

Powder of Calomel and Gamboge. Calomel gr. v, gamboge gr. vj—x; mix.—The whole to be taken for an adult, in syrup, early in the morning.

Powder of Calomel and Pink-root. Calomel gr. iv, powdered spigelia gr. x; mix.—To be taken two mornings successively, and followed by a purgative. For a child over 4 years old.

Powder of Pink-root, Senna, and Savine. Powdered spigelia and senna, of each, ℥ij, powdered savine gr. xij; mix, and divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one every morning until three are taken, followed by a dose of castor oil.

Powder of Male Fern. This may be given in the dose of ℥j—iij, in a tea-cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning; to be followed in the course of two hours by a brisk purgative. In *tænia*. (NOUFFER.)

Powder of Cochineal and Common Salt. (DR. RUSH.) Chloride of sodium ℥iij, powdered cochineal gr. xv; divide into 6 doses.—One every morning, following the last dose with a cathartic.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. *E., D.* [Pulvis Antimonii Compositus, *L.*] Sesquisulphuret of antimony lbj, hartshorn shavings lbij (an equal quantity, *E.*); mix, and throw them into a crucible red-hot in the fire, and stir constantly till vapour no longer rises. Rub what remains to powder, and put it into a proper crucible; then apply heat, and raise it to redness, and keep it so for 2 hours. Rub the residue to a very fine powder. [Made in imitation of James's Powder.]

Med. Prop. As tartar emetic, but very uncertain.

Use. In fevers, and inflammations.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. *U. S., E., D.* [Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, *L.*] Cinnamon and ginger, each, ℥ij, cardamoms, deprived of the capsules, and nutmeg, each, ℥j; rub together to a very fine powder.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, with flatulency; chiefly as an adjuvant.

PULVIS ARSENICALIS. See Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis.

PULVERES ASTRINGENTES. *Astringent Powders.*

Compound Powder of Alum. Alum $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$, kino gr. v; divide into 5 powders.—Dose, one every 2 hours.

Powder of Sugar of Lead and Calomel. Acetate of lead gr. ss—j, calomel gr. j—ij; mix, and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, one every 3 hours, in *cholera infantum*.

Powder of Alum and Opium. Alum $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, powdered opium gr. iij; divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one every 3 or 4 hours, in *diarrhœa*.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. *D.* Dried asarabacca leaves $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{j}$, dried lavender flowers $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{j}$: rub together to a fine powder.—A good errhine.

PULVIS BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUS. (HECKER.) Belladonna gr. j—iij, musk gr. v, camphor gr. v, white sugar $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$; mix, for 8 powders.—(KOPP.) Belladonna root gr. ij, ipecac. gr. ij, sulphur gr. xxxij, sugar of milk gr. xxxij; mix, for 8 powders.—Dose, 3 daily, in *hooping-cough*.

PULVIS CALAMINÆ CUM MYRRHÆ. (*St. B. H.*) Equal parts of calamine and myrrh.

Use. For sprinkling over ulcers.

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ARSENICALIS. (DUPUYTREN.) One part of arsenious acid intimately mixed with 199 parts of calomel. [Other proportions are used.]

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and mild escharotic.

Use. Applied to cancerous sores, lupus, &c.

PULVIS CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUS. Columbo $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{j}$, rhubarb $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, dried carbonate of soda $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, ginger $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{j}$.

Med. Prop. Tonic, laxative, and antacid.

Use. An excellent remedy in dyspepsia with acidity.

PULVIS CALUMBÆ ET FERRI. (DR. COPLAND.) Potassio-tartrate of iron gr. x to xv, columbo gr. xij to xx; mix.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia with amenorrhœa, and chlorosis.

PULVIS CAMPHORÆ. *P.* Camphor is readily pulverized by tritulating it with the addition of a few drops of alcohol.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. *D.* Linseed meal 1 part, oatmeal 2 parts; mix.

Use. For making an emollient poultice.

PULVERES CATHARTICÆ. *Cathartic Powders.* The following are among the most approved:

Powder of Calomel and Jalap. Calomel gr. v—x, powdered jalap gr. x—xv. To be given in molasses or syrup.

Powder of Calomel and Rhubarb. Calomel gr. v—x, powdered rhubarb gr. x—xv. To be given as the former.

Powder of Jalap and Cream of Tartar. Cream of tartar ℥ij, powdered jalap ℥j. To be divided into 6 powders.—Dose, 1 every two hours, in molasses.

Compound Powder of Jalap. As the former, with the addition of gr. vj of gamboge. To be used in the same manner.

Powder of Sulphur and Cream of Tartar. Sulphur ℥ss, cream of tartar ℥j; to be mixed in molasses. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times daily.

Powder of Milk of Sulphur and Magnesia. Milk of sulphur and calcined magnesia, each, ℥ss. To be used as the last; *in costiveness with acidity.*

PULVIS CETACEI. *Spermaceti* is pulverized as camphor.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS. (DR. CHAPMAN.) Powdered cinchona bark ℥ss, pulverized serpentaria ℥j, bicarbonate of soda ℥ss; mix, and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, 1 every three or four hours, in *intermittent fevers*. [The efficacy of Peruvian bark is increased by the above additions.]

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. *L.* Cinnamon ℥ij, cardamom ℥jss, ginger ℥j, long pepper ℥ss; mix. See *Pulvis Aromaticus*.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. *L., E., D.* Prepared chalk lbss, cinnamon ℥iv, tormentil and gum Arabic, each, ℥iij, long pepper ℥ss. Rub separately into very fine powder, and then mix them.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and aromatic.

Use. In diarrhœa with acidity.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. *L., E., D.* Compound chalk powder $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vjss}$ ($\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, *E.*), opium $\mathfrak{D}\text{iv}$; mix very accurately.

Use. In diarrhœa with acidity; as the preceding.

PULVIS DENTIFRICUS. *P.* Red bole $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ijj}$, coral $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ijj}$, sepia bone $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ijj}$, dragon's blood $\mathfrak{Z}\text{jss}$, cochineal $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ijj}$, cream of tartar $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ivss}$, cinnamon $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, cloves $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$; all to be very finely powdered and mixed.—A few more formulæ for dentifrices are here added: Aromatic calamus $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, charcoal $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, soap $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, oil of cloves \mathfrak{xxij} .—Venetian tale $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, bicarbonate of soda $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, carmine gr. v, oil of mint gr. x.—Charcoal 4 parts, cinchona 2 parts, myrrh 1 part.—Cinchona $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, orris powder $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, muriate of ammonia $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$, catechu $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, myrrh $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, oil of cloves \mathfrak{xxvij} .—Camphorated chalk is made by mixing 1 part of finely pulverized camphor with from 3 to 7 parts of prepared chalk.

Use. As tooth-powders.

PULVIS DEPILATORIUS. (*PLENK.*) Quicklime $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xij}$, starch $\mathfrak{Z}\text{x}$, yellow sulphuret of arsenic $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$; to be mixed with water, when used, and the paste left on to dry.—(*RAYER.*) Lime $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, carbonate of potash $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, charcoal $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$.

Use. For the removal of the hair.

PULVERES DIAPHORETICÆ. *Diaphoretic Powders.* The following may be used:

Powder of Nitrate of Potassa, Calomel, and Tartar Emetic. (*Nitrous Powders.*) Nitrate of potassa $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, calomel gr. vj, tartar emetic gr. ss—gr. j; to be divided into six powders.—Dose, 1 every 2 hours, in febrile affections not of a low form, and without irritation of the stomach.

Powder of Opium, Ipecacuanha, Calomel, and Nitre. Opium gr. iij, ipecac. gr. vj, calomel gr. jss, nitrate of potassa $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$; to be divided into 6 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day.

Powder of Guaiac, &c. Guaiac and nitrate of potassa, of each, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, ipecac. gr. iij, opium gr. ij; to be made into 6 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day.

Use. In acute rheumatism, after proper depletion.

Dover's Powders. See Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii.

Powders of Calomel, Opium, and Ipecacuanha. (DR. CHAPMAN.)

Calomel gr. xvj, opium gr. iv, ipecac. gr. viij; to be divided into 8 powders.—Dose, 1 every hour or two hours, till slight ptyalism is produced.

Use. In dysentery, &c.

PULVERES DIURETICÆ. *Diuretic Powders.* The following may be used :

Powder of Calomel, Squill, and Digitalis. Calomel, squill, and digitalis, each, gr. xij; divide into 12 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day, till slight ptyalism is produced; in *dropsy*.

Powder of Uva Ursi and Soda. Powdered uva ursi ʒjss, bicarbonate of soda ʒj; to be divided into 12 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day; to be taken in sugar and water.

Use. In nephritic complaints.

Powder of Squill and Nitrate of Potassa. Powdered squill gr. vj, nitrate of potassa ʒj; to be divided into 6 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day; to be taken in sugar and water.

PULVIS DOVERI. See Pulp. Ipecac. et Opii.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES. *E. Soda Powders.* Divide ʒj of tartaric acid, and 534 grs. of bicarbonate of soda (or 640 grs. of bicarbonate of potash), each, separately, into 16 powders. To be kept in papers of different colours; and when used, to be dissolved in separate glasses, half full of water, and mixed. [The more usual proportions are 25 grs. of tartaric acid and 30 of the soda.]

Med. Prop. Refrigerant.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES. *Seidlitz Powders.*

Rochelle salts ʒij, bicarbonate of soda ʒij, in one paper; tartaric acid ʒss, in the other paper. To be taken as the preceding.

Med. Prop. and Use. Refrigerant, and gently laxative;—in sick headache, slight constipation, &c.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM FERRO. Dried sulphate of iron ʒss, white sugar ʒiij, tartaric acid ʒjss; mix, and divide into 12 powders. Bicarbonate of soda ʒij, white sugar ʒiij; mix, and divide into 12 powders. To be taken as the preceding.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM ZINGIBERE. *Ginger-beer Powders.* Ginger \mathfrak{z} j, bicarbonate of soda \mathfrak{z} vj, white sugar \mathfrak{z} xx, essence of lemon gtt. vj; mix, and divide into 12 powders. The other papers contain \mathfrak{z} ss of tartaric acid in each. To be taken as the preceding.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant, and antiemetic.

PULVIS EMETICUS. (DR. WOOD.) Tartar emetic gr. j, powdered ipecacuanha \mathfrak{z} j. To be taken in a wineglassful of water.

Med. Prop. A prompt and efficient emetic.

PULVERES EMMENAGOGÆ. *Emmenagogue Powders.* The following are frequently employed :

Powder of Hiera Picra. See Pulvis Aloës et Canellæ.

Powder of Savin, &c. Dried savin, in powder, \mathfrak{z} j, powdered ginger \mathfrak{z} j, sulphate of potassa \mathfrak{z} ij; divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one twice a day.

Powder of Savin and Cantharides. Powdered savin \mathfrak{z} j, powdered cantharides gr. ij; mix, and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, one every night.

Powdered Ergot may be given in the dose of 10 grains, morning and night.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS. *P.* Red sulphuret of mercury \mathfrak{z} iv, dragon's blood \mathfrak{z} iv, levigated arsenious acid \mathfrak{z} ij; mix accurately. [Other authorities direct less arsenic.] To be moistened when using it.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ALUMINOSUS. SHARP'S *Pulvis Angelicus.* Burnt alum and red precipitate, equal parts.

Med. Prop. . A mild escharotic.

PULVERES EXPECTORANTIÆ. *Expectorant Powders.* The following are most approved :

Powder of Myrrh, &c. Powdered myrrh gr. xij, ipecacuanha gr. vj, nitrate of potassa \mathfrak{z} ss; mix, and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, one every 4 hours.

Powder of Opium, Ipecacuanha, &c. Opium gr. iij, ipecacuanha gr. iij—vj, nitrate of potassa \mathfrak{z} j, calomel gr. iij; mix, and divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one every 2 or 3 hours, in syrup.

PULVIS FEBRIFUGUS. *Nitrous Powders.* Nitrate of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, tartar emetic gr. j, calomel gr. vj ; divide into 6 powders.—Dose, one every 2 or 3 hours. [The proportion of the mercurial may be diminished.]

PULVIS FERRI COMPOSITUS. (DR. NELIGAN.) Saccharated carbonate of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, myrrh gr. xxiv , aromatic powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; mix, for 12 doses.

Use. In protracted infantile diarrhœa.

PULVIS FERRI ET IPECACUANHÆ. (DR. ASHWELL.) Carbonate of iron gr. $\text{vii}\mathfrak{j}$, ipecacuanha gr. j, mercury with chalk gr. ij .

Use. Once or twice daily, in *anemia*.

PULVIS FERRO-CARBONICUS. (DAUVERGNE.) Sulphate of iron 10 parts, charcoal 35 parts; mix.

Used, externally, in sychosis menti.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. *U. S.* [Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *L., E., D.*] *Dover's Powder.* Opium and ipecacuanha, in powder, each, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, sulphate of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; rub them together to a very fine powder. [The Pulvis Doveri, *P.*, comes nearer to the original form: sulphate of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, nitrate of potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, ipecacuanha, extract of opium, liquorice root, each, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.]

Med. Prop. An admirable anodyne diaphoretic.

Use. In the phlegmasiæ generally, after proper depletion; in dysentery, diarrhœa, and hemorrhages.

PULVIS JACOBI. See Pulvis Antimonialis.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Powdered jalap $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, cream of tartar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.—Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Med. Prop. An active hydragogue cathartic.

Use. In inflammatory dropsies, and scrofulous diseases of the joints.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. *L., D.* Kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$, cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, hard opium $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; rub them separately to a very fine powder, and then mix them. [Twenty grains contain one grain of opium.]

Med. Prop. Astringent, and slightly narcotic.

Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, and in passive hemorrhages.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. *D.* Flaxseed which remains after the expression of the oil, 1 part, oatmeal 2 parts. [The unpressed flaxseed meal is preferable.]

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. *E.* GREGORY'S *Powder*. Magnesia ℥ij, powdered ginger ℥ij, powdered rhubarb ℥iv; mix thoroughly, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.—Dose, gr. v—x, for a child two or three years old.

Med. Prop. Laxative, cordial, and antacid.

Use. In infantile colic, and diarrhœa.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. *E., D.* Pure chloride of sodium ℥iv, sulphate of magnesia ℥iv, sulphate of potash ℥iij. Dry the salts separately, and triturate them together.—Dose, ℥ij to ℥ss.

Med. Prop. Aperient.

Use. In costive habits.

PULVIS SALINUS ANTICHOLERICUS. (DR. STEVENS.) Chlorate of potash gr. viij, muriate of soda gr. xx, carbonate of soda ℥ss; mix, for one dose.—(DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.) Phosphate of soda gr. x, chloride of sodium gr. x, carbonate of soda gr. v, sulphate of soda gr. x; mix for one dose.

Use. In cholera, with a view of supplying the saline elements to the blood.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. *L., E., D.* Scammony, dried extract of jalap, each ℥ij, ginger ℥ss; rub separately to a very fine powder, and mix.—Dose, gr. x—xx. [*E.* directs equal parts of scammony and cream of tartar to be mixed together.—Dose, gr. xx—xxx.]

Med. Prop. An active cathartic.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ. *D.* Beat the sponge, cut it into small pieces, and burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; then reduce it to powder.

Med. Prop. Similar to Iodine, upon which its virtues depend.

Use. In goitre, and scrofulous glandular swellings.

PULVIS STANNI. *U. S., E., D., P.* Melt pure tin in an iron ladle, pour it into a warm iron mortar, and triturate it lightly with a warm pestle; separate the powder by a sieve, and treat the remainder as before.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic.

Use. To expel tape-worm.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. (See *Pulvis Asari Comp.*)—**BOELI'S Cephalic Snuff.** Valerian ʒij, tobacco ʒij, oil of lavender gtt. iij, oil of marjoram gtt. iij; mix.—(**PEARSON.**) Asarabacca ʒjss, marum ʒjss, hellebore ʒj; make into a very fine powder.—(**MIALHE.**) Sugar candy ʒj, veratrine gr. j—ij; mix accurately.

Med. Prop. Irritant to the Schneiderian mucous membrane.

Use. As an errhine.

PULVIS SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS. (**RATIER.**) Sulphur, cream of tartar, each ʒj, white sugar q. s.—**VAN MON'S Antidysenteric Powder.** Sulphur ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, white sugar ʒij, gum Arabic ʒij; mix.—**SWEDIAUR'S Pectoral Powder.** Sulphur ʒss, liquorice ʒj, orris ʒij, benzoic acid ʒj, white sugar ʒij, oils of anise and fennel, each, gtt. x.

PULVERES TONICÆ. *Tonic Powders.* The following are much used:

Powder of Columbo, Iron, &c. Powdered columbo, subcarbonate of iron, rhubarb, and ginger, of each ʒj; mix, and divide into 12 powders.—Dose, 1 three times a day; in *dyspepsia*.

Powder of Columbo and Tartrate of Iron. Powdered columbo ʒss, tartrate of iron and potassa ʒij; mix and divide into 4 powders.—Dose, 1 every three or four hours, mixed in syrup.

Powder of Peruvian Bark, Snake-root, &c. Powdered cinchona ʒss, serpentaria ʒj, bicarbonate of soda ʒij; divide into 4 powders.—Dose, 1 every two or three hours, in *obstinate intermittents*.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. *L., E.* Tragacanth ʒjss, gum Arabic ʒjss, starch ʒjss, white sugar ʒiij. Powder separately and mix.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly for mixing heavy insoluble powders.

PYRETHRUM. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E., D. Pellitory.* The root of *Anthemis Pyrethrum*.

Med. Prop. A powerful irritant.

Use. Exclusively as a sialagogue in neuralgia of the face, and toothache, &c.

QUASSIA. *U. S., L., E. [Quassia Excelsa, D.] Quassia.* The wood of *Quassia excelsa*.

Med. Prop. and Use. Those of the pure bitter tonics.

QUASSINA. *Quassine* is the active principle of *Quassia*.

QUERCUS ALBA. *U. S. White-oak Bark.* The bark of *Quercus alba*.

Med. Prop. A good astringent, and somewhat tonic.

Use. Chiefly externally, for a gargle in inflamed throat, and as a bath for children in marasmus and chronic diarrhœa; also as a wash for flabby ulcers.

QUERCUS TINCTORIA. *U. S. Black-oak Bark.* The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. [The Br. Phars. recognise the barks of *Quercus robur* and *Q. pedunculata*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to the preceding; but the black-oak bark may produce irritation of the bowels, in consequence of containing *quercitrin*.

QUINA *vel* QUINIA. *Quinine* is procured by adding to a solution of the sulphate (disulphate) a solution of ammonia, in sufficient quantity to throw down the alkaloid; wash this with warm water, and dry it. To procure it in *crystals*, dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and allow it to evaporate spontaneously in a warm place.

Med. Prop. and Use. See *Quiniæ Sulphas*.

QUINA IMPURA. *Coloured Quinine. Quinine Brute.* Exhaust Peruvian bark by boiling it in water acidulated with muriatic acid; neutralize the decoction with milk of lime; dry the precipitate, and boil it repeatedly with rectified spirit; mix, and filter the solution, and distil off the spirit. The residue is *im-*

pure quinine, which M. TROUSSEAU considers superior to the sulphate.

QUINÆ ACETAS. *P.* Mix 100 parts of quinine with 150 parts of distilled water; heat the mixture, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine, and render the solution slightly acid. Filter boiling, and set it aside to crystallize.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINÆ ARSENIAS. (BOURIERES.) Dissolve ʒjss of arsenic acid in ʒvj of water; add ʒv of pure quinine, and boil till the quinine is dissolved. Let the clear solution cool till crystals form, which purify by recrystallization.—Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a grain.

Med. Prop. As Arsenic.

Use. In obstinate intermittents, but inferior to arsenic.

QUINÆ CITRAS. *P.* As Quinæ acetas; substituting citric acid.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINÆ ET FERRI CITRAS. See Ferri et Quinæ Citras.

QUINÆ ET FERRI IODIDUM. (BOUCHARDAT.) Pour a strong solution of acid sulphate of quinine into a fresh solution of iodide of iron. Collect the precipitate, dry it quickly by pressing it between blotting paper, and protect it from the air.

Med. Prop. Similar to Ferri Iodidum.

QUINÆ IODIDUM. (RIGHINI.) Add, by drops, a solution of 24 parts of iodide of potassium in 8 of water, to a strong solution of 20 parts of bisulphate of quinine. Wash the precipitate quickly, and dry it in the shade.

Med. Prop. Tonic, alterative, and resolvent.

Use. In scrofulous enlargements of the glands.—Dose, gr. ss, to gr. jj.

QUINÆ MURIAS *vel* HYDROCHLORAS. *P.* Disulphate of quinine 10 parts, chloride of barium 3 parts; dissolve separately in boiling distilled water; mix the solutions, filter, evaporate till crystals begin to form on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. [It may also be made by saturating dilute muriatic acid with quinine.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINÆ NITRAS. *P.* In the same way as the muriate, substituting the nitrate of barytes, for the chloride of barium.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINÆ SULPHAS. *U. S., E., D., P.* [Quinæ Disulphas, *L.*]

Coarsely powdered yellow Calisaya bark lbiv, muriatic acid fʒiij, lime, in powder, ʒv, water Cong. v, sulphuric acid, alcohol, animal charcoal, each, q. s. Boil the bark in one-third of the water, mixed with one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Boil the residue twice successively with the same quantity of acid and water as before, and strain; mix the decoctions, and, while hot, gradually add the lime previously mixed with 2 pints of water, stirring constantly until the quinia is completely precipitated. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and having pressed and dried it, digest in boiling alcohol, repeating the digestion several times, till the spirit is no longer bitter. Mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol until a brown viscid mass remains. Remove this from the vessel, and pour on it Cong. ss of distilled water, heat it to the boiling point, and add sulphuric acid q. s. to dissolve the impure alkali. Then boil the solution with ʒjss of animal charcoal, for two minutes, filter while hot, and set aside to crystallize. Should the liquid before filtration be entirely neutral, acidulate very slightly with sulphuric acid; if decidedly acid, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals from the liquor, dissolve them in boiling water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, add a little animal charcoal, filter, and set aside to crystallize. Wrap the crystals in bibulous paper, and dry them with a gentle heat. [*L.* directs the bark to be boiled with water and sulphuric acid, and the alkali to be precipitated with oxide of lead; *E.* directs sulphuric acid, and the alkali to be thrown down by carbonate of soda; *D.* directs sulphuric acid, and the quinia to be precipitated by lime.]

Med. Prop. It possesses the valuable tonic and febrifuge properties of the Peruvian bark, which it has almost superseded, since it can be given in much smaller doses, and is better borne by

the stomach. Twelve grains are about equivalent to one ounce of good bark.

Use. In all intermittent diseases, remittent fevers, especially of the malignant type, (the latter require very large doses,) also as a tonic, in typhoid diseases, suppurations, &c.

QUINÆ SULPHAS NEUTRALIS. *Soluble Sulphate of Quinine.*

Dissolve 3j of disulphate (sulphate) of quinia in distilled water acidulated with f3ss of sulphuric acid, by the aid of heat, filter while hot, and crystallize by refrigeration.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding. It is a supersulphate.

QUINÆ TANNAS. To a solution of any soluble salt of quinine add a solution of tannic acid; wash the precipitate with a little cold water, and dry it.

Med. Prop. and Use. Asserted by Dr. Ronander, to be a very efficient febrifuge; but it may be regarded as a superfluous preparation.

QUINÆ TARTRAS. *P.* As the acetate, substituting tartaric acid.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the Sulphate.

QUINÆ VALERIANAS. (PRINCE L. L. BONAPARTE.) To a cold solution of valerianic acid in distilled water, add a concentrated solution of quinine in strong alcohol to saturation, and evaporate spontaneously, or by a very moderate heat, till crystals are formed.—Dose. gr. ss, every 2 hours, in *epilepsy, hemicrania, &c.*

RANUNCULUS. *U. S., (Sec.) Crowfoot.* The cormus and herb of *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

Med. Prop. Aerial, and irritant.

Use. Externally, as a rubefacient.

RESINA. *U. S., L., E., D.* The residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine.

Med. Prop. Slightly stimulant.

Use. Externally, in the composition of plasters and cerates.

RESINA CANNABIS. *Cannabine.* The active principle of Indian hemp (*Cannabis Indica*).

Med. Prop. and Use. The genuine cannabin, as found in India,

appears to possess very decided narcotic properties of a sedative character. It has been used successfully in the treatment of traumatic tetanus, and other convulsive diseases.

RESINA JALAPÆ. *P.* Macerate powdered jalap root with repeated portions of rectified spirit till exhausted; filter, and distil the mixed tinctures; mix the residue with 20 or 30 times its weight of warm water, wash the resinous matter, and dissolve it in a little rectified spirit; then spread it on plates, and dry in a stove, till it becomes brittle.

Med. Prop. As Jalap, but more active in its operation.

RHAMNUS. *L.* [Rhamni Baccæ, *E.*; Rhamnus Catharticus, *D.*] *Buckthorn Berries.* The fruit of Rhamnus catharticus.

Med. Prop. An irritant cathartic.—Very seldom employed.

RHEIN. The supposed active purgative principle of rhubarb.

RHEUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Rhubarb.* The root of Rheum palmatum, and other species of Rheum.

Med. Prop. Purgative, stomachic, and astringent.

Use. As a purge, in typhous complaints, diarrhœa, and dysentery; also in costiveness.

RHEUM USTUM. (MR. HOBLYN.) Heat powdered rhubarb in an iron vessel, with constant stirring, till it becomes nearly black; then smother it in a covered jar.—Dose, gr. v—x, as an astringent in *diarrhœa*.

RHŒAS. *L., E.* [Papaver Rhœas, *D.*] *Red Poppy.* The petals of Papaver Rhœas.

Med. Prop. Very slightly narcotic.

Use. Chiefly to impart a fine red colour.

RHUS GLABRUM. *U. S. (Sec.) Sumach.* The fruit of Rhus glabrum.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and refrigerant.

Use. As a cooling drink in fevers; an infusion of the inner bark is useful as a gargle, in the mercurial sore mouth.

ROB. A name sometimes given to the inspissated juices of fruits.

ROSA CANINA. *L., D.* [Rosæ Fructus, *E.*] *Dog-rose. Hips.*

Fruit of *Rosa canina*.

Med. Prop. Nearly inert.

Use. Chiefly as an agreeable vehicle for other medicines.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Hundred-leaved Rose.*

The petals of *Rosa centifolia*.

Med. Prop. Slightly laxative.

Use. Chiefly in the preparation of rose-water. See *Aqua Rosæ*.

ROSA GALLICA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Red Roses.* The unexpanded petals of *Rosa Gallica*.

Med. Prop. Slightly astringent, and tonic.

Use. In infusion, as a pleasant vehicle for tonic and astringent medicines.

ROSMARINUS. *U. S., L., E.* [Rosmarinus Officinalis, *D.*] *Rosemary.* The tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Med. Prop. Gently stimulant, and reputed emmenagogue.

Use. Scarcely employed, except as an adjunct.

RUBIA. *U. S. (Sec.)* [Rubia Tinctorum, *D.*] *Madder.* The root of *Rubia tinctorum*.

Med. Prop. Emmenagogue, and diuretic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice; but chiefly as a dye.

RUBIGO FERRI. See *Ferri Rubigo*.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Dewberry-root.* The root of *Rubus trivialis*.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and tonic.

Use. An excellent indigenous astringent, in chronic diarrhœas.

RUBUS VILLOSUS. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Blackberry-root.* The root of *Rubus villosus*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

RUMEX. *L.* [Rumex Acetosa, *D.*] *Sorrel.* The leaves of *Rumex acetosa* [and *R. acetosella*].

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and diuretic.

Use. In scorbutic complaints, and as a drink in fevers.

RUMEX AQUATICUS. *D.* *Water Dock Root.* The root of *Rumex aquaticus*.

Med. Prop. A mild tonic, and astringent.

Use. In some cutaneous eruptions.

RUMEX BRITANNICA. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Water Dock.* The root of *Rumex Britannica*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Blunt-leaved Dock.* The root of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Rumex Aquaticus*.

RUTA. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E.* [*Ruta Graveolens, D.*] *Rue.* The leaves of *Ruta graveolens*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, antispasmodic, and increases the secretions.

Use. In hysteria, flatulent colic, and amenorrhœa.

SABADILLA. *U. S., L., E.* *Cevadilla.* The seeds of *Veratrum Sabadilla*.

Med. Prop. An acid emeto-cathartic.

Use. In tænia.

SABATIA. *U. S.* *American Centaury.* The herb of *Sabatia angularis*.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. In infusion, as a prophylactic in intermittent and remittent fevers; also in convalescence.

SABINA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Juniperus Sabina, D.*] *Savine.* The tops of *Juniperus Sabina*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic; externally, rubefacient.

Use. In amenorrhœa of an enfeebled character; chronic rheumatism; externally, as a cerate, to blistered surfaces to maintain the discharge.

SACCHARUM. *U. S., L.* [*Saccharum Purum, E.*; *Saccharum*

Officinarum, *D.*] *Sugar.* The sugar of *Saccharum officinarum*, refined.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. In making mixtures, and other pharmaceutical preparations.

SACCHARA. Medicated Sugars are usually made by moistening refined sugar with a strong alcoholic, ethereal, or aqueous solution of a medicinal substance, drying it very gradually, and afterwards reducing it to powder. Or, they are mere mixtures of sugar with other substances. A mixture of an essential oil with sugar is termed *Oleo-saccharum*.

SACCHARUM COMMUNE. E. Brown Sugar. Impure sugar, from *Saccharum officinarum*.

Med. Prop. A mild laxative.

Use. As an article of diet, in constipation.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Sugar of Milk. Clarify whey by white of egg, and carefully evaporate the strained liquid by a gentle heat, that it may crystallize on cooling. Purify by animal charcoal and repeated crystallizations.—Not used in medicine.

SACCHARI FÆX. L., E. [Syrupus Empyreumaticus, D.] Molasses. The liquid residue after the crystallization of sugar from *Saccharum officinarum*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Saccharum Commune*.

SACCULI. Sachels. Little bags containing dry substances, commonly in coarse powder, used as local applications. Sometimes they are moistened with spirits, &c.

SACCULUS AROMATICUS. Spice Plaster. Cloves, cinnamon, allspice, of each, in powder, ʒj , ginger, in powder, ʒij ; to be quilted between folds of flannel, and wet with hot spirits.

Use. Applied to the epigastrium, to relieve vomiting.

SAGAPENUM. L., D. A gum-resin, the product of an unknown plant.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, hysteria, and chlorosis; externally, as a plaster, to indolent tumours.

SAGO. *U. S., L., E.* *Sago* is the prepared fecula of the pith of *Sagus Rumphii*, or *Sago Palm*.

Med. Prop. Nutritive, and demulcent.

Use. As an article of diet.

SAL ABSINTHII. *Salt of Wormwood* is now believed to be identical with carbonate of potassa.

SAL ÆRATUS. The name given in the *U. S.* to a salt made by placing the carbonate of potassa in a brewer's vat. Its composition is between the carbonate and bicarbonate of potassa.

SAL ACETOSELLÆ. *Salt of Sorrel*, or *Binoxalate of Potassa*.

SAL TARTARI. *Salt of Tartar*. See *Potassæ Carbonas*.

SALICINA. *P.* *Salicine*, the active principle of willow-bark, is procured by adding to a strong decoction of that bark, milk of lime; filter, evaporate the liquor to a syrupy consistence, add alcohol to separate the gummy matter, filter, distil off the spirit, evaporate the residuum, and set aside to crystallize.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and febrifuge.

Use. As a substitute for Quinia, but very inferior.

SALIX. *U. S. (Sec.), E., D.* *Willow*. The bark of *Salix alba*, (and of *S. caprea* and *S. fragilis*, *E., D.*)

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Salicina*.

SALVIA. *U. S. (Sec.) Sage*. The leaves of *Salvia officinalis*.

Med. Prop. Astringent, tonic, and aromatic.

Use. Chiefly in infusion, as a gargle for sore throat.

SAMBUCUS. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E.* [*Sambucus Nigra*, *D.*] *Elder Flowers*. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis*. (*Sambucus nigra*, *L., E., D.*)

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, and discutient.

Use. As a discutient poultice. The berries, or their expressed juice, are employed in fevers.

SANGUINARIA. *U. S.* *Bloodroot*. The rhizoma of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Med. Prop. Acrid, emetic, stimulant, and narcotic.

Use. Chiefly in chronic catarrh and pertussis.

SANGUINARINA. (DR. DANA.) The active alkaline principle of Blood-root.

SANTALUM. *U. S.* [Pterocarpus, *L., E.*; Santalum Rubrum, *D.*] *Red Saunders.* The wood of Pterocarpus santalinus.

Use. To impart a red colour to tinctures.

SAPO. *U. S., L.* [Sapo Durus, *E., D.*] *Spanish or Castile Soap.* Soap made with soda and olive oil.

Med. Prop. Laxative, antacid, and antilithic.

Use. In combination with aloes and other purgatives, to obviate their acrimony; also as an antidote for mineral acids.

SAPO VULGARIS. *U. S.* Soap made with soda and an animal oil.
—Not used in medicine, except by enema.

SAPO MOLLIS. *L., E., D.* *Soft Soap.* Made with olive oil and potash.

SAPO AMYGDALINUS. *P.* *Amygdaline Soap.* Solution of caustic soda (at 1.334 sp. gr.) $\bar{z}x$, oil of almonds $\bar{z}xxj$; add the ley to the oil in very small portions, stirring frequently; leave the mixture for some days at a temperature of 64° to 68° F., stirring occasionally; then put it into moulds, till sufficiently solid. It should be exposed to the air for several weeks before it is used.

Use. For the toilet.

SAPO ANIMALIS. Beef-marrow, boiled with 2 parts of water and half of soda ley; when saponified, add one-fifth of common salt, stir, remove the soap from the surface, and place it in moulds.

Med. Prop. Very similar to Sapo Vulgaris.

SAPO OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. (DESCHAMPS.) Cod-liver oil $\bar{z}ij$, caustic soda $\bar{z}ij$, water $\bar{z}v$; dissolve the soda in the water, and mix it with the oil.—An *ioduretted soap* is made by mixing with $\bar{z}j$ of the above, $\bar{z}j$ of iodide of potassium, dissolved in $\bar{z}j$ of water.

Med. Prop. and Use. As cod-liver oil.—The last-mentioned preparation also combines the remedial properties of Iodine.

SAPO OLEI ELAIS GUINIENSIS. *Palm Soap* is prepared from

palm-oil and soda, to which tallow is added to increase its firmness.

Use. Chiefly for the toilet.

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ. *P. Starkey's Soap.* Equal parts of subcarbonate of potash, oil of turpentine and Venice turpentine, triturated together till they combine.

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

SAPO WINDSOR. *Windsor Soap* is a scented soda soap made of one part of olive oil and nine parts of tallow.

Use. A very agreeable soap for the toilet.

SARSAPARILLA. *U. S., D.* [*Sarza, L., E.*] *Sarsaparilla.* The root of *Smilax officinalis*, and of other species of *Smilax*.

Med. Prop. Alterative, diuretic, and reputed anti-syphilitic.

Use. Its preparations are very much employed, in conjunction with iodine, in tertiary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cachectic conditions of the system.

SARSAPARILLIN, or SMILACIN. The crystalline active principle of Sarsaparilla may be procured by boiling the root in rectified spirits, distilling off two-thirds, filtering, and evaporating.

SASSAFRAS MEDULLA. *U. S.* *Sassafras Pith* is obtained from the stems of *Laurus Sassafras*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. The infusion forms a very pleasant application to the inflamed eyes and skin; internally, in inflammations of the mucous membranes.

SASSAFRAS RADICIS CORTEX. *U. S.* [*Sassafras, L., E.; Laurus Sassafras, D.*] The bark of the root of *Laurus Sassafras*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and diaphoretic; and reputed alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, &c.; but chiefly to impart flavour.

SCAMMONIUM. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Scammony.* The concrete juice of the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

Med. Prop. A powerful drastic cathartic.

Use. In constipation, worms, and dropsy,—usually in combination.

SCILLA. *U. S., L., E.* [Scilla Maritima, *D.*] *Squill.* The bulb of Scilla maritima.

Med. Prop. Expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emeto-cathartic.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections, and dropsy.

SCILLITIN. The active principle of Squill.

SCOPARIUS. *U. S. (Sec.), L.* [Scoparium, *E.*; Sparticum Scoparius, *D.*] *Broom.* The fresh tops of Cytisus Scoparius.

Med. Prop. Diuretic; and, in large doses, emeto-cathartic.

Use. In dropsies.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. *D.* *Figwort leaves.* Leaves of Scrophularia nodosa.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and diuretic.

Use. As a fomentation to painful tumours and ulcers; also to hemorrhoids.

SENEGA. *U. S., L., E.* [Polygala Senega, *D.*] *Seneka.* The root of Polygala Senega.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, diuretic, and, in large doses, emeto-cathartic.

Use. In chronic bronchial affections; in amenorrhœa, and rheumatism.

SENNA. *U. S., L., D.* [Senna Alexandrina; Senna Indica, *E.*] *Senna.* The leaves of Cassia acutifolia., C. obovata, and C. elongata. (Also of C. lanceolata and C. Æthiopica. GUIBOURT.)

Med. Prop. A brisk cathartic.

Use. When the object is to deplete, as in fevers. Often employed in combination with salts and manna.

SERPENTARIA. *U. S., L., E.* [Aristolochia Serpentaria, *D.*] *Virginia Snakeroot.* The root of Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Med. Prop. A stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Use. In typhoid complaints; in tardy eruptions, and, combined with cinchona, in obstinate intermittents.

SESAMUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* Benne. The leaves of *Sesamum orientale*.

Med. Prop. Mucilaginous, and demulcent.

Use. One or two leaves steeped for a short time in a tumbler of cold water, forms a pleasant mucilaginous drink in the bowel affections of children.

SEVUM, U. S., L., E. [*Adeps Ovillus Præparatus, D.*] *Suet.* The prepared suet of *Ovis Aries* (the sheep).

Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. As a dressing to blisters; also in pharmacy, to give consistence to ointments and cerates.

SIMARUBA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Quassia Simaruba, D.*] *Simaruba Bark.* The bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis*; (*S. amara, E.*; *Quassia Simaruba, D.*)

Med. Prop. and Use. The same as *Quassia*.

SINAPIS. *U. S., L.* [*Sinapi, E.*; *Sinapis Alba*; *S. Nigra, D.*] *Mustard.* The seeds of *Sinapis alba*, and *S. nigra*.

Med. Prop. Laxative, when swallowed whole; when bruised, stimulant, diuretic, and emetic.

Use. As a laxative in dyspepsia with torpor of the bowels; as an emetic in cases of poisoning from the narcotics; also externally, as a rubefacient.

SODA PURA. *P.* *Caustic Soda.* Crystallized subcarbonate of soda ℥xx , quick lime ℥viiij , water Ovj ; boil for half an hour, strain, evaporate rapidly in a silver dish to dryness, and melt as directed for *Potassa Fusa*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Potassa Fusa*.

SODÆ ACETAS. *U. S., L., D.* Usually manufactured by decomposing acetate of lime (made by saturating crude pyroligneous acid by chalk) by sulphate of soda. [*D.* directs carbonate of soda to be saturated by distilled vinegar, or diluted wood vinegar; evaporate to 1·276, and set aside to crystallize.]

Med. Prop. Diuretic, in moderate doses; in larger doses, cathartic.

Use. As Acetate of Potassa.

SODÆ ARSENIAS. *P.* Nitrate of soda 100 parts, arsenious acid 116 parts; mix exactly, heat to redness in a Hessian crucible, treat the residue with water, add carbonate of soda to the solution till it is alkaline; evaporate and crystallize. If the mother liquor is not alkaline, add subcarbonate of soda, and again evaporate. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*.

SODÆ BORAS. *U. S., D.* [*Borax, L., E.*] *Borax. Biborate of Soda.* Procured from native borax, or *tincal*, by calcination, solution, and crystallization. It is also made from native boracic acid, by saturating it with carbonate of soda.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and diuretic; reputed emmenagogue.

Use. Chiefly externally, as a detergent, in aphthous sore mouth.

SODÆ CARBONAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* The commercial carbonate of soda is thus designated by the *U. S.*, and *E.* *Phars.*—*L.* directs *℥ij* of the commercial salt to be boiled in *Oiv* of distilled water; strain the solution while hot, and set aside to crystallize.—*D.* prepares it in a similar manner from *barilla*.

Med. Prop. Antacid, antilithic, and resolvent.

Use. In dyspepsia, with acidity, in uric acid diathesis, in whooping-cough, and bronchocele.

SODÆ CARBONAS IMPURA. *L.* [*Sodæ Carbonas Venale; Barilla, D.*] *Commercial Sal Soda.* Formerly obtained from *barilla* and *kelp*, the products of the incineration of certain marine plants; but at present, on a larger scale, by decomposing sulphate of soda by carbonate of lime, dissolving the impure carbonate of soda, thus formed, in water, straining the solution, and evaporating to obtain crystals.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATUS. *U. S.* [*Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, L.; Sodæ Carbonas Siccatum, E., D.*] Expose carbonate of soda, in a clean iron vessel, to heat till it is thoroughly dried, stirring constantly with an iron spatula; then rub it into powder.—Dose, 5 to 15 grains, three times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to *Sodæ Carbonas*, but preferable, from its smaller bulk.

SODÆ CARBONATIS AQUA. *D.* Dissolve carbonate of soda in distilled water, so as to form a solution of sp. gr. 1.024 (℥j in Oj).—Dose, f℥j—ij, in water q. s.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

SODÆ BICARBONAS. *U. S., E., D.* [Sodæ Sesquicarbonas, *L.*]

Put crystallized carbonate of soda, broken into fragments, into a wooden box having a transverse partition near the bottom, pierced with numerous small holes, and a cover, which can be tightly fitted on. A stream of carbonic acid is then allowed to pass through water into the box, until the carbonate is fully saturated.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the carbonate, but more agreeable to the taste.

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. *U. S., D.* [Sodæ Potassio-Tartras, *L.*, Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras, *E.*] *Rochelle Salt.* Dissolve lbj of carbonate of soda in Ov of boiling water, and gradually add ℥xvj of cream of tartar, in powder. Filter, and evaporate till a pellicle forms; then set aside to crystallize.

Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Med. Prop. Refrigerant, and cathartic; diuretic, in small and repeated doses.

Use. An excellent purgative in febrile affections.

SODÆ MURIAS PURUM. *E.* Evaporate a filtered solution of common salt, skim off the crystals as they form, wash them quickly with cold water, and dry them.

Med. Prop. As common salt. See Sodii Chloridum.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bones burnt to whiteness, and powdered, lbx, sulphuric acid lbvj; mix in an earthen vessel, add gradually Cong. j of water, and stir them well together; digest for 3 days, occasionally adding a little water to replace that lost by evaporation, frequently stirring; then pour in Cong. j of boiling water, and strain through linen, gradually adding more boiling water, until the liquid passes nearly tasteless. Allow the dregs to subside, and pour off the clear liquor, which boil down to a gallon; heat the clear liquor in an iron

vessel, and add by degrees carbonate of soda (dissolved in boiling water), until effervescence ceases, and the phosphoric acid is completely neutralized; then filter, and set aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the remaining liquor, adding more carbonate of soda. Preserve the crystals in well-stopped bottles.

Med. Prop. A mild purgative, particularly adapted to cases of children.

SODÆ SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D. Glauber's Salts.* Dissolve the residuary salt after the preparation of muriatic acid, in boiling water, and saturate the excess of acid with carbonate of soda; evaporate, and crystallize.

Med. Prop. A refrigerant cathartic; diuretic, in small doses.

Use. In fevers, &c.

SODÆ BISULPHAS. Mix 10 parts of dried sulphate of soda, with 7 of strong sulphuric acid; heat the mixture gently in a crucible.

Med. Prop. As the last.

SODÆ TARTARIZATA EFFERVESCENS. *Acidulated Alkali.* Bicarbonate of soda ℥iv , tartaric acid ℥iv , refined sugar ℥xij , essence of lemon f℥ss . The powders to be separately dried at a moderate temperature, and the whole uniformly mixed.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the common soda-powders.

SODII BROMIDUM. As Potassii Bromidum.

SODII CHLORIDUM. *U. S., L. [Sodæ Murias, E., D.] Common salt* is procured either in the solid state, from rock salt, or by evaporating native solutions, as saline springs, and sea-water.

Med. Prop. In small doses, tonic; in larger quantities, purgative, and anthelmintic; externally, slightly stimulant.

Use. Universally as a condiment; also an ingredient in the common laxative enema; also externally, as a fomentation for sprains and bruises.

SOLIDAGO. *U. S. (Sec.) Golden-rod.* The leaves of *Solidago odorata*.

Med. Prop. Aromatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic.

Use. In colic, and nausea.

Solutio. Solution. This term is synonymous with *Liquor*.

Solutio Acidı Citricı. Citric acid ℥ixss , water f℥xvj . [This is about the average strength of lemon juice.]

Use. As Citric Acid.

Solutio Aconitinę. (DR. TURNBULL.) Aconitine gr. viij, rectified spirit f℥j .

Use. Externally, to the unbroken skin, in *neuralgia*, &c.

Solutio Atropię. (MR. WILDE.) Atropia gr. j, rectified spirit ℥iij , dilute nitric acid ℥j , distilled water f℥j . [Stronger solutions contain 2 and 3 grs. of atropia.]

Use. One drop, applied to the conjunctiva of the lower lid, dilates the pupil.

Solutio Conii. (DR. PARIS.) Extract of hemlock ℥j , tincture of hemlock f℥j ; water, at 120° F., Oss.

To be used 3 or 4 times a day, by *inhalation*, in irritation of the nasal passages.

Solutio Creasoti. The *watery* solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 80 parts of water. [A weaker solution, from 3 to 6 drops to Oj of water, is used for preserving pathological specimens.] The *alcoholic* solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 16 (10, *Laennec*) parts of alcohol.

Use. As Creasote.

Solutio Delphinię. (DR. TURNBULL.) Delphinia ℥j , rectified spirit f℥ij .

For outward use.

Solutio Iodini cum Conio. DR. SCUDAMORE'S *Solution for Inhaling.* Iodine gr. vj, iodide of potassium gr. vj, rectified spirit ℥ij , water ℥v ℥vj . From ℥ss to ℥v of this solution, with ℥ss of tincture of hemlock (or the preserved juice), is to be added to water, at 120° F., in a glass inhaler, and used twice a day.

Solutio Veratrię. (DR. TURNBULL.) Veratria ℥j , rectified spirit ℥ij .

Use. Externally, in *neuralgia*. [See LIQUOR, for other solutions.]

SPIGELIA. *U. S., L., E.* [*Spigelia Marilandica, D.*] *Pink-root.*

The root of *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Med. Prop. Anthelmintic, and narcotic.

Use. Extensively used, especially in the U. S., as a vermifuge.

SPECIES. Mixtures of dried plants, or parts of plants, in a divided state, which, for convenience, are kept mixed for use.

SPIRÆA. *U. S. (Sec.) Hardhack.* The root of *Spiræa tomentosa*.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, and cholera infantum.

SPIRITUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Spirits* are alcoholic solutions of volatile principles, obtained by distillation. They are prepared chiefly from aromatic vegetable substances, the essential oils of which rise with the vapour of alcohol. Some of the oils, however, will not rise at the temperature of boiling alcohol, in which case proof spirit must be employed, which should always be free from impurities. Care should also be used to avoid the colour and empyreumatic flavour arising from the decomposition of the vegetable matter by heat; for which purpose, sufficient water must be added to cover the vegetable matter, after the alcohol shall have been distilled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. *U. S., L., E.* [*Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D.*] *Sweet Spirits of Nitre.* Mix together in a large glass retort ℥ij of coarsely powdered nitrate of potassa, and Oixss of alcohol, and gradually pour in ℥jss of sulphuric acid. Digest with a gentle heat, for 2 hours; then raise the heat, and distil a gallon. To the distilled liquor add Oj of diluted alcohol, and 3j of carbonate of potassa, and again distil a gallon. [*L. and E.* mix the nitric acid ready formed, with the alcohol, and distil.] The Sweet Spirits of Nitre of commerce is a mixture, in variable proportions, of hyponitrous ether and alcohol. It has been recommended by Dr. Hare, in order to insure uniformity, to prepare it by mixing together known quantities of pure hyponitrous ether and rectified spirit.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic.

Use. In febrile complaints, especially of children, attended with nervous disturbance.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. *E.* Mix together Oj of sulphuric ether and Oij of rectified spirit. See the following.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. *U. S., L. Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.* Mix together sulphuric ether Oss, alcohol Oj, ethereal oil fʒiij.—Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic, and anodyne.

Use. In low forms of fever, with nervous disturbance; in mild hysteria, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* (Formerly *Alcohol Ammoniatum.*) Mix lbj of muriate of ammonia, in fine powder, with lbj of lime, (slaked with fʒix of water,) and proceed in the manner directed for Solution of Ammonia, introducing fʒxx of alcohol into the quart bottle instead of the water. Preserve in well-stopped bottles.—Dose, 10 to 30 drops in sweetened water. See the following.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. *U. S., L., E., D. Aromatic Hartshorn.* Mix together ʒv of muriate of ammonia, ʒviij of carbonate of potassa; cinnamon and cloves, bruised, each, ʒij, lemon peel ʒiv, alcohol and water, each, Ov; distil off Oviijss.—Dose, gtt. xx to lx.

Med. Prop. Antacid, stimulant, and aromatic.

Use. In sick headache, hysteria, flatulent colic, and fainting.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS. *L., E., D.* Mix together ʒx of muriate of ammonia, ʒxvj of carbonate of potassa, Oij of rectified spirit and water, each, and ʒv of assafoetida; distil, with a slow fire, Oij.—Dose, gtt. xxx to fʒj.

Med. Prop. As the preceding.

Use. In hysteria.

SPIRITUS ANISI. *L.* Aniseed ʒx, proof spirit Cong. j, water Oij; distil Cong. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the Aromatics.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS. *D.* Macerate lbss of bruised

anise seeds, and bruised angelica seeds, each, in Cong. j of proof spirit for 24 hours, with water q. s., to prevent empyreuma; distil Cong. j. (This is a simplification of the Irish *usquebaugh*.)

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. *L., D.* Mix together ℥xx of horseradish root, sliced, and dried orange peel, each, ℥v of bruised nutmeg, Cong. j of proof spirit, and water Oij; distil, with a slow fire, Cong. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. A stimulant diuretic;—in the dropsy of drunkards.

SPIRITUS AURANTII. *P.* The yellow of fresh orange peel ℔j, spirit of wine, at 863, ℔vj; macerate for 2 days, and distil, by water-bath, to dryness.

Med. Prop. and Use. A pleasant aromatic.

SPIRITUS BERGAMI. *P.* From fresh bergamot peel, as Spiritus Aurantii.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. See Tinctura Camphoræ.

SPIRITUS CARUI. *L., E., D.* Bruised earaway seeds ℥xxij, proof spirit Cong. j, water Oij; mix, and, by a slow fire, distil Cong. j.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the former.

SPIRITUS CASSIÆ. *E.* Cassia, in coarse powder, ℔j; proceed as for Sp. Carui.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the former.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. *L., E., D.* Oil of cinnamon ℥ij, proof spirit Cong. j, water Oj; mix, and, by a slow fire, distil Cong. j. (℔j of cinnamon bark may be substituted for the oil.)

Med. Prop. An agreeable aromatic cordial.

Use. In debility of the stomach.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised juniper berries ℔j, bruised earaway seeds and fennel seeds, each, ℥jss, diluted alcohol Cong. j, water Oij; macerate the seeds in the alcohol for 24 hours, then add the water, and, with a slow fire, distil Cong. j.—A useful addition to diuretic infusions.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Fresh lavender flowers

℔ij, alcohol Cong. j, water Oij; mix, and, with a slow fire, distil Cong. j. Used chiefly as a perfume; but the preparation usually sold under the name of *lavender water*, as a perfume, is not a distilled spirit, but an alcoholic solution of the oil, with the addition of other odorous substances. MR. BRANDE gives the following as one of the most approved receipts for preparing it. Rectified spirits Cong. v, essential oil of lavender ℥xx, essential oil of bergamot ℥v, essence of ambergris (made by digesting ℥j of ambergris and gr. viij of musk in Oss of alcohol) ℥ss; mix them together.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the following.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. *U. S., E., D.* [Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, *L.*] *Lavender Compound.* Spirit of lavender Oij, spirit of rosemary Oj, bruised cinnamon ℥j, bruised cloves ℥ij, bruised nutmeg ℥ss, red saunders, rasped, ℥iij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.—Dose, f℥ss to f℥j.

Med. Prop. A delightful carminative, and aromatic.

Use. In debility of the stomach, mild colic, and nausea; also as an adjuvant.

SPIRITUS LIMONIS. *P.* As Sp. Aurantii.

SPIRITUS MELISSÆ COMPOSITUS. *P.* *Eau de Carmes.* Fresh balm, in flower, ℥xxiv, lemon peel ℥iv, cinnamon ℥ij, cloves ℥ij, nutmeg ℥ij, coriander seed ℥j, dry angelica root ℥j, rectified spirit ℔viiij; macerate for 8 days, and distil, by means of a water-bath, to dryness.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *L., D.* [Spiritus Menthæ, *E.*]

Oil of peppermint ℥iij, proof spirit Cong. j, water Oj; mix them, and with a slow fire, distil Cong. j. [*E.* directs it to be prepared from ℔jss of fresh peppermint, as Sp. Carui.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As the essence of peppermint.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. *L., D.* From the oil of European Pennyroyal, as Sp. Menth. Pip.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. *L., D.* From the oil of spearmint, as Sp. Menth. Pip.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. *U. S., L., E.* [Spiritus Nucis Moschatae, *D.*] Bruised nutmeg ʒij, diluted alcohol Cong. j, water Oj; mix them, and with a slow fire distil Cong. j.

Use. Chiefly to impart flavour.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised pimento ʒij, diluted alcohol Cong. j, water Oj; macerate the pimento in the dilute alcohol for 24 hours, and with a slow fire distil Cong. j.

Use. As the aromatics generally.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. *L., E., D.* See Alcohol.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. *U. S., L., E.* [Spiritus Rosmarini, *D.*] Oil of rosemary ʒij, alcohol Cong. j, water Oj; mix them, and with a slow fire distil Cong. j. [A superior product, is obtained from the fresh herb.]

Use. As an ingredient in liniments.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINÆ COMPOSITUS. (*Wirt. Ph.*) *Hungary Water.* Flowering rosemary lbiv, sage ʒvj, ginger ʒij, proof spirit lbxij, water lbij; distil lbxj. [The original receipt for the Queen of Hungary's Water is said to be: Rectified spirit 3 parts, rosemary tops 2 parts; distil.]

Use. As a perfume.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. *Proof Spirit.* *L.* directs the density to be 0.920 at 62° F.; *E.*, 0.912; *D.*, 0.919, at 60° F.; *P.*, (*alcohol faible*), 0.923. It is about the strength of equal parts of alcohol (rectified spirit) and water.

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ. See Oleum Terebinthinæ.

SPIRITUS VINI GALlici. *Brandy.* Spirit distilled from French wines.

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

Use. In very low forms of disease.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS. See Sp. Ammoniae Aromaticus.

SPIRITUS VULNERARIUS. *P.* *Arquebuscade.* Fresh leaves of

basil, calamint, hyssop, marjoram, balm, mint, origanum, rosemary, sage, mother of thyme, common thyme, wormwood, angelica, fennel, rue, flowering tops of St. John's wort, and lavender, each, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, proof spirit Oij. Macerate for 6 days, and distil Oij.

Med. Prop. A stimulant, aromatic compound.

SPONGIA. *U. S., E.* [*Spongia Officinalis, D.*] *Sponge.*

Med. Prop. and Use. See *Spongia Usta*.

SPONGIA CERATA. *Sponge Tents.* Fine sponge, washed and dried, is dipped into melted bees'-wax, pressed between heated tin plates, and left till cold. It is then cut into pieces of proper size, to be employed as *tents*.

Use. For dilating wounds and sinuses.

SPONGIA PREPARATA. Sponge is prepared by macerating it for several days in cold water, beating it in order to break up the concretions which it contains, and dissolving the remainder of the calcareous matter by muriatic acid diluted with 30 parts of water. It is thus rendered perfectly soft, and fit for surgical use. It may be bleached by steeping it in water impregnated with sulphurous acid, or by exposure, in the moist state, to the action of chlorine.

SPONGIA USTA. *U. S.* *Burnt sponge* is prepared by cutting sponge into pieces, beating it so as to separate any extraneous matters, then burning it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable, and reducing it to a very fine powder.—Dose, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ —iij.

Med. Prop. Alterative, &c., as Iodine.

Use. In goitre, and scrofulous glandular swellings.

STANNI PULVIS. See *Pulvis Stanni*.

STAPHISAGRIA. *L. E.* [*Delphinium Staphisagria, D.*] *Stavesacre.*
Seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Med. Prop. Emetic, and cathartic.

Use. Scarcely employed, owing to its violence.

STATICE. *U. S. (Sec.) Marsh Rosemary.* The root of *Statice Caroliniana*.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. In gargles, for sore throat.

STILLINGIA. *U. S. (Sec.) Queen's-root.* The root of *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Med. Prop. Acrid, and purgative.

Use. In chronic skin diseases.

STRAMONII FOLIA; S. RADIX; S. SEMEN. *U. S.* [*S. Folia*; *S. Semina, L.*; *S. Herba*; *S. Semina, E., D.*] Leaves, root, and seed of *Datura Stramonium*, or *Thorn-apple*.

Med. Prop. Strongly narcotic.

Use. See *Extractum Stramonii*.

STRYCHNIA. *U. S., L., E. Strychnine.* Digest lbiv of rasped *nux vomica* in Cong. ij of water, acidulated with f3j of muriatic acid, for 24 hours; then boil for 2 hours, and express through a strong linen bag. Boil the residuum twice successively in the same quantity of acidulated water, each time straining, as before. Mix the decoctions, and evaporate to the consistence of a thin syrup; then add 3vj of powdered lime, previously mixed with Oj of water, and boil for 10 minutes, frequently stirring. Pour the mixture into a double linen bag, and having washed the precipitate well with water, press, dry, and powder it. Treat the powder repeatedly with alcohol, until deprived of its bitterness, mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol by means of a water-bath. Mix the residue with water, and having applied heat, drop in sufficient dilute sulphuric acid to neutralize and dissolve the strychnia; then boil for a few minutes with purified animal charcoal, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water, and precipitate the strychnia by means of a solution of ammonia. Lastly, dry the precipitate on bibulous paper; [or crystallize from a solution of the precipitate in boiling spirit, by evaporation, *L.*]—Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain, to begin with. [Strychnine is more readily obtained, and in greater purity, from *St. Ignatius's Bean*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Nux Vomica*.

STRYCHNIÆ ACETAS. Mix 1 part of powdered strychnia with 5 of boiling water, and add acetic acid till the strychnia is dissolved; filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A slight excess of acid favours the crystallization. [In the same way prepare the *Muriate*, *Nitrate*, *Phosphate*, and *Sulphate*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Strychnia.

STYRAX. *U. S., L., E.* [Styrax Officinale, *D.*] *Storax*. The concrete juice (balsamic) of *Styrax officinale*.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and expectorant.

Use. In chronic pectoral complaints; in leucorrhœa, and gonorrhœa.

STYRAX PURIFICATA. *U. S.* [Styrax Colatus, *L.*; Extractum Styraeis, *E.*] Dissolve storax in alcohol, and strain the solution; then distil off the alcohol with a gentle heat, until the storax acquires the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

SUCCINUM. *U. S., L., D.* *Amber* is a fossil resin of vegetable origin, derived probably from extinct *coniferæ*. See *Oleum Succini*.

SUCCI ÆTHERIZATI. BOUCHARDAT'S *Sucs éthérés*. To the expressed juices of plants so much ether is added, that, after agitating them together, a thin layer of ether rises to the surface. After 24 hours, remove the supernatant ether by means of a pipette, filter the juice, and retain the ether. Preserve the etherized juice in well-stopped bottles, and when any of the juice is required, reverse the bottle, that the ether may remain behind. [These juices are said to retain their active properties for an indefinite period.]

SUCCI ALCOHOLATI. *Juices preserved with Spirits*. These are prepared from fresh plants, either by adding rectified spirit to the expressed juice, or by digesting the bruised leaves with the spirit, before pressing. The latter method, which is adopted by the French Codex, is noticed under TINCTURÆ. According to the other method, the leaves of the mature plants, in flower, are bruised in a marble mortar, and placed in a powerful press.

The expressed juice is allowed to stand for 24 hours, and is then poured off from the dregs, and rectified spirit added. After standing 24 hours, the liquid is filtered. MR. BENTLEY directs one measure of rectified spirit to be added to four of juice; MR. SQUIRE, one of spirit to two of juice. [The principal preserved juices, prepared according to the above process, are those of Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Hemlock, Henbane, &c.]

SUCCI EXPRESSI. *Expressed Juices* are prepared by bruising the plants in a marble mortar, and expressing them in an iron or wooden press. Some plants, as the labiate and those of a viscid nature, require the addition of a small quantity of water. The expressed juice should be filtered, if possible; but some require to be heated, to coagulate their albuminous matter. The acid juices of fruits are allowed to clear themselves by a slight fermentation, in a cool place, before filtration. Fruits are usually crushed by the hand over a hair sieve, and the marc pressed. [APPERTS' method of preserving vegetable juices is to bottle them, secure the corks with wire, and place the bottles up to their necks in cold water, with straw between them to prevent breakage, allow the water to boil for a few minutes, remove the bottles, and when cool, cover the corks with wax or pitch.]

SUCCI SPISSATI. *Inspissated Juices.* See *Extracta*.

SUCCUS LIMONIS. *Lemon-Juice* is best preserved by first separating the seeds immediately after expression, then allowing it to stand for a short time till a coagulable matter separates; then filter, and introduce into glass bottles, with a stratum of almond or other sweet oil upon its surface. Before closing the bottles, allow them to stand for 15 minutes in a vessel of boiling water. The juice may also be preserved by concentrating it, either by means of evaporation with a gentle heat, or by exposing to a freezing temperature, which congeals the watery portion, leaving the acid much stronger.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Citric Acid.

SUCCUS MALORUM. (*Guy's H.*) *Verjuice.* Bruise crab-apples

in a mortar, and express the juice. [*P.* directs it to be expressed from grapes.]

Med. Prop. Similar to the preceding.

SULPHUR. *U. S., L., E.* [Sulphur Sublimatum, *D.*] *Sublimed Sulphur. Flowers of Sulphur.*

Med. Prop. Laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent.

Use. In habitual constipation, chronic rheumatism, catarrh, and cutaneous eruptions, especially psora.

SULPHUR LOTUM. *U. S., D.* [Sulphur Sublimatum, *E.*] *Washed Sulphur.* Sublimed sulphur, thoroughly washed with water.

Med. Prop. As the preceding.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. *U. S. Lac Sulphuris. Milk of Sulphur.* Mix together lbj of sublimed sulphur with lbjss of lime, recently slaked with a small portion of water; add Cong. ij of water, boil for 2 or 3 hours, occasionally adding water to preserve the measure, and filter. Dilute the filtered liquor with an equal bulk of water; then drop into it muriatic acid q. s. to precipitate the sulphur. Wash the precipitate with water till the washings are tasteless.—Dose, ℥ij—ijj. [Much of the Lac Sulphuris of commerce contains a large quantity of sulphate of lime.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Sulphur.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. *U. S.* Rub together sulphur ℥j, iodine ℥iv, until thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass without melting it. When uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to melt the iodide, moving the matrass in different directions, so as to insure thorough mixing; allow it to cool, break it, and put the contents into well-stopped bottles.

Used as an ointment, in cutaneous diseases.

SUPPOSITORIUM LAXATIVUM. A cone of hard soap, two or three inches long, or of solidified molasses, is sometimes employed as a *laxative suppository*.

SYRUPI. *Syrups* are concentrated solutions of sugar in water,

either pure or medicated. *Medicated syrups* are prepared by incorporating sugar with vegetable infusions, decoctions, expressed juices, fermented liquors, or simple aqueous solutions. When the active matter is not readily soluble in water, or is volatilized or decomposed by a temperature of 212° , it is sometimes extracted by diluted alcohol, the spirit of which is subsequently driven off. Occasionally they are prepared by adding a tincture to simple syrup, and evaporating the alcohol. The sugar employed should always be the best refined, as it saves subsequent clarification. The quantity of sugar required is about 2 parts to 1 of the liquid; if in too small proportion, fermentation is apt to ensue; if too abundant, crystallization. The proper degree of concentration is 30° (Baumé's saccharometer), when boiling, and 35° when cold; or sp. gr. 1.261 boiling, and 1.319 cold.

SYRUPUS. *U. S., L.* [Syrupus Simplex, *E., D.*] *Simple Syrup* is made by dissolving lbijss of refined sugar in Oj of water, with the aid of heat, removing the scum, and straining while hot. [White of egg is sometimes employed to clarify it.]

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for cough and other mixtures.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX ALBUS. *P.* Very white sugar lbij, water lbj; dissolve without heat, add ℥ij of animal charcoal, and in 12 hours filter through paper.

SYRUPUS ACETI. *E.* French vinegar f℥xj, white sugar ℥xiv; boil them together.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a refrigerant drink, with water, in fevers.

SYRUPUS ACETI RUBI IDÆI. *P.* Raspberry vinegar ℥xvj, sugar ℥xxx; dissolve by a gentle heat in a glass vessel, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI. *P.* Dissolve ℥ijss of citric acid in ℥v of water, and add to it ℥xvj (f℥xiiij) of boiling syrup.

Use. As Lemon juice.

SYRUPUS ACIDI TARTARICI. *P.* As Syrupus Acidi Citrici.

SYRUPUS ADIANTHI. *P.* *Syrop de Capillaire.* Infuse $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the herb maidenhair in Oijss of boiling water, add lbv of refined sugar, make a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Pour the boiling syrup into a water-bath with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of maidenhair, infuse for 2 hours, and strain.

Use. In pectoral complaints.

SYRUPUS ALLII. *U. S., D.* Macerate $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of fresh garlic, sliced, in Oj of distilled vinegar, in a glass vessel, for 4 days; then express the liquor, and let the dregs subside; add to the clear liquor lbij of refined sugar, and proceed as directed for Simple Syrup.—Dose, a teaspoonful, in *infantile catarrhs, &c.* See Allium.

SYRUPUS ALLII COMPOSITUS. *DR. WILLIS'S Syrup.* Garlic, cut small, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, bruised aniseed $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, elecampane root $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, liquorice root $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, brandy $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$. Digest for 2 or 3 days; express, and form a syrup with the clear liquor and lbjss of refined sugar.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. *L., E., D.* Fresh marshmallow root $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$, water Oiv ; boil to Oij , set aside for 24 hours, decant, and make a syrup with lbjss of sugar. [*P.* directs it to be made with cold water, thus avoiding the extraction of the starch.]

Med. Prop. and Use. A simple demulcent.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ. *U. S.* [*Syrop d'Orgeat, P.*] *Orgeat Syrup.* Blanch lbj of sweet, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of bitter almonds, and rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, with $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of water, and lbj of white sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with Oij $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ of water, strain with strong expression, and dissolve lbv of white sugar in the strained emulsion, by the aid of a gentle heat. Strain the syrup through fine linen, allow it to cool, and keep it in well-stopped bottles, in a cool place. [*P.* adds $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of orange-flower water to the syrup, after the solution of the sugar.]

Med. Prop. Demulcent, nutritive, and slightly sedative.

Use. A very agreeable addition to pectoral mixtures.

SYRUPUS ARMORACIÆ. (DR. CULLEN.) Scraped horseradish $\bar{3}j$, hot water $f\bar{3}viii$; digest, strain, and dissolve in the liquor twice its weight of sugar.—Dose, $f\bar{3}j$, frequently, in *hoarseness from relaxation*.

SYRUPUS AQUÆ AURANTII. *P.* Orange-flower water lbj , very white sugar $lbij$; dissolve, and filter. [Similar syrups are made from the distilled waters of cinnamon, rose, peppermint, and lettuce.]

SYRUPUS AURANTII CORTICIS. *U. S.* [Syrupus Aurantii, *L.*, *E.*, *D.*] Macerate $\bar{3}ij$ of bruised orange-peel in Oj of boiling water, in a covered vessel for 12 hours, and strain; then add $lbijss$ of refined sugar, and proceed as directed for Simple Syrup. *Use.* Simply for its agreeable flavour.

SYRUPUS BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See Syrupus Tolutani.

SYRUPUS BELLADONNÆ. *P.* Extract of belladonna gr. $xxxij$, dissolve in $\bar{3}iv$ of boiling water, and add it to $\bar{3}xvj$ of boiling syrup. *Med. Prop. and Use.* As Belladonna.

SYRUPUS CALCIS. (TROUSSEAU.) Slake $\bar{3}ijss$ of quicklime with $f\bar{3}iij$ of water, and add it to $\bar{3}xxxij$ of simple syrup; boil 10 minutes, and filter.

Used, diluted with 4 parts of simple syrup, in *diarrhœa*.

SYRUPUS CERASORUM. *P.* Depurated juice of cherries $\bar{3}xvj$, sugar $\bar{3}xxx$; make a syrup.

Use. Only to impart an agreeable flavour.

SYRUPUS CHONDRI. (MOUCHON.) Boil $\bar{3}viiij$ of carrageen in $Oiiij$ of water, for half an hour; strain with pressure and boil the clear liquor with lbx of syrup, till the whole is reduced to lbx .

Use. As a pleasant demulcent in colds, and irritations of the alimentary canal and bladder.

SYRUPUS CROCI. *L.*, *E.* Macerate $\bar{3}x$ of saffron in Oj of boiling water for 12 hours, in a tightly covered vessel; strain and add $lbijj$ of refined sugar.

Med. Prop. Demulcent and slightly stimulant.

Use. Chiefly for its fine colour.

SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ. *P.* Clarified quince-juice ℥xvj, sugar ℥xxx; dissolve by a gentle heat. [In the same way syrups from other fruits are prepared.]

Use. As a demulcent.

SYRUPUS DIGITALIS. *P.* Infuse ℥viij of foxglove leaves in ℥xvj of boiling water for 6 hours; strain the liquor, and make a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. [GUIBOURT substitutes alcoholic extract of digitalis 1 part, dissolved in 8 parts of water; the filtered solution to be added to 300 parts of boiling syrup. It is twice the strength of the above.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Digitalis.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. *E.* See Liquor Ferri Iodidi.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI COMPOSITUS. (RICORD.) This may be made by adding the Syrupus Ferri Iodidi to the compound syrup of sarsaparilla. [Each f℥ contains gr. iv of the iodide.]

Med. Prop. Tonic, and alterative.

Use. In cachectic conditions of the system.

SYRUPUS GENTIANÆ. *P.* Infuse ℥xij of gentian in ℥xviiij of boiling water; strain, and make a syrup with ℥xxxij of sugar. [A more elegant syrup is made by percolation with cold water.]

Med. Prop and Use. As Gentiana.

SYRUPUS GUMMI ARABICI. *P.* *Syrop de Gomme.* Gum Arabic (picked, and twice washed for an instant in cold water) lbj, cold water lbj; stir them occasionally, till the gum is dissolved, strain without expression, and mix it with lbviiij of syrup, of sp. gr. 1.252, boiling.

Med. Prop. and Use. An agreeable, nutritious demulcent.

SYRUPUS HYOSCYAMI. *P.* From the extract, as Syrupus Belladonnæ.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Hyoscyamus;—a good adjuvant to cough mixtures.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. *U. S., E.* Macerate ℥j of coarsely powdered ipecacuanha in Oj of diluted alcohol, for 14 days, and filter. Evaporate the filtered liquor to f℥ij, and again filter;

then mix it with Oij of simple syrup, and evaporate by means of a water-bath, to the proper consistence. Or the alcoholic infusion may first be obtained by displacement, employing ʒj of powdered ipecac., and diluted alcohol q. s. to procure Oj of filtered liquor; evaporate this to fʒij, and proceed as above. [*P.* dissolves the alcoholic extract in water, and then mixes it with syrup.]—One fluid ounce is about equal to 15 grains of the root.

Use. Chiefly as an expectorant, in cases of children.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. *U. S.* Extract of rhatany ʒij, water Oj; dissolve and filter; then add refined sugar lbijss, and proceed as for Simple Syrup.

Med. Prop. As Krameria.

Use. A convenient mode of administration to infants, in *diarrhœa*.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. *U. S., D.* [*Syrupus Limonum, L., E.*] Strained lemon juice Oj, refined sugar lbij; add them together, and proceed in the manner directed for Simple Syrup.

Med. Prop. and Use. To form a cooling, grateful drink in fevers; also a pleasant adjuvant to certain medicines.

SYRUPUS LOBELIÆ. (MR. PROCTER.) Vinegar of lobelia fʒvj, sugar ʒxij. Dissolve by a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. As Lobelia.

Use. A good form for administering, in asthma.

SYRUPUS MALORUM. From apple-juice, as *Syrupus Cydoniæ*.

SYRUPUS MARRUBII. *P.* Dried horehound ʒj, horehound water lbij; digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, strain, and add sugar lbiv.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and reputed expectorant.

Use. A popular remedy in colds.

SYRUPUS MENTHÆ. From mint (the herb), as *Syrupus Marrubii*.—[*Syrupus Aquæ Menthæ*, as *Syrupus Aquæ Aurantii*.]

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. *P.* Dissolve gr. iv of acetate

of morphia in a very little water, with a few drops of acetic acid, and mix the solution with $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ of cold syrup.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent anodyne demulcent, in pectoral affections.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. *P.* From sulphate of morphia as the last. [A fluid ounce of each contains $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of the salt of morphia. They are intended as substitutes for Syrupus Papaveris.]

SYRUPUS MORI. *L.* Strained mulberry juice Oj , refined sugar lbijss ; dissolve by a gentle heat, and set it aside for 24 hours: afterwards remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid from the dregs. [In like manner syrups may be prepared from strawberries, raspberries, pine-apples, &c.]

Use. To impart a pleasant flavour to drinks.

SYRUPUS OPII. *D.* Extract of opium gr. xvij, boiling water $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$; macerate, strain, and add sugar q. s. to make a syrup.—*P.* Dissolve gr. xvj of extract of opium in $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of water, add to it $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ of boiling syrup; boil for an instant, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the following.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. *L., E.* [Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, *D.*] Poppy capsules (without the seeds) lbij , water Cong. v; boil to Cong. ij; express, and again boil to Oij ; set aside for 12 hours, decant, boil to Oij , add sugar lbv , and make a syrup. [The presence of the seeds is thought to dispose the syrup to ferment.]—MR. SOUTHALL recommends it to be prepared with a cold infusion, made by percolation, the above proportions being employed.—*P.* directs $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the alcoholic extract of poppies to be dissolved in $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of water, and the solution added to lbiv of boiling syrup, continuing the boiling to a proper consistence.—Dose, $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, for an infant.

Med. Prop. and Use. A very mild anodyne and demulcent syrup, intended for infantile cases.

SYRUPUS PERSIMMONIS. Unripe persimmons, slightly crushed,

℥viij, boiling water Oj; infuse till cold, and strain. Boil with ℥viij of sugar, to the consistence of syrup.

Med. Prop. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. (MR. PROCTER.) Macerate ℥iv of wild cherry bark, powdered, with f℥xij of water, and put it into a percolator, adding water till f℥xij of liquid are obtained, retaining the first portions, if not clear; dissolve in this liquor lbij of white sugar.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and sedative.

Use. An elegant substitute for the cold infusion.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ SULPHATIS. *P.* Dissolve gr. xxxij of sulphate of quinine in ℥ij of water, with a few drops of alcoholized sulphuric acid, and mix the solution with ℥xvj of white syrup, without heat. (Lemon syrup may also be used.)

Use. A good form of administering quinia to children.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. *L., E., D.* Fresh juice of buckthorn berries (cleared by subsidence) Oiv, sliced ginger ℥vj, bruised pimento ℥vj, sugar lbiv; macerate the ginger and pimento with Oj of the juice for 4 hours, with a gentle heat, and strain; boil the rest to Ojss, and dissolve the sugar in the mixed liquors.

Med. Prop. A brisk cathartic.

SYRUPUS RHATANIÆ. See Syrupus Krameriaë.

SYRUPUS RHEI. *U. S.* Bruised rhubarb ℥ij; macerate in boiling water Oj for 24 hours, and strain; then add refined sugar lbij, and proceed in the manner directed for Simple Syrup.—Dose, f℥j to f℥ij, in infantile cases.

Med. Prop. As Rhubarb.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. *U. S.* *Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb.* Bruised rhubarb ℥ijss, bruised cloves, bruised cinnamon, each, ℥ss, bruised nutmeg ℥ij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, strain, evaporate by water-bath to Oj, filter while hot, and mix with Ovj of syrup previously heated. [It may also be prepared by percolation.]—Dose, f℥j, in *infantile diarrhœa*.

Med. Prop. A warm stomachic laxative.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. *L., E.* [Syrupus Papaveris Rhœados, *D.*]

To Oj of water, heated in a water-bath, add gradually lbj of red poppy-petals; then remove from the fire, macerate for 12 hours, strain, and make a syrup with lbijss of sugar.

Use. It has no medicinal virtues, and is very liable to ferment.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. *L., D.* [Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, *E.*] Dried

petals of the hundred-leaved rose ʒvij, boiling water Oij; macerate for 12 hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquid to Oij, strain, and dissolve in it lbvj of white sugar.—*E.* directs the fresh petals of the damask rose to be infused in boiling water for 12 hours, and the sugar then added.

Med. Prop. Gently laxative.

Use. In infantile cases.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. *E.* Red rose petals ʒij, boiling water

Oj, pure sugar ʒxx, infuse for 12 hours, strain, and dissolve the sugar by heat.

Med. Prop. Gently astringent.

Use. Chiefly to impart a fine red colour to mixtures.

SYRUPUS RUTÆ. Infuse ʒj of rue in Oj of boiling water, strain,

and add twice its weight of sugar; or triturate 8 drops of the oil of rue with Oj of simple syrup. (PEREIRA.)

SYRUPUS SAMBUCI. Boil the juice of elder berries for an instant with twice its weight of sugar.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Sambucus.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. *D.* [Syrupus Sarzæ, *L., E.*] Sarsa-

parilla sliced, ʒxv, boiling water Cong. j; macerate for 24 hours, boil down to Oiv, strain, add ʒxv of sugar, and boil to a syrup.

Med. Prop. As Sarsaparilla; but not a good preparation.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS. *U. S.* Powdered sarsa-

parilla lbij, rasped guaiacum ʒijj, red roses, senna, and bruised liquorice root, each, ʒij, diluted alcohol Ox; macerate for 14 days, express and filter; evaporate the tincture by water-bath, to Oiv, filter, add sugar (refined) lbvij, and dissolve it as recommended for Simple Syrup. To this, when cold, add oil of anise

℞v, oil of sassafras ℞v, oil of partridge-berry ℞iij, previously triturated with a little of the syrup.—Dose, fʒss. [For a more concentrated syrup, see *Extraetum Sarzæ Compositum*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent preparation of sarsaparilla; much employed as an alterative in chronic disorders, especially secondary syphilis.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. *U. S., E.* Vinegar of squill Oj, refined sugar lbij; add them together, and proceed as directed for Simple Syrup.—Dose, fʒss to fʒj, for an adult.

Med. Prop. A stimulant expectorant.

Use. In pectoral affections, after the subsidence of the inflammation.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. *U. S. Hive Syrup.* Squill and seneka, bruised, each, ʒiv, tartrate of antimony and potassa gr. xlviij, water Oiv, sugar (refined) lbijss. Pour the water upon the squill and seneka, boil to one half, strain, add the sugar, evaporate to Oij, and, while still hot, dissolve in it the tartar emetic. [It may also advantageously be prepared by displacement.]—Dose, 10 drops to a fluidrachm.

Med. Prop. Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and cathartic.

Use. In croup, and chronic pectoral affections.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. *L.* Senna ʒijss, fennel seed ʒx, boiling water Oj; digest for an hour, strain, and add manna ʒiij, sugar ʒxv, and boil to a syrup.—*E.* directs senna ʒiv, boiling water fʒxxiv; infuse for 12 hours, strain with strong expression, so as to obtain fʒxxij of liquid. Concentrate lbiv of treacle as far as possible in a vapour-bath, add to it the infusion, stirring carefully, and removing the vessel from the bath as soon as the mixture is complete.—*U. S.* directs senna ʒij, fennel seed, bruised, ʒj, boiling water Oj, sugar ʒxv. The senna and fennel seed to be digested in the water with a gentle heat, for an hour, then strained, the sugar added, and then evaporated to the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. and Use. Intended chiefly as a cathartic for children.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS. See *Extractum Sennæ Fluidum*.

Another method of preparing it is that of MR. DUHAMEL: Mace-

rate ℥viii of coarsely powdered senna with f℥xvj of diluted alcohol for 12 hours; put it into a displacement apparatus, and pour in water, till f℥xlviij have passed. Evaporate to f℥v , and dissolve in it ℥v of sugar; strain, and, when cold, add for each fluid ounce 2 drops of oil of fennel dissolved in a little comp. spirit of sulphuric ether.—Dose, f℥ss .

Med. Prop. and Use. A good substitute for Senna, the griping qualities of which are obviated.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. *U. S.* Boil ℥iv of bruised seneka with Oj of water to one half, strain, and add lbj of refined sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for Simple Syrup. [It may also be advantageously prepared by displacement.]

Med. Prop. and Use. A stimulant expectorant;—in chronic pulmonary complaints.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. See Syrupus.

SYRUPUS STRAMONII. From the extract, as Syrupus Belladonnæ.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANI. *U. S.* [Syrupus Tolutanus, *L., E.* Syrupus Balsami Tolutani, *D.*] Tincture of Tolu f℥j , syrup Ojss ; mix together, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate to the proper consistence.

Med. Prop. Almost inert.

Use. To impart flavour to cough mixtures.

SYRUPUS TRAGACANTHÆ. (GUIBOURT.) Make a mucilage of ℥j of tragacanth with ℥ij of water; add ℥vj more water, heat for half an hour in a water-bath, mix with it ℥xxxij of syrup, boil to a due consistence, and strain through flannel.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Syrupus Acaciæ.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. *E., D.* Fresh violets lbj , infuse for 24 hours in boiling water Oijss , in a covered glass or earthen vessel, strain without pressure, and add pure sugar lbviijss .

Med. Prop. and Use. A gentle laxative for infants.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Mix together f℥iv of tincture of ginger and Cong. j of Simple Syrup, and, by means of a

water-bath, evaporate to the proper consistence. [The other Phars. direct it to be made from the infusion.]

Med. Prop. and Use. A warm stomachic addition to other preparations.

TABACUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Nicotiana Tabacum, *D.*] *Tobacco.*
The leaves of Nicotiana Tabacum.

Med. Prop. A powerful sedative narcotic, emetic, diuretic, and errhine.

Use. Chiefly in infusion, as an enema, in strangulated hernia, and ileus; also to the throat, in spasmodic croup; also as an ointment, in porrigo of the scalp.

TAMARINDUS. *U. S., L., E.* [Tamarindus Indicus, *D.*] *Tamarinds.* The preserved fruit of Tamarindus Indica.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and refrigerant.

Use. As a drink, in fevers.

TANACETUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* [Tanacetum Vulgare, *D.*] *Tansy.*
The herb of Tanacetum vulgare.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and reputed emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.

Use. In amenorrhœa.

TAPIOCA. *U. S., E.* The fecula of the root of Jatropha Manihot.

Med. Prop. Nutritious, and demulcent.

Use. As an article of diet.

TARAXACUM. *U. S., L., E.* [Leontodon Taraxacum, *D.*] *Dandelion.* The root of Leontodon Taraxacum.

Med. Prop. Tonic, diuretic, and laxative; also alterative to the liver.

Use. Chiefly in disorders connected with a deranged secretion of the liver.

TEREBINTHINA. *U. S.* *Turpentine.* The juice of Pinus palustris, and other species of Pinus.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and cathartic.

Use. As the essential oil. See Oleum Terebinthinæ.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. *U. S., L.* [Balsamum Canadense,

E., D.] *Canada Turpentine. Canada Balsam. Balsam of Fir.* The juice of *Abies balsamea*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. *L., E., D. Chian Turpentine.* The liquid resinous exudation of *Pistachia Terebinthus*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Terebinthina*.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. *E., D. Venice Turpentine.* Liquid resinous exudation of *Abies Larix*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Terebinthina*.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. *L., D. Common European Turpentine.* The resinous liquid exudation of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Terebinthina*.

TESTA PRÆPARATA. *U. S. [Testæ Præparatæ, L.] Prepared Oyster-shell.* Free oyster-shell from extraneous matters, wash it with boiling water, and reduce it to powder; then prepare it in the manner directed for chalk. See *Creta Preparata*.

Med. Prop. Antacid, and absorbent; the minute quantity of animal matter blended with the carbonate of lime is supposed to render it more acceptable to a delicate stomach.

Use. In diarrhœa with acidity.

THEINA. *Thein, or Caffèin,* the active principle of tea and coffee, can be prepared from a decoction of tea or raw coffee, by adding to it a solution of subacetate of lead so long as it occasions a precipitate; filter the liquid, and pass sulphuretted hydrogen through it, so as to free it from the lead; again filter, and concentrate, that crystals may form.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI. *Venice Treacle.* This preparation consists of 61 ingredients, and contains 1 grain of opium in 75. The *Theriaca* of *P.* contains 72 ingredients, and contains 1 grain of opium in 72. [These preparations are now obsolete.]

TINCTURÆ. *Tinctures,* in a pharmaceutical sense, are solutions of medicinal substances in alcohol, or diluted alcohol, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation. Solutions in spirit of ammonia and ethereal spirit are also embraced under the same

denomination, but are severally distinguished as *ammoniated tinctures* and *ethereal tinctures*. Rectified spirit (alcohol of sp. gr. 0.835) is preferred as the solvent, when the substance to be extracted is nearly, or quite insoluble in water; diluted alcohol (proof spirit) is preferred where the substance is soluble in both alcohol and water. Tinctures are prepared by macerating or digesting the medicinal substances in the state of coarse powder, for a sufficient length of time, in the proper menstruum, or by percolation. [For the method of preparing tinctures of *fresh plants*, see *Succi Alcoholati*.] Tinctures should be preserved in closely-stopped bottles.

TINCTURA ACONITI. *U. S.* Aconite (dried leaves) ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.—Dose, 20 or 30 drops. [Prepared also by percolation, with aconite ℥iv , diluted alcohol q. s. to cause Oij of filtered liquor.]

Med. Prop. As Aconitum.

Use. A good preparation for internal use, if made from good leaves.

TINCTURA ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENTIBUS. *P.* Fresh aconite is bruised and macerated for 15 days with an equal weight of rectified spirits; then strain with expression, and filter the liquor.—Dose, 2 to 12 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding, but stronger.

TINCTURA ACONITI ÆTHEREA. *P.* Powdered aconite ℥iv , sulphuric ether ℥xvj ; prepare by percolation, by means of an adopter.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the alcoholic tinctures.

TINCTURA ACONITI RADICIS CONCENTRATA. (*DR. TURNBULL.*) Powdered aconite root lbj, rectified spirit lbij; digest for 7 days, express the tincture, and filter.—For outward use only, in *neuralgia*.

TINCTURA ALOES. *U. S., L.* Powdered aloes ℥j , liquorice ℥iij , alcohol Oss, distilled water Ojss; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Aloes;—but little used.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. *U. S., E.* [Tinctura Aloës Composita, *L., D.*] *Elixir Proprietatis.* Powdered aloes ʒiij, saffron ʒj, tincture of myrrh Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. Tonic, purgative, and emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorosis, and amenorrhœa with constipation.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. *L.* *Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus.* Mastic ʒij, rectified spirit fʒix; digest until dissolved, decant, and add oil of lavender ʒxiv, oil of amber ʒiv, stronger solution of ammonia Oj; mix. [Without the oil of amber, this forms the *Eau de Luce* of the shops.]

Med. Prop. Very much as Spiritus Ammoniæ;—stimulant and antispasmodic.

Use. Chiefly as a stimulant, applied to the nostrils.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. *D.* Powdered Angustura bark ʒij, rectified spirit fʒxxxij; macerate for 7 days, and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Angustura bark.

TINCTURA ANTISCORBUTICA. *P.* *Tinctura Armoraciæ Composita.* Horseradish root ʒviij, black mustard seed ʒiv, muriate of ammonia ʒij, proof spirit ʒxvj, compound spirit of scurvy grass ʒxvj; macerate for a week.

Med. Prop. A stimulant tincture, employed in scurvy.

TINCTURA ANTIARTHRITICA. *DR. GRAVES'S Gout Tincture.* Orange-peel ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, powder of aloes and canella ʒij, brandy Oij; digest for a week.—Dose, a spoonful, night and morning, with water.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. (*Prus. Ph.*) Arnica flowers ʒjss, spirit of wine (at 0·900) lbj; digest, and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Arnica.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ ÆTHEREA. *P.* From Arnica flowers, as Tinctura Aconiti Ætherea.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Arnica.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. See Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Assafœtida $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iv}$, alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. As Assafœtida.

Use. To make the emulsion, by the addition of water.

TINCTURA ASTRINGENS. (*DR. COPLAND.*) Catechu $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, myrrh $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, cinchona $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, balsam of Peru $\bar{\text{z}}\text{jss}$, spirit of horseradish $\bar{\text{z}}\text{jss}$, rectified spirit $\bar{\text{z}}\text{jss}$; digest.

Use. For sponginess of the gums.

TINCTURA AURANTII. *L., E., D.* Dried orange-peel $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iijs}$, proof spirit Oij; macerate 14 days, and strain.

Use. As an agreeable addition to infusions, decoctions, and mixtures.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. *U. S.* Belladonna leaves $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iv}$, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]—Dose, 15 to 30 drops. [Other stronger tinctures are made by macerating the extract in proof spirit.]

Med. Prop. and Use. A good preparation, if made from the recently dried leaves; but very apt to be inefficient.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ ÆTHEREÆ. *P.* As Tinc. Aconiti Ætherea.

TINCTURA BENZOINI. *P.* Benzoin $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iv}$, rectified spirit Oj; digest for 6 days.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Benzoinum;—chiefly employed to flavour.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. *U. S., L., E.* [Tinc. Benzoës Comp., *D.*] Benzoin $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iiij}$, purified storax $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ij}$, balsam of Tolu $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$, powdered aloes $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss}$, alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. [This is identical with the *Balsamum Traumaticum*, *Wade's Balsam*, or *Friar's Balsam*.—*Turlington's Balsam* consists of the above ingredients, with the addition of Peruvian bark, myrrh, and angelica root.]

Used as a vulnerary.

TINCTURA BUCHU. *D.* [Tinc. Buku, *E.*] Leaves of the Diosma

crenata (Buchu) \mathfrak{z} ij, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter.

Med. Prop. As Diosma.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Camphor \mathfrak{z} iv, alcohol Oij; dissolve.—Dose, 5 drops to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j, in sugar and water.—*P.* directs 1 part of camphor to 7 of spirit; and a weaker solution, consisting of 1 part of camphor to 40 of proof spirit.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antispasmodic; externally, anodyne.

Use. In mild colic, and cholera; externally, to bruises, sprains, &c.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. (*Bengal Ph.*) Resinous Extract of Indian Hemp gr. xxiv, proof spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j.—Dose, 5 to 10 drops in *neuralgia*, *cholera*, &c. In tetanus, much larger doses are given.

Med. Prop. A powerful sedative narcotic.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Spanish flies, bruised, \mathfrak{z} j, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.—Dose, 20 drops to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j, three times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. The best form for the internal administration of cantharides, in chronic leucorrhœa, gleet, amenorrhœa, &c.; also externally, as a rubefacient.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS ÆTHEREA. *P.* Powdered Cantharides \mathfrak{z} iv, acetic ether \mathfrak{z} xxxij; macerate for 8 days in a stoppered bottle; express and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Cayenne pepper \mathfrak{z} j, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. [Also by displacement.]

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

Use. In low states of the system; malignant scarlet fever, and in the gastric insensibility of drunkards; also to the throat, in scarlatina maligna.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ACETATA. (*VAN MONS.*) Capsicum \mathfrak{z} ij, vinegar \mathfrak{z} xij, proof spirit \mathfrak{z} xij; digest.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the last.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. *U. S., L., E.* Bruised cardamom \mathfrak{z} iv,

diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [It may also be prepared by percolation.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As the following.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. *L., E., D.* Cardamom seeds, free from capsules, ℥ijss, caraway seeds ℥ijss, cochineal ℥j, cinnamon ℥v, raisins, stoned, ℥v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter.

Med. Prop. A very agreeable carminative tincture.

Use. In mild colic, nausea, debility of the stomach, &c.

TINCTURA CARYOPHYLLI. *P.* Digest bruised cloves with four times their weight of spirit at 0·863, for 15 days.

Med. Prop. A strong aromatic tincture.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. *L., E., D.* Powdered Cascarilla ℥v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter;—[17 days, *E.* and *D.*, or by percolation.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Cascarilla.

TINCTURA CASSIÆ. *E.* Cassia, in moderately fine powder, ℥iiijss, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days, strain, express strongly, and filter. [Or preferably, by percolation.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Tinctura Cinnamomi.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Castor, bruised, ℥ij, alcohol Oij; macerate for 7 days, express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA. *E.* Bruised castor ℥ijss, assafoetida, in small fragments, ℥x, spirit of ammonia Oij; digest for 7 days in a close vessel, strain, express strongly, and filter through paper. [This is the *Elixir Fœtidum* of foreign pharmacopœias; and, with the addition of ℥v of opium, it forms the *Elixir Uterinum*, or *Elixir Castorei Thebaicum*.]

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, cramps of the stomach, &c.

TINCTURA CASTOREI ÆTHEREA. *P.* Castor ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj; macerate for 4 days in a well-stopped bottle, and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA CATECHU. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Tinctura Japonica.* Catechu ℥iij, bruised cinnamon ℥ij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, *E.*]

Med. Prop. and Use. A grateful astringent, useful in chronic diarrhoea; often combined with chalk.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Peruvian bark [yellow, *L., E., D.*] in powder, ℥vj, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, allowing the bark to stand moistened with the spirit for 48 hours, and then displacing Oij of the tincture.]

Med. Prop. As Cinchona.

Use. Chiefly as an adjunct.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Huxam's Tincture.* Peruvian bark, in powder, [pale, *L.*; yellow, *E.*] ℥ij, bruised orange-peel ℥jss, bruised serpentaria ℥iij, cut saffron ℥j, red saunders ℥j, diluted alcohol f℥xx; macerate for 14 days, express and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as the preceding.]—Dose, f℥j—iv.

Med. Prop. An excellent cordial stomachic.

Use. In low forms of fever, and malignant intermittents; and in certain forms of dyspepsia.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised cinnamon ℥iij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As an aromatic astringent in diarrhoeas.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised cinnamon ℥j, bruised cardamom seeds ℥ss, bruised ginger ℥iij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as *Tinc. Cinchonæ.*]

Med. Prop. and Use. A stimulant cordial;—in spasm of the stomach, flatulence, and debility of the stomach.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. *L., E.* [Tinctura Colchici Seminis, *U. S.*; Tinctura Seminum Colchici, *D.*] Bruised colchicum seeds ℥v , proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days. (*L.*)—*U. S.* directs colchicum seeds, bruised, ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]—Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij .—*P.* directs the dried cornus, one part to four of proof spirit.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Vinum Colchici, which is usually preferred.

TINCTURA FLORUM COLCHICI. *DR. WILSON'S Eau Medicinale.* Mix two parts of fresh juice of colchicum flowers with one of brandy; after a few days filter or decant.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Colchicum.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. *L.* Bruised colchicum seeds ℥v , aromatic spirit of ammonia Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter.—Dose, ℥xxx to f℥j .

Med. Prop. and Use. As Vinum Colchici, but more stimulating.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. *U. S., D.* [Tinctura Columbæ, *L., E.*] Columbo, bruised, ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]

Med. Prop. As Columbo.

Use. Generally as an adjuvant.

TINCTURA CONII. *U. S., L., E., D.* Dried hemlock leaves ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as the last.]—*E.* directs fresh hemlock ℥xij , tincture of cardamom f℥x , rectified spirit f℥xxx ; bruise, and press the hemlock, and transmit first the tincture, and then the spirit through the pressed residuum into the juice, gently adding water q. s. to displace the spirit remaining in the percolator.—*P.* directs a tincture from the fresh leaves, as Tinctura Aconiti.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Conium.

TINCTURA CONII ÆTHEREA. *P.* As Tinctura Aconiti Ætherea.

TINCTURA CROCI. *E.* Saffron, chopped fine, ℥ij, proof spirit Oij; prepare it either by percolation or digestion, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.

Use. To impart colour to mixtures.

TINCTURA CUBEBAE. *U. S., L.* [Tinctura Piperis Cubebæ, *D.*]

Bruised cubebæ ℥iv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by displacement.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Cubeba.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Foxglove (leaves) ℥iv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by displacement, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]

—Dose, ten to twenty drops, three times a day, carefully increased, if necessary.

Med. Prop. and Use. A good form for administering Foxglove.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA. *P.* As Tinctura Aconiti Ætherea.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. *D.* Acetate of potash 2 parts, sulphate of iron 1 part; rub them together, dry with a moderate heat, triturate with 26 parts of rectified spirit, digest for 7 days in a stoppered bottle, shaking frequently, and decant.—Dose, ℥xx to f℥j.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Ferri Acetas.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. *L.* *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniaci.* Ammonio-chloride of iron (ammoniated iron) ℥iv, proof spirit Oj; dissolve.

Med. Prop. A feeble and uncertain chalybeate.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI. *U. S.* [Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi, *L.*; Ferri Muriatis Tinctura, *E.*; Muriatis Ferri Liqueur, *D.*] *Muriated Tincture of Iron.* Subcarbonate of iron (sesquioxide) lbss, muriatic acid Oj; mix them together, shaking the mixture occasionally, for 3 days; let the dregs

subside, pour off the liquor, and then add alcohol Oij.—Dose, \mathfrak{xx} to \mathfrak{xxx} .

Med. Prop. An active and certain chalybeate; it also acts on the kidneys.

Use. As a tonic in scrofula; also in gleet, leucorrhœa, and dysuria dependent on spasm of the urethra; externally, to cancrum oris.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI ÆTHEREA. *P.* *Teinture de Bestuchef.* Dry perchloride of iron $\mathfrak{3j}$, spirit of sulphuric ether $\mathfrak{3vij}$; mix in a stoppered bottle, and keep it from the light.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA FERRI PROTIODIDI. (CALLOUD.) Sulphate of iron $\mathfrak{3j}$, iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{3x}$; powder them separately, triturate together, and add rectified spirit Oj; filter, and keep in close bottles, quite filled. [Each $\mathfrak{f3}$ contains about 4 grs. of dry iodide of iron.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Liquor Ferri Iodidi.

TINCTURA GALBANI. *D.* Galbanum, in small pieces, $\mathfrak{3ij}$, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days, and filter.

Med. Prop. and Use. Similar to Tinctura Assafœtidæ, but weaker.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. *U. S., L.* [Tinctura Gallanum, *E., D.*] Galls, bruised, $\mathfrak{3iv}$, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]

Med. Prop. A powerful astringent, but used more as a test than as a medicine.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Tinctura Amara.* Bruised gentian $\mathfrak{3ij}$, dried orange-peel $\mathfrak{3j}$, bruised cardamom seeds $\mathfrak{3ss}$, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]

Med. Prop. An elegant tonic, and stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and as an adjunct to other bitters.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Powdered guaiac lbss, alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. As Guaiacum.

Use. Chiefly in dysmenorrhœa.

TINCTURA GUAIACI ALKALINA. (DR. DEWEES.) Guaiac (in powder) \bar{z} iv, carbonate of potassa \bar{z} jss, powdered pimento \bar{z} j, diluted alcohol lbj; digest for a few days.—Dose, a teaspoonful, 3 times a day, in *dysmenorrhœa*.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. *U. S., E., D.* [Tinctura Guaiaci Composita, *L.*] Powdered guaiac \bar{z} iv, aromatic spirit of ammonia Ojss; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.—Dose, f \bar{z} j to f \bar{z} ij.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and dysmenorrhœa.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. *U. S., L.* [Tinctura Hellebori Nigri, *D.*] Black hellebore, bruised, \bar{z} iv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. As Helleborus.

Use. Chiefly in amenorrhœa; but an uncertain remedy.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI. See Tinctura Veratri.

TINCTURA HUMULI. *U. S., D.* [Tinctura Lupuli, *L.*] Hops \bar{z} v, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. Tonic, stimulant, and narcotic.

Use. In the dyspepsia of drunkards, and in cases threatening mania à potu.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Henbane leaves \bar{z} iv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.] —Dose, f \bar{z} ss to f \bar{z} j.

Med. Prop. As Hyoscyamus.

Use. As a substitute for laudanum, in quieting coughs.

TINCTURA HYPERICI. Flowering tops of St. John's wort \bar{z} v, rectified spirit Oj; digest for 3 days.

Use. Chiefly as an application to wounds and bruises.

TINCTURA IODINI. *U. S., L., E., D.* Iodine $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, alcohol Oj ; dissolve the iodine in the alcohol, and preserve in closely-stopped bottles. [COINDET directs 1 part of iodine to 12 of rectified spirit.]—Dose, 10 to 20 drops. Most used externally, in erysipelas, chilblains, and tumours.

Med. Prop. See Iodinum.

TINCTURA IODINI COMPOSITA. *U. S., L.* Iodine $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; dissolve them in Oj of alcohol.—Dose, 15 to 20 drops, in water.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Iodine;—a good preparation for internal use.

TINCTURA IRIDIS. Fresh powdered orris-root 1 part, rectified spirit 8 parts. (Sold as *Esprit de Violettes*.)

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Jalap, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$, diluted alcohol Oij ; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by displacement, as *Tinctura Cinchonæ*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Jalapa;—sometimes employed as an adjunct to purgative mixtures.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. See *Tinctura Catechu*.

TINCTURA KINO. *L., E., D.* Kino, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiijss}$, rectified spirit Oij ; macerate for 14 days, and filter. [It is apt to become gelatinous on keeping, and to lose its astringency.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Kino.

TINCTURA KRAMERLÆ. *U. S.* Rhatany, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, diluted alcohol Oij ; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as *Tinctura Cinchonæ*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Krameria*;—a good astringent preparation for combination with the chalk mixture.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII. *E.* Lactucarium, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, proof spirit Oij ; digest, or percolate.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Lactucarium.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. *L.* Spirit of lavender Ojss , spirit of rosemary Oss , cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$, nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$, red saun-

ders wood $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$; macerate for 14 days, and strain. [For *U. S.*, *E.*, and *D.*, see *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus*.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Stimulant, and carminative;—in nausea, fainting, and debility of stomach.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. *U. S.*, *E.* Dried lobelia (the herb) $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, diluted alcohol Oij ; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.—Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, in the *paroxysms of asthma*.

Med. Prop. As Lobelia.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. *E.* Dried lobelia, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, spirit of sulphuric ether Oij ; digest or percolate. [WHITLAW'S *Ethereal Tincture* is: Dried lobelia lbj , rectified spirit Oiv , spirit of nitric ether Oiv , spirit of sulphuric ether $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; macerate for 14 days in a dark place, and filter.—Dose, $\mathfrak{xx}\text{v}$ to \mathfrak{xx} .]

Med. Prop. As the last, but inferior.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. *U. S.* [*Tinctura Lupuli, E.*] Lupulin $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, alcohol Oij ; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.—Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. [It is preferable to *Tinc. Humuli*.]

Use. As *Tinctura Lupuli*.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. *D.* Musk, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, rectified spirit Oj ; digest for 7 days, and filter.—*P.* directs $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ to Oj .

Med. Prop. This is too feeble to be of any use as an antispasmodic.

TINCTURA MYRISTICÆ COMPOSITA. *Essence Cephalique, P.* Nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, cloves $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$, pomegranate flowers $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$, rectified spirit Oij ; macerate for 15 days, and strain.

Med. Prop. A strong aromatic cordial.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. *U. S.*, *L.*, *E.*, *D.* Myrrh, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, alcohol Oij ; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. As Myrrha.

Use. Chiefly as an external application to indolent and flabby ulcers, and to spongy gums, and aphthous sore mouth.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ÆTHEREA. *P.* As *Tinc. Castorei Ætherea*.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. *D.* Nux vomica, rasped, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, recti-

fied spirit \mathfrak{Z} viii; macerate for 7 days, and filter.—Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

Med. Prop. As Nux Vomica, but inferior to the alcoholic extract.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *U. S.* *Essence of Peppermint.* Oil of peppermint $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}$ ij, dissolve it in Oj of alcohol.—Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

Med. Prop. As *Mentha Piperita*.

Use. A very convenient form for internal use, given dropped on loaf sugar.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. *U. S.* *Essence of Spearmint.* As the last, substituting oil of spearmint.

TINCTURA ODONTALGICA. Tincture of opium \mathfrak{Z} j, sulphuric ether \mathfrak{Z} iiij, oil of cloves 3 drops.

Use. For toothache; applied to the carious tooth.

TINCTURA OPII. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Laudanum.* *Thebaic Tincture.* Powdered opium \mathfrak{Z} ijss, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express and filter through paper.—*L.* directs powdered opium \mathfrak{Z} iiij, proof spirit Oij (imp. meas.).—*E.* directs sliced opium \mathfrak{Z} iiij, to be digested in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}$ xiijs of water, at near 212° , for 2 hours, break it down with the hand, strain, and express; then macerate the residuum in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}$ xxvij of rectified spirit for 24 hours; strain, express, and mix together the two infusions, and filter.—*D.* is the same as *U. S.*—Dose, 25 drops, equivalent to gr. j of opium.

Med. Prop. As Opium.

Use. The most commonly employed preparation of opium, both internally and externally.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. *U. S.* Opium \mathfrak{Z} ij, to be rubbed up with vinegar $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}$ xij; then add alcohol Oss; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.—Dose, equivalent to gr. j of opium, \mathfrak{xx} x, or 20 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Tinctura Opii*.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. *E.* *Scotch Paregoric.* Benzoic acid and saffron, of each, \mathfrak{Z} vj, opium sliced \mathfrak{Z} ss, oil of anise \mathfrak{Z} j,

spirit of ammonia Oij; digest for 7 days, and then filter. [80 minims are about equivalent to gr. j of opium.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As the following, but somewhat uncertain.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. *U. S., E., D.* [Tinc. Camphoræ Composita, *L.*] *Paregoric Elixir.* Powdered opium and benzoic acid, of each, ℥j, oil of anise f℥j, clarified honey ℥ij, camphor ℥ij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. [Half a fluid ounce contains very nearly one grain of opium.]—Dose, f℥j, or more.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and antispasmodic.

Use. In diarrhœa, nausea, slight colic, coughs, and in infantile cases.

[The following formulæ are given by the Phila. Col. of Pharmacy for Bateman's Pectoral Drops, and Godfrey's Cordial:

Bateman's Drops. Diluted alcohol Cong. iv, red saunders, rasped, ℥ij; digest for 24 hours, filter, and add powdered opium ℥ij, powdered catechu ℥ij, camphor ℥ij, oil of anise f℥iv; digest for 10 days.—It contains about gr. ij of opium to the f℥.

Godfrey's Cordial. Tincture of opium Ojss, sugar-house molasses Oxxvj, alcohol Oij, water Oxxvj, carbonate of potassa ℥ijss, oil of sassafras f℥iv; dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, add the molasses, and heat over the fire till they simmer; remove the scum, and then add the laudanum and oil of sassafras, well mixed together.—It contains rather more than gr. j of opium to the f℥.]

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. *U. S., E., D.* Rasped quassia ℥ij, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Quassia;—as an adjunct to tonic infusions and mixtures.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA. *E.* Bruised cardamom seed and bruised cochineal, of each, ℥ss, powdered cinnamon and chipped quassia, of each, ℥vj, raisins ℥vij, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and aromatic.

Use. As the former.

TINCTURA RHEI. *U. S., E.* Bruised rhubarb \mathfrak{z} ijj, bruised cardamom seeds \mathfrak{z} ss, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as Tine. Cinchonæ.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Rheum.

TINCTURA RHEI ANISATA. (DR. COPLAND.) Rhubarb and liquorice-root, of each, bruised, \mathfrak{z} ij, aniseed and sugar, of each, \mathfrak{z} j, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Tine. Rhei Composita.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. *L., D.* Sliced rhubarb \mathfrak{z} ijss, bruised liquorice-root \mathfrak{z} vj, sliced ginger \mathfrak{z} ijj, saffron \mathfrak{z} ijj, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

Med. Prop. Laxative, and carminative.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. *U. S., E. Elixir Sacrum.* Bruised rhubarb \mathfrak{z} x, powdered aloes \mathfrak{z} vj, bruised cardamom seeds \mathfrak{z} ss, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. Stomachic, laxative, and emmenagogue.

Use. In amenorrhœa with constipation.

TINCTURA RHEI SACCHARATA [OR **EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM**].

Coarsely powdered rhubarb \mathfrak{z} vijj is to be introduced into a percolator; pour in diluted alcohol Oij, returning it till the rhubarb is exhausted. Evaporate to \mathfrak{f} zss, and then dissolve in it white sugar \mathfrak{z} v. The resulting liquid should measure \mathfrak{f} zviij.

Med. Prop. and Use. A strong and certain preparation of rhubarb.
—Dose, \mathfrak{f} zj.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. *U. S., E.* Bruised rhubarb \mathfrak{z} ij, bruised gentian \mathfrak{z} ss, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation, as Tine. Cinchonæ.]—Dose, \mathfrak{f} zj—iv.

Med. Prop. Stomachic, laxative, and tonic.

Use. Where a purgative is required in low states of the system.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. *U. S. Warner's Gout Cordial.* Bruised rhubarb \mathfrak{z} j, senna \mathfrak{z} ij, bruised coriander and fennel-seeds, each, \mathfrak{z} j, red saunders \mathfrak{z} ij, saffron and liquorice, each \mathfrak{z} ss, raisins

(stoned) lbss, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper.—Dose, fʒss, and upwards.

Use. As a stomachic purgative.

TINCTURA RHOIS TOXICODENDRI *vel* **RADICANTIS.** *P.* From the fresh leaves of the *Poison Oak*, as Tinc. Aconiti cum Fol. Recent.—Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. See Toxicodendron.

TINCTURA SABADILLÆ. (TURNBULL.) Digest the seeds of cevadilla (freed from their capsules, and bruised) for 10 days, in as much rectified spirit as will cover them.

Use. For external use only, in *rheumatism*, &c.

TINCTURA SACRA. See Vinum Aloës.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. *U. S.* Bruised blood-root ʒiv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]

Med. Prop. Emetic in full doses, alterative in small quantities.

TINCTURA SAPONIS. *P.* White soap ʒiij, subcarbonate of potash ʒj, proof spirit ʒxij; dissolve.

Med. Prop. and Use. An emollient and slightly stimulant embrocation.

TINCTURA SAPONIS. *P.* White soap ʒiij, subcarbonate of potash ʒj, proof spirit ʒxij; dissolve.

Med. Prop. and Use. An emollient, slightly stimulant embrocation.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. *U. S.* [Linimentum Saponis, *L., E., D.*] *Camphorated Tincture of Soap.* Castile soap, in shavings, ʒiv, camphor ʒij, oil of rosemary fʒss, alcohol Oij; digest the soap with the alcohol by means of a water-bath, till it is dissolved, filter, and add the camphor and oil.

Med. Prop. and Use. An anodyne and mild rubefacient embrocation;—in sprains, bruises, and local rheumatism.

TINCTURA SAPONIS TEREBINTHINATA. *P.* *Baume de vie externe.* White soap ʒiij, oil of turpentine ʒiij, spirit of wild thyme lbj, water of ammonia ʒij.

Med. Prop. A stimulant embrocation.

TINCTURA SCAMMONII. *P.* Scammony ℥iv , rectified spirit Oj; digest.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Scammonium.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Squill ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation, as Tinctura Cinchonæ.]—Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. It possesses all the diuretic and expectorant virtues of Squill.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. *L., D. Elixir Salutis.* Senna ℥ijss , caraway seeds ℥ijss , cardamom seeds, bruised, ℥j , raisins ℥v , proof spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

Med. Prop. A warm, cordial purgative.

Use. In constipation with flatulence.

TINCTURA SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ. *U. S.* [Tinctura Sennæ Composita, *E.*] Senna ℥ijj , powdered jalap ℥j , bruised caraway and coriander seeds, each, ℥ss , bruised cardamoms ℥ij , refined sugar ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]—This preparation, as well as the preceding one, is an imitation of the old *Elixir Salutis*, which, however, is said to have contained guaiacum.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised Virginia snake-root ℥ijj , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Serpentaria*;—a useful addition to the infusion of cinchona.

TINCTURA STAPHISAGRIÆ CONCENTRATA. (DR. TURNBULL.)

Digest stavesacre seeds in twice their weight of rectified spirit. For external use only, in *neuralgic and rheumatic affections*.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. *U. S.* Bruised stramonium seeds ℥iv , diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]—Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

Med. Prop. and Use. As *Stramonium*.

TINCTURA SUCCINI. *P.* Amber, in fine powder \mathfrak{z} j, rectified spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xvj; digest for 6 days, and filter. [The *ethereal tincture*, as Tinctura Castorei *Ætherea*.]

TINCTURA TOLUTANI. *U. S.* [Tinc. Tolutana, *E.*; Tinc. Balsami Tolutani, *L., D.*] Balsam of Tolu \mathfrak{z} ijj, alcohol Oij; macerate until the balsam is dissolved, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. As Tolutanum.

Use. As an adjuvant to cough mixtures.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised Valerian root \mathfrak{z} iv, diluted alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]

Med. Prop. As Valeriana.

Use. As an antispasmodic; but it cannot be used in full doses, without stimulating too much.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ *ÆTHEREA*, [or EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM.] Coarsely powdered valerian root (English) \mathfrak{z} vij is to be uniformly packed in a percolator; add, gradually, alcohol $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij, and sulphuric ether $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv, previously mixed together. Pour in diluted alcohol q. s. to displace the ethereal menstruum, which is to be set aside in a shallow vessel to evaporate spontaneously. More diluted alcohol is now poured in, till $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ x of the liquid have passed. When the first (ethereal) liquid has been reduced to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj, the two are to be mixed, and allowed to stand for a few hours, when they are to be filtered.—
Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent preparation of Valerian, well adapted for cases requiring a mild antispasmodic, from the smallness of the dose.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ *ÆTHEREA*. *P.* Valerian \mathfrak{z} iv, ether $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xvj; by percolation.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. *U. S., E., D.* [Tinc. Valerianæ Composita, *L.*] Bruised valerian root \mathfrak{z} iv, aromatic spirit of ammonia Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter

through paper. [Also by percolation.]—Dose, fʒj to fʒij, in *hysteria*, and other nervous affections.

TINCTURA VERATRÆ. (DR. TURNBULL.) Veratria ʒj to ʒj, rectified spirit fʒij.

For external use only, in *neuralgia*.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised ginger ʒviiij, alcohol Oij; macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. [Or by percolation.] The Br. Phars. direct a much weaker tincture,—ʒijss of ginger to Oij (imp. meas.) of rectified spirit. [This is the *Essence of Ginger* of the shops.]

Med. Prop. An excellent stimulant carminative.

Use. In debility of stomach, flatulence, &c.

TOLUTANUM. *U. S.* [Balsamum Tolutanum, *L., E.*; Toluifera Balsamum, *D.*] *Balsam of Tolu.* The juice of Myroxylon Toluiferum.

Med. Prop. A stimulant tonic, and expectorant.

Use. In chronic pectoral affections.

TORMENTILLA. *U. S. (Sec.), L., E.* [Tormentilla Officinalis, *D.*] *Tormentil.* The root of Potentilla Tormentilla.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the Astringents.

TOXICODENDRON. *U. S. (Sec.), L.* [Rhus Toxicodendron, *D.*] *Poison Oak.* The leaves of Rhus Toxicodendron. [The *Rhus radicans* and *R. Vernix* have similar properties.]

Med. Prop. Acrid, excitant, and narcotic.

Use. In paralysis, and chronic skin diseases; but uncertain.

TRAGACANTHA. *U. S., L., E.* [Tragacantha Gummi, *D.*] *Tragacanth.* The concrete juice of Astragalus verus.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. Chiefly in pharmacy, for making troches.

TRIOSTEUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* *Fever-root.* The root of Triosteum perfoliatum.

Med. Prop. Cathartic, emetic, and diuretic.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM, *D.* [Farina, *L., E.*] *Wheat Flour.* Flour of the seeds of Triticum vulgare, or T. hybernum.

Med. Prop. Externally, as a cooling application to the skin in erysipelas and urticaria. In the form of *toasted bread*, it forms an agreeable, nutritious drink in febrile complaints. Boiled in milk, *bread* forms an excellent emollient poultice.

TROCHISCI. *Troches*, or *Lozenges*, are small, dry, solid masses composed of medicinal substances, incorporated with sugar and mucilage. They are designed to be held in the mouth, and slowly dissolved, and consequently should not be composed of substances very disagreeable to the taste, or which require to be given in large doses. Tragacanth is preferred to gum Arabic, on account of its greater tenacity. The term *Pastilles* is sometimes applied generally to these preparations.

TROCHISCI ACACLÆ. *E.* Gum Arabic ℥iv , starch ℥j , refined sugar ℔j ; mix, and pulverize them, and make them into a proper mass, with rose-water, for forming lozenges. [The *transparent* gum paste or lozenges may be thus made: Dissolve ℔vj of picked gum Arabic, without heat, in ℔viij of water, and add the solution to ℔vij of simple syrup. Evaporate by a gentle heat to a very thick syrup, adding towards the end f℥iv of orange-flower water. Finish, as directed, for *Pasta Jujubæ*.]

Use. As a demulcent, in coughs, and irritations of the throat.

TROCHISCI ACIDI CITRICI. *P.* Citric acid ℥iij , sugar ℥xvj , essence of lemon 10 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; mix, and divide into 10-grain lozenges.

Use. An agreeable mode of taking citric acid.

TROCHISCI ACIDI LACTICI. Lactic acid ℥ij , sugar ℥j , oil of vanilla 4 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

Use. A good form for administering lactic acid.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI. *E.* Tartaric acid ℥ij , sugar ℥viij , oil of lemons ℥x ; mix them thoroughly, and with mucilage beat them up into a proper mass for making lozenges.

Use. A convenient method of using tartaric acid.

TROCHISCI ALTHEÆ. *P.* *Tablettes de Guimauve.* Powdered decorticated marshmallow root ℥ij , sugar ℥xiv , mucilage of

tragacanth (made with orange-flower water) q. s. Divide into 13-grain lozenges.

Med. Prop. Demulcent.

Use. For coughs, &c.

TROCHISCI CHOCOLATÆ ET FERRI. (BOUCHARDAT.) Fine chocolate $\bar{3}$ xiv, iron reduced by hydrogen $\bar{3}$ j; soften the chocolate by heat, mix it with the iron, and divide into lozenges of 15 grains each. [Levigated iron filings are sometimes substituted for reduced iron.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Chocolata Martis.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. *U. S., E.* Prepared chalk $\bar{3}$ iv, powdered gum Arabic $\bar{3}$ j, powdered nutmeg $\bar{3}$ j, powdered sugar $\bar{3}$ vj; rub together till they are intimately mixed, then with water form into a mass, to be divided into troches of 10 grains each.

Med. Prop. A gentle astringent, and antacid.

Use. In diarrhœa.

TROCHISCI CROTONIS. (SOUBEIRAN.) Croton oil \mathfrak{xxv} , starch $\bar{3}$ j, sugar $\bar{3}$ j, chocolate $\bar{3}$ ij; divide into 30 lozenges.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Croton Oil.

TROCHISCI FERRI CITRATIS. (BERAL.) Ammonio-citrate of iron gr. xv, sugar $\bar{3}$ iv, sugar of vanilla and cloves gr. xv; mix, and divide into 12-grain lozenges.

Use. A convenient form for the internal use of the chalybeate.

TROCHISCI FERRI IODIDI. Syrup of iodide of iron $\mathfrak{f}\bar{3}$ iiij, gum Arabic $\bar{3}$ j, sugar $\bar{3}$ ixss; mix, and divide into 240 lozenges, each containing gr. ss. of iodide of iron.

Use. As the former chalybeate.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. *E.* Liquorice and gum Arabic, each, $\bar{3}$ vj, sugar lbj; dissolve them in hot water, and evaporate to a paste.

Use. For allaying cough.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. *U. S., E.* *Wistar's Cough Lozenges.* Powdered opium $\bar{3}$ ss, powdered liquorice, powdered sugar, and powdered gum Arabic, of each, $\bar{3}$ x, oil of anise $\mathfrak{f}\bar{3}$ ij;

mix the powders intimately, add the oil, and with water form them into a mass, to be divided into troches weighing each 6 grains. [They are sometimes made with morphia, instead of opium.]—Each contains about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain of opium.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and anodyne.

Use. To allay cough.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. *U. S.* Powdered ipecacuanha \bar{z} ss, powdered sugar \bar{z} xiv, arrow-root \bar{z} iv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; mix intimately, and form into troches of 10 grains.—Each one contains about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of ipecacuanha.

Med. Prop. Expectorant, and demulcent.

Use. In catarrhal complaints.

TROCHISCI KERMETIS. *P.* Kermes mineral \bar{z} ij, sugar \bar{z} xvij, gum acacia \bar{z} j, orange-flower water \bar{z} j; mix, and divide into lozenges of 12 grains each.

Med. Prop. Alterative.

Use. In chronic pectoral complaints, and chronic skin diseases.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. *U. S., E.* Magnesia \bar{z} iv, sugar lbj, powdered nutmeg \bar{z} j; rub them thoroughly together, and with mucilage of tragacanth q. s., form them into a mass, to be divided into troches of 10 grains each. [*E.* directs the carbonate of magnesia.]

Med. Prop. Antacid, and laxative.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *U. S.* Oil of peppermint f \bar{z} j, powdered sugar lbj; rub thoroughly together, and then with mucilage of tragacanth q. s., make into a paste, to be divided into 10-grain lozenges.

Use. In nausea and flatulence; but chiefly for their pleasant flavour.

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ. *E.* Muriate of morphia $\bar{\eth}$ j, tincture of tolu f \bar{z} ss, sugar \bar{z} xxv; dissolve the muriate in a little hot water, mix it and the tincture with the sugar, beat into a mass with

mucilage, and divide into lozenges of 15 grains each. [Each lozenge contains about $\frac{1}{40}$ th of a grain of morphia.]

Use. To procure the effects of small doses of morphia, in coughs, &c.

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ. *E.* As the last, adding ʒj of powdered ipecacuanha.

Med. Prop. Expectorant, and anodyne.

TROCHISCI OPII. *E.* Opium ʒij, tincture of tolu fʒss, pure sugar ʒvj, extract of liquorice ʒv, gum Arabic ʒv. Reduce the opium to a fluid extract (as in making Extractum Opii), mix it intimately with the liquorice, reduced to the consistence of treacle; add the tincture, sprinkle in the powdered sugar and gum, and beat the whole into a proper mass, which is to be divided into 10-grain lozenges. [One grain of opium is contained in 6 or 7 lozenges.]

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and demulcent.

Use. To allay coughs.

TROCHISCI QUINÆ SULPHATIS. (SOUBEIRAN.) Sulphate of quinia gr. xxxij, sugar ʒxvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into 15-grain lozenges.

Use. As Pilulæ Quiniæ.

TROCHISCI RHEI AROMATICI. *P.* Turkey rhubarb ʒij, powdered cinnamon ʒj, sugar ʒxj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into 480 lozenges.

Use. As Pilulæ Rhei.

TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS. *E.* Bicarbonate of soda ʒj, pure sugar ʒiij, gum Arabic ʒss. Pulverize them, and, with mucilage of tragacanth, beat them into a proper mass for making lozenges. [The *Pastilles de Vichy*, *P.*, contain bicarbonate of soda ʒj, sugar ʒxix, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into troches of ʒj weight.]

Med. Prop. and Use. Antacid;—in cardialgia and lithiasis.

TROCHISCI TOLUTANI. *P.* Balsam of tolu ʒj; dissolve in ʒj of rectified spirit, add ʒij of water; heat in a water-bath, and filter.

Make a mucilage of the filtered liquor with ℥iv of tragacanth; add sugar ℥xvj, and form a paste for lozenges.

Med. Prop. and Use. Demulcent, and slightly expectorant.

TROCHISCI ZINGIBERIS. (SOUBEIRAN.) Powdered ginger ℥j, sugar ℥vij; form into a paste with mucilage of tragacanth, and divide into 15-grain lozenges.

Med. Prop. and Use. A grateful cordial stimulant;—in debility of stomach, and flatulence.

TUSSILAGO. *L., D. Coltsfoot.* The flowers and leaves of *Tussilago Farfara*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and slightly expectorant.

ULMUS. *L.* [*Ulmus Campestris, D.*] *Elm Bark.* The interior bark of *Ulmus Campestris*.

Med. Prop. Demulcent, feebly tonic, and astringent; also diuretic.

Use. In skin diseases.

ULMUS. *U. S. Slippery Elm Bark.* The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*.

Med. Prop. An excellent demulcent.

Use. In infusion or decoction, as a drink in dysentery, diarrhœa, and disorders of the urinary passages; externally, as a poultice or lotion, in inflammatory skin diseases; also to form tents for dilating fistulas and strictures.

UNGUENTA. *Ointments* are fatty substances, softer than cerates, usually applied by *inunction*. They are apt to become rancid when long kept; hence they should be prepared, as a general rule, only when wanted for use. [The French *pommades* and *onguents* are placed under this head.]

UNGUENTUM ACIDI MURIATICI. (DR. CORRIGAN.) Muriatic acid ℥j, spermaceti ointment ℥j; mix. For *scald head*,—to be applied night and morning, after the scabs are removed by a poultice.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI. *D.* Olive oil ℔j, prepared lard ℥iv, nitric acid f℥vss. Melt the oil and lard together in a glass

vessel, and when they begin to congeal, add the acid, stirring constantly with a glass rod. [This ointment is less efficient than the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.]

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. (SOUBEIRAN.) Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.454) ℥j, lard ℥j.

Use. In frictions, over osseous tumours.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. *D.* Sulphuric acid ℥j, prepared lard ℥j; mix together.

Use. In scabies.

UNGUENTUM ACONITI. (DR. TURNBULL.) Alcoholic extract of aconite ℥j, lard ℥ij.

Used as a substitute for Unguentum Aconitinæ, in *neuralgia*.

UNGUENTUM ACONITI AMMONIATUM. (DR. TURNBULL.) Ammoniated extract of aconite ℥j, lard ℥ij.

Use. In old rheumatic cases, and paralysis.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ. (DR. TURNBULL.) Aconitina gr. ij; triturate with 6 drops of alcohol, and add ℥j of lard. [It should not be employed where there is any abrasion of the skin.]

Use. In violent neuralgia.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. *E.* Verdigris, in fine powder, ℥j, resinous ointment ℥xv.—*D.* Ointment of white resin lbj, prepared verdigris ℥ss.

Med. Prop. Detergent, and stimulant.

Use. In chronic skin diseases, and indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM ALKALINUM. (CAZENAVE.) Subcarbonate of potash ℥ij, lard ℥ij.—(CULLERIER.) Subcarbonate of soda ℥ij, wine of opium ℥j, lard ℥j.—DEVERGIE uses from 9 to 15 grs. of carbonate of soda with ℥j of lard in *lichen*; 15 to 30 grs. in *lepra*, *psoriasis*, and *ichthyosis*; and 30 to 60 grs. in *porrigo favosa*.

UNGUENTUM ALKALINUM CAMPHORATUM. (CAZENAVE.) Subcarbonate of potash ℥j, lard ℥vij, camphor gr. iij; mix together.

Use. In sycosis.

UNGUENTUM AMMONICALE. *P. Pommade de Gondret.* Lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, suet $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, almond oil $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, strong liquor ammoniæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$. The suet, lard, and oil to be melted together, and the water of ammonia added, and the whole well shaken together in a close bottle.

Med. Prop. Rubefacient; and vesicant, if covered with a compress.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII. *U. S.* [Unguentum Antimoniale, *E.*; Unguentum Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, *L.*; Unguentum Tartari Emetici, *D.*] Tartar emetic, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ($\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, *D.*), simple ointment $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; mix them.

Med. Prop. Rubefacient, and vesicant; it usually pustulates.

Use. As a counter-irritant, chiefly in chronic pectoral affections.

UNGUENTUM ANTIHERPETICUM. (CHEVALLIER.) Chloride of lime $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, subsulphate of mercury $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, oil of almonds $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.—(ALIBERT.) Red sulphuret of mercury $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, camphor $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, cerate $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. *U. S.* *Cold Cream.* Oil of almonds $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, spermaceti $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, white wax $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; melt together by means of a water-bath, and then add rose-water $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, and stir constantly until cold.

Med. Prop. and Use. A delightful cooling unguent, much employed as an application to chapped and abraded surfaces.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. (JOBERT.) From 4, 8, to 12 parts of nitrate of silver, to 30 of lard;—for *white swellings*.—MR. MACDONALD prescribes 1 part of the nitrate with $7\frac{1}{2}$ of lard, to smear bougies, in gonorrhœa.—MR. GUTHRIE's *Ophthalmic Ointment* consists of gr. x of nitrate of silver, xxxv of liquid diacetate of lead (Goulard's extract), and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of lard.—VELPEAU'S, of gr. j of the nitrate to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of lard.—MACKENZIE'S, of gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI. (*Guy's H.*) Levigated arsenious acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; mix.—(MR. LUKE.) Arsenious acid gr. ij, spermaceti ointment $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; mix.

Use. In onychia maligna.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI CUM SULPHURE. (*Guy's II.*) Levigated arsenious acid $\mathfrak{D}ij$, sulphur $\mathfrak{Z}j$, lard $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.—(*SIR A. COOPER.*)

White arsenic $\mathfrak{Z}j$, sulphur $\mathfrak{Z}j$, spermaceti cerate $\mathfrak{Z}j$.—(*MR. MARSHALL.*) Arsenic and sulphur, each, $\mathfrak{D}j$, cerate $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.

Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI IODIDI. (*BIETT.*) Iodide of arsenic gr. $ijss$, lard $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.

Use. In obstinate skin diseases.—It requires caution.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICALE. (*MR. CARMICHAEL.*) Arseniate of iron $\mathfrak{Z}ss$, phosphate of iron $\mathfrak{Z}ij$, spermaceti cerate $\mathfrak{Z}vj$; mix.

Use. In cancerous sores.

UNGUENTUM ATROPIÆ. (*DR. BROOKS.*) Atropia gr. v , lard $\mathfrak{Z}iij$.

Med. Prop. As Unguentum Belladonnæ, but much more powerful.

Use. In neuralgia; also to dilate the pupil.

UNGUENTUM BARI IODIDI. (*BIETT.*) Iodide of barium gr. ijj to iv , lard $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.

Med. Prop. Resolvent.

Use. To indolent tumours.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM. See Ceratum Resinæ.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. (*SOUBEIRAN.*) Fresh belladonna leaves 1 part, lard 2 parts; bruise the leaves, mix them with the lard, and boil them gently together till the leaves become crisp; digest, and strain with pressure.—(*PEREIRA.*) Extract of belladonna $\mathfrak{Z}j$ — ij , lard $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.—(*CHAUSSIER.*) Extract of belladonna $\mathfrak{Z}ij$, simple cerate $\mathfrak{Z}j$; mix.

Med. Prop. Locally anodyne.

Use. In local neuralgia; to painful joints; to dilate the pupil, and also the os uteri; and to the denuded spine, in violent tetanus and delirium tremens.

UNGUENTUM BENZOINI. (*M. DESCHAMPS.*) Benzoin, coarsely powdered, 1 part, fresh lard 25 parts; heat for 2 or 3 hours in a water-bath, and strain. [An excellent basis for ointments, as benzoin resists rancidity, and the decomposition of metallic salts and oxides. Poplar buds have the same effect.]

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM. *Mercurial Ointment* is so named.

UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ. *D.* Ointment of yellow wax lbv, prepared calamine lbj; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild stimulant application to ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS OPIATUM. (GUIBOURT.) Cucumber ointment ℥ij, slaked lime ℥ij, tincture of opium ℥ij; mix.

Med. Prop. Anodyne, and stimulant.

Use. For hemorrhoids.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS MURIATIS. (SUNDELIN.) Chloride of calcium (muriate of lime) ℥j, powdered digitalis ℥ij, concentrated vinegar ℥ij, lard ℥j.

Use. For chronic glandular swellings.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS. (PEREIRA.) Calomel ℥j, lard ℥j. (UNDERWOOD.) Calomel ℥j—ij, elder-flower ointment ℥j.

Use. In eczema, and other skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. BANYER'S *Ointment for milk scall.* Calomel ℥ij, burnt alum ℥iv, carbonate of lead ℥iv, Venice turpentine ℥vj, spermaceti ointment ℥jss. —(DR. A. T. THOMSON.) Calomel ℥j, tar ointment ℥iv, spermaceti ointment ℥j.

Use. In lepra.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. *U. S., L., D.* [Unguent. Infusi Cantharidis, *E.*] Powdered Spanish flies ℥ij, distilled water Oss; boil down to one-half, and strain; then mix the strained liquor with resin cerate (basilicon) ℥viiij, and evaporate to the proper consistence. [*E.* adds Venice turpentine ℥ij.]

Use. For maintaining the discharge from blisters.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. *E.* [Ceratum Cantharidis, *L.*] Cantharides, in fine powder, ℥j, resinous ointment ℥vij; add the flies to the melted ointment, and stir briskly, as it concretes on cooling.

Use. As the last.

UNGUENTUM TINCTURÆ CANTHARIDIS. (DUPUYTREN.) Tincture of cantharides ℥j, lard ℥ix.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. *D.* White wax ℥bj, lard ℥iv; mix.
Med. Prop. and Use. Emollient and protective.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. *D.* Purified yellow wax ℥bj, lard ℥iv.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the last.

UNGUENTUM CETACÆ. *L.* *Spermaceti Ointment.* Spermaceti ℥vj, white wax ℥ij, olive oil f℥iij; melt together over a slow fire, and stir constantly till cold.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild emollient; used as a dressing for blisters, &c.

UNGUENTUM CINCHONÆ. (BIETT.) Powdered red bark ℥ij, almond oil ℥ij, beef-marrow ℥vj.

Use. In porrigo decalvans.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI. *E.* Beat the kernels of *Cocculus Indicus* in a mortar, first alone, and then with five times their weight of lard, gradually added.

Use. For the destruction of vermin.

UNGUENTUM CONII. *D.* Fresh hemlock leaves ℥bj, lard ℥bj; boil the leaves in the lard until they become crisp, and strain through linen.

Med. Prop. A mild anodyne application.

Use. To painful joints, scrofulous enlargements, and cancerous sores.

UNGUENTUM COSMETICUM. (QUINCY.) Oil of almonds ℥ij, spermaceti ℥iij, trisnitrate of bismuth ℥j, oil of rhodium 6 drops; mix together.

Use. As a cosmetic for the face, but liable to discoloration.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. *U. S., L., E.* Creasote f℥ss; add it to ℥j of lard, previously melted, and stir them constantly, till cold.

Use. In cutaneous diseases, especially porrigo of the scalp.

UNGUENTUM CUCUMIS. (GUIBOURT.) *Cucumber Ointment.* Melt together 4 parts of lard and 1 of veal suet; strain, and

mix it well with 3 parts of juice of cucumber. In 24 hours pour off the juice, and add fresh juice; repeat this process 10 times. Melt, and to each pound add ℥ij of powdered starch; let it settle, pour off the ointment from the sediment, strain through a cloth, and stir till cold.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. *U. S., D.* [Unguent. *Æruginis, E.*] Subacetate of copper, in fine powder, ℥j , simple ointment, previously melted, ℥xv , add together and stir constantly till cold.

Med. Prop. A mild escharotic.

Use. In fungous granulations, and to the eyelids in conjunctivitis.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI AMMONIATI. (SWEDIAUR.) Solution of ammonio-sulphate of copper ℥j , simple cerate ℥j ; mix.

Med. Prop. A stimulant application to indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI CARBONATIS. (M. DEVERGIE.) Carbonate of copper ℥ij , lard ℥j .

Use. In impetigo and eczema of the scalp.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINIÆ. (DR. TURNBULL.) Delphine gr. x—xxx, olive oil ℥j ; rub together, and add ℥j of lard.

Med. Prop. A powerful local sedative.

Use. As Unguentum Aconitinæ.

UNGUENTUM DEPILATORIUM. (CAZENAVE.) Subcarbonate of soda 6 parts, slaked lime 4 parts, lard 30 parts.

Use. To remove superfluous hair.

UNGUENTUM ECTROTICUM. (*Fr. H.*) Mercurial ointment 12 parts, wax 5 parts, black pitch 3 parts.

Use. To prevent the pitting of small-pox pustules.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. *L., D.* Elemi ℔bj , suet ℔bij ; melt together, and while yet hot, add common turpentine ℥x , olive oil f℥ij ; mix together, and strain through linen.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a gentle stimulant to weak ulcers, and to maintain the discharge from issues.

UNGUENTUM FERRI SULPHATIS. (VELPEAU.) Sulphate of iron
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — ij , lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Use. In erysipelas.

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS. (M. BLAUD.) Wood soot $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, lard
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; mix.

Use. In cutaneous diseases.

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS COMPOSITUM. Acetic extract of wood-
 soot $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, dried common salt $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$.

Use. For tinea capitis.

UNGUENTUM FULIGOKALI. (DESCHAMPS.) Fuligokali $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — ij ,
 lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; mix.

Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. *U. S.* [Unguentum Gallarum, *D.*] Pow-
 dered galls $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$; mix together.

Use. For piles, and prolapsus ani.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM. *L.* [Unguentum Gallæ et
 Opii, *E.*] Galls, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, powdered opium
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; mix.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and anodyne.

Use. In irritable piles.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM CUPRI SULPHATE. Powdered galls $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$,
 sulphate of copper $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. An Indian remedy for ring-
 worm of the scalp.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. *U. S., E., D.* [Unguent. Hydr.
 Fortius., *L.*] *Blue Ointment.* Mercury lbij , lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxij}$, suet
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; rub the mercury and suet, with a little of the lard, together
 until the globules disappear, then add the rest of the lard, and
 mix. [As the extinguishment of the mercury is a slow and
 tedious process, many expedients for facilitating it have been
 adopted, such as the addition of turpentine, sulphur, rancid
 lard, and old mercurial ointment; all of which, except the last,
 are objectionable.]

Med. Prop. and Use. When applied by friction, it produces all
 the constitutional effects of mercury; also as a resolvent in local

glandular, and other swellings; also to the face, in small-pox, to prevent the pitting.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. *L.* Strong mercurial ointment ℥bj, lard ℥ij; mix them.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding, but weaker.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMMONIÆ MURIATE. (DUPUY-TREN.) Strong mercurial ointment ℥ij, muriate of ammonia, in fine powder, ℥j.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a resolvent, in chronic glandular enlargements.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM PICE. (BARTHEZ.) Mercurial ointment 24 parts, wax 10 parts, black pitch 6 parts; mix together.

Use. To prevent the scars from small-pox.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. *U. S.* [Unguent. Hydr. Ammonio-Chloridi, *L.*; Unguent. Precipitati Albi, *E.*; Unguent. Hydr. Submuriatis Ammoniaci, *D.*] *White Precipitate Ointment.* Ammoniated mercury ℥j, simple ointment ℥jss; mix.

Use. In cutaneous affections, as psora, porrigo, and herpes.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See Unguentum Calomelanos.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. (*Guy's H.*) Corrosive sublimate gr. iij, spermaceti ointment ℥j.

Use. In chronic cutaneous diseases.

[The *Pommade de Cerillo*, *P.* is made with ℥j of corrosive sublimate to ℥j of lard, well ground together.—DR. CORRIGAN uses an ointment containing gr. v of the sublimate to ℥j of lard, in *porrigo*.]

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI. (CAZENAVE.) Cyanide of mercury gr. viij, lard ℥j.

Use. In chronic skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. *L.* Iodide of mercury ℥j, white wax ℥ij, lard ℥vj; melt the wax and lard together, and

add the iodide in fine powder. [It may be diluted with lard if necessary.]

Use. Chiefly as a dressing to chronic scrofulous ulcers, and skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. *L.* As the last, substituting the red iodide of mercury.

Use. As the last, but stronger.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. *U. S., L., D.* [Unguent. Citrinum, *E.*] *Citrine Ointment.* Dissolve ʒj of mercury in fʒxj of nitric acid; melt together lard ʒiij, and fresh neat's-foot oil fʒix, and when they begin to stiffen on cooling, add the mercurial solution, and mix.

Med. Prop. A stimulant and alterative application.

Use. In porrigo, tinea capitis, psoriasis, &c.; also in psorophthalmia.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. *U. S.* [Unguentum Hydr. Nitrico-Oxydi, *L.*; Unguent. Oxidi Hydrargyri, *E.*; Unguent. Hydr. Oxydi Nitrici, *D.*] *Red Precipitate Ointment.* Add red oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, ʒj to ʒviij of simple ointment, previously softened over a gentle fire, and mix them.

Use. In psorophthalmia and indolent ulcers.—It may require dilution.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHATIS. (ALIBERT.) Turpeth mineral ʒij, lard ʒiv.—(BIETT.) Turpeth mineral ʒj, sulphur ʒij, lard ʒiij, oil of lemon 15 drops.

Use. In skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETI RUBRI. (ALIBERT.) Red sulphuret of mercury ʒj, lard ʒxvj.

Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM IODINI. *U. S.* [Unguent. Iodinii, *D.*] Iodine gr. xx, to be rubbed up with alcohol mxx, then with lard ʒj, till thoroughly mixed.

Med. Prop. Stimulant, and resolvent.

Use. In chronic scrofulous, and other tumours.

UNGUENTUM IODINI COMPOSITUM. *U. S.* [Unguent. Iodinii Compositum, *L.* ; Unguent. Iodinei, *E.*] Iodine \mathfrak{Z}_{ss} , iodide of potassium \mathfrak{Zj} ; rub them up together with alcohol $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Zj}$, and then with lard $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Zij}$, until they are thoroughly mixed.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM IPECACUANHÆ. (DR. TURNBULL.) Powdered ipecac. \mathfrak{Zij} , olive oil \mathfrak{Zij} , lard \mathfrak{Z}_{ss} ; mix together. [Rubbed on the skin for a few minutes, once or twice a day, it produces an eruption.]

Use. Applied to the chest, as a counter-irritant in chronic pectoral complaints.

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. *U. S.* Mezereon bark, dried, \mathfrak{Ziv} , moisten with a little alcohol, and beat in an iron mortar, until reduced to a fibrous mass; then digest it with lard \mathfrak{Zxiv} , in a salt water-bath for 12 hours, strain with strong expression, and allow the liquid to cool slowly. Separate the medicated lard from the dregs, and melt it with white wax \mathfrak{Zij} , and stir them constantly till cold.—M. GUIBOURT proposes to mix \mathfrak{Zij} of alcoholic extract of mezereon with \mathfrak{Zix} of lard, and \mathfrak{Zj} of wax.

Use. To keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. *Eye Ointment.* The following are selected from the many bearing this name:—

ACKERMAN'S. Red precipitate \mathfrak{Zj} , camphor gr. \mathfrak{vj} , fresh butter \mathfrak{Zij} .

DESSAULT'S. Red oxide of mercury \mathfrak{Zj} , tutty \mathfrak{Zj} , acetate of lead \mathfrak{Zj} , burnt alum \mathfrak{Zj} , corrosive sublimate gr. \mathfrak{x} , rose ointment \mathfrak{Zj} ; grind for a long time on porphyry.

DUPUYTREN'S. Red oxide of mercury gr. \mathfrak{x} , sulphate of zinc \mathfrak{Zj} , lard \mathfrak{Zij} .

FRICKE'S. Nitrate of silver gr. \mathfrak{x} , balsam of Peru \mathfrak{Z}_{ss} , zinc ointment \mathfrak{Zij} .

HUFELAND'S. Black oxide of mercury gr. \mathfrak{ij} , oil of walnut \mathfrak{Zij} .

LOHSES'. Iodine gr. \mathfrak{jss} , iodide of potassium \mathfrak{Zj} , lard \mathfrak{Z}_{ss} . *In opacity of the cornea.*

RUST'S. Liquid diacetate of lead ℥ss, wine of opium ℥ss, washed fresh butter ℥ij.

SCARPA'S. Tutty ℥j, aloes gr. ij, calomel gr. ij, butter ℥iijss.

UNGUENTUM PHYTOLACCÆ. (DR. WOOD.) Powdered leaves, or root, of *Phytolacca decandra* (common poke) ℥j, lard ℥j.

Use. In psora, tinea capitis, &c.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* *Tar Ointment.*

Tar and suet, of each, ℔j; add the tar to the suet, previously melted with a moderate heat, and stir constantly till cold.

Med. Prop. Stimulant.

Use. In porrigo of the scalp;—it should be kept constantly applied.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ. *L.* *Black Basilicon.* Black pitch ℥ix, wax ℥ix, resin ℥ix, olive oil f℥xvj; melt together, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. (*Guy's H.*) Equal parts of tar ointment and sulphur ointment.

Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. *D.* Powdered black pepper ℥iv, prepared lard ℔j.

Use. As the last;—not much employed.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. *E., D.* [*Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis, L.*] Finely powdered sugar of lead ℥j, simple ointment ℥xx; mix.

Med. Prop. Sedative, and cooling.

Use. To burns, and excoriated and inflamed surfaces.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. *U. S., E., D.* Finely powdered carbonate of lead ℥ij, simple ointment ℔j; mix together.

Use. Same as the preceding.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. *L.* KIRKLAND'S *Neutral Ointment.* Melt ℔iij of lead-plaster with Oj of olive oil; mix ℥viiij of prepared chalk with f℥vj of distilled vinegar; add

the warm solution to the plaster and oil, also warm, and stir till cold.

Use. For indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CHLORIDI. (MR. TUSON.) Chloride of lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, simple cerate $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Use. In cancerous ulcerations, and painful neuralgic tumours.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. *L.* Iodide of lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$; rub, and mix them.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a discutient, in chronic and glandular swellings.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM. (M. DESCHAMPS.) Buds of poplar 2 parts, water 1 part, fresh lard 12 parts. Boil in a tin vessel till the moisture is evaporated, strain through linen, and stir now and then, whilst cooling. [See Unguent. Benzoini.]

UNGUENTUM POTASSII CYANIDI. (CAZENAVE.) Cyanide of potassium gr. xij, oil of almonds $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, cold cream $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

Use. To the sound skin, for neuralgia.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. *D.* Iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. [It may very properly be made with $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to the $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.]

Med. Prop. and Use. As Unguent. Iodini, but weaker.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII SULPHURETI. (ALIBERT.) Sulphuret of potassium $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, carbonate of soda $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$.

Use. For ringworm.

UNGUENTUM QUINÆ FORTIUS. Sulphate of quinine $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Used by friction, in intermittents.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ALBÆ. *D.* Lard lbiv , white rosin lbij , yellow wax lbj ; melt together, and strain.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to Ceratum Resinæ.

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. *E.* Resin $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$, wax $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; melt together.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM ROSATUM. *P. Pommade Rosat.* Washed lard lbij , petals of the hundred-leaved rose lbiv , bruise half the flowers, mix with the lard; in 2 days melt, strain, and express.

Add the rest of the flowers, and in 24 hours melt, strain, and express; colour with alkanet-root. (See Unguent. Aquæ Rosæ.)

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. *D.* Fresh savine lbss, lard lbij; boil till the leaves are crisp; strain, and add yellow wax lbss.

Use. For maintaining issues.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. *L.* Elder flowers and lard, of each, lbij, boil together, and express through linen.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI VINDE. *D.* Fresh elder leaves bruised lbij, lard lbiv, suet lbij. Boil the leaves in the lard till they become crisp, then strain with expression; lastly, add the suet, and melt them together.

Med. Prop. and Use. A cooling demulcent application.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. *D.* Fresh leaves of Scrophularia nodosa (knotty figwort) lbij, lard lbij, suet lbj; boil together till the leaves become crisp, and strain with expression. [A specific in *pemphigus gangrenosus*.—DR. W. STOKES.]

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. *U. S., E.* [Unguent. Cerae Flavæ, *D.*] White wax lbj, lard lbiv; melt them together with a moderate heat, and stir constantly till cold.

Med. Prop. Emollient.

Use. As a mild dressing to blistered surfaces and ulcers; also to form the basis of other ointments.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. (SWEDIAUR.) Powdered stavesacre ʒj, lard ʒiij; digest for 3 hours, and strain.

Use. As Unguent. Veratriæ.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. *U. S.* Fresh stramonium leaves, cut into pieces, lbj, lard lbij, yellow wax lbss. Boil the leaves in the lard until they become friable, then strain through linen; lastly, add the wax previously melted, and stir them until they are cold.

Use. In hemorrhoids, irritable ulcers, and irritable cutaneous diseases.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. *U. S., L., E., D.* Sulphur ℥bj, lard ℥ij; mix them.

Use. A specific in scabies.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. *U. S., L.* Sulphur 3j, ammoniated mercury, benzoic acid, each, 3j, oil of bergamot, sulphuric acid, each f3j, nitrate of potassa 3ij, lard ℥ss. Melt the lard, and add the other ingredients, and stir constantly till cold.—*L.* directs sulphur ℥ss, powdered white hellebore 3ij, nitrate of potassa 3j, soft soap ℥ss, lard ℥bjss, oil of bergamot ℥xxx; mix them.

Use. As the preceding, but more irritating.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ALKALINUM. (BATEMAN.) Subcarbonate of potash 3iv, rose-water 3j, vermilion 3j, oil of bergamot 3ss, sulphur 3xj, lard 3xj; mix them.

Use. In skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM CARBONE. (RICHARD.) Charcoal and sulphur, each, 3j, lard 3v.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ZINCI. JASSER's *Ointment for tinea capitis*. Sulphur 3ij, sulphate of zinc 3j, bay ointment 3j, lard 3v.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. (CAZENAVE.) One part of iodide of sulphur to 30 of lard.—(PEREIRA.) Gr. x—xxx of the iodide, to 3j of lard.

Use. In obstinate skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM TABACI. *U. S.* Fresh tobacco, cut in pieces, 3j, lard ℥bj; boil together over a gentle fire, till the leaves become friable; then strain through linen.

Use. In irritable ulcers, and tinea capitis.—It should be used with caution.

UNGUENTUM OLEI TABACI. Empyreumatic oil of tobacco 20 drops, simple ointment 3j.

Use. As the preceding.

UNGUENTUM TANNINI. (RICHARD.) Tannin 3ij, water 3ij, lard 3jss; mix.—CAZENAVE.) Tannin 3j, lard 3xxx.—*Astringent*.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. See Unguent. Antimonii.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. *D.* *Unguentum Zinci Oxidi Impuri.*

Prepared tutty ℥ij, white wax ointment ℥x; mix.

Use. As Unguent. Zinci Oxidi.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI ALBI. *U. S.* [Unguent. Veratri, *L.*, *D.*]

White hellebore-root, powdered, ℥ij, oil of lemons ℞xx, lard ℥vij; mix them.

Use. In scabies, as sulphur ointment.

UNGUENTUM VERATRIÆ. (DR. TURNBULL.) Veratria gr. x—xx, lard ℥j. [The veratria should first be rubbed up with a little oil.]

Med. Prop. A powerful local stimulant, and also anodyne.

Use. In neuralgia, amaurosis, and paralysis.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI. *U. S.*, *D.* [Unguent. Zinci, *L.*, *E.*]

Oxide of zinc ℥j, lard ℥vj; mix them.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild astringent application in chronic ophthalmia, and skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDI. (DR. URE.) Iodide of zinc ℥j, lard ℥j.

Med. Prop. and Use. A resolvent application to chronic swellings.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. (SCARPA.) Sulphate of zinc ℥j, lard ℥j.—(KLEIN.) Sulphate of zinc ℥j, fresh butter ℥ij.

Use. To eruptions of the skin.

UVA PASSA. *U. S.* [Uva, *L.*; Uvæ Passæ, *E.*; Vitis Vinifera. Fructus siccatus, *D.*] Raisins. The dried fruit of Vitis vinifera, or common grape.

Med. Prop. Laxative.

Use. To impart flavour to demulcent drinks.

UVA URSI. *U. S.*, *L.*, *E.*, *D.* The leaves of Arbutus Uva Ursi.

Med. Prop. Astringent, and tonic, with a tendency to the urinary organs.

Use. In lithiasis, chronic nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, &c.

UREA FACTITIA. *Artificial Urea.* Mix 28 parts of well-dried ferrocyanuret of potassium with 14 of black oxide of manganese, (both in fine powder), and heat them to dull redness, on an iron

plate. Lixivate them with cold water; add $20\frac{1}{2}$ parts of dry sulphate of ammonia; concentrate, by evaporation, with a heat not exceeding 212° F.; decant the concentrated liquid; treat it with rectified spirit, and crystallize.

Med. Prop. Diuretic.—Dose, gr. x to \mathfrak{Xj} .

UREÆ NITRAS. Nitric acid throws down this salt from a concentrated solution of urea.—Dose, gr. jss, 3 times a day, in *anasarca*.

VALERIANA. *U. S., L., E.* [Valeriana Officinalis, *D.*] *Valerian*.
The root of Valeriana officinalis.

Med. Prop. Gently excitant, and antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, morbid restlessness, hypochondriasis, and in hemicrania, especially in combination with cinchona.

VEGETABILUM PREPARATIO. *Vegetables* should be collected in dry weather. They should not be kept longer than a year. To dry them, spread them out lightly shortly after they are gathered, and dry them with a gentle heat, between 100° and 212° F. Preserve them in convenient vessels from the air and light.

Most roots should be dug up before the leaves and stalks shoot forth: *annual* roots, just before the time of flowering; *biennial*, after the vegetation of the first year has ceased; *perennial*, in the spring, before vegetation has commenced. To preserve roots fresh, put them in dry sand. *Fleshy* roots may be sliced, and, after drying in the air, exposed to a heat of 100° . The sliced *bulbs* should be dried at the same temperature.

Barks should be collected at the season when they are most readily separated from the wood. This, with few exceptions, is late in the spring, or early in the summer. (BRANDE.)

Leaves are to be collected after the flowers are fairly blown, and before the seeds ripen.

Seeds should be gathered when fully ripe.

Flowers should be collected when recently blown.

Pulps.—See Pulpæ.

VERATRIA. *L.* Boil lbij of bruised sabadilla in three successive gallons of rectified spirit, in a retort with a receiver fitted to it. Press the sabadilla, distil off the spirit from the mixed and filtered liquors, and evaporate the residue to the consistence of an extract. Boil this 3 times, or oftener, in water acidulated with a little dilute sulphuric acid, and evaporate the clear liquor to the consistence of syrup. To this, when cold, add magnesia to saturation; stir it, press, and wash it 2 or 3 times; then dry it, and digest it several times in spirit, filtering the solutions. Distil off the spirit, boil the remainder in water, to which a little sulphuric acid and animal charcoal are added, and strain. Lastly, the charcoal being well washed, evaporate the liquors to the consistence of syrup, and add aqua ammoniæ q. s. to precipitate the veratria; then wash and dry it. [The different salts of veratria are obtained as the corresponding salts of morphia.]

Med. Prop. A powerful irritant, both externally and internally; diuretic.

Use. Chiefly externally, in the form of alcoholic solution, or ointment, in neuralgia and paralysis.

VERATRUM ALBUM. *U. S., D.* [Veratrum, *L., E.*] *White Hellebore.* The rhizoma of Veratrum album.

Med. Prop. A violent emeto-cathartic.

Use. Formerly in mania, epilepsy, dropsy, and other obstinate disorders; occasionally in gout; also as an errhine.

VERATRUM VIRIDE. *U. S.* *American Hellebore.* The rhizoma of Veratrum viride.

Med. Prop. and Use. Very similar to the preceding;—it has been employed as a substitute for colchicum, in gout, and neuralgia.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. *D.* *Mullein Leaves.*

Med. Prop. Demulcent, and emollient; reputed anodyne.

VINUM. *U. S.* [Vinum Xericum, *L.*; Vinum Album, *E.*; Vinum Album Hispanum, *D.*] *Sherry Wine.* [Good *Madeira*

and *Teneriffe* wines, may also be substituted.]—For the relative strength of the different wines, see Appendix.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a cordial stimulant, in low forms of disease, and sometimes in convalescence.

VINA MEDICATA. *Medicated Wines* are prepared in the same general manner as Tinctures. From their liability to undergo decomposition, they should be prepared in small quantities at a time, without heat, and be kept in well-closed vessels, in a cool place.

VINUM ALOES. *U. S., L., E., D.* Powdered aloes ʒj, cardamom seeds bruised, ginger bruised, each, ʒj, sherry wine Oj; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. A warm, stomachic purgative.

Use. In chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, gout, &c.

VINUM ANTIMONII. *U. S.* [Vinum Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, *L.*; Vinum Antimoniale, *E.*; Liqueur Tartari Emetici, *D.*] *Antimonial Wine.* Tartar emetic ʒj, sherry wine fʒx; dissolve.

Med. Prop. As Tartar Emetic.

Use. A very convenient mode of administering tartar emetic in small doses, especially to children.

VINUM AROMATICUM. *P.* Aromatic species ʒiv, vulnerary spirit ʒij, red wine ʒxxxij.—For outward use, M. RICORD sometimes adds 1 to 6 per cent. of tannin.

Use. Chiefly as a detergent application to chancres and bubos; also as a wash for ulcers.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS. *U. S.* [Vinum Colchici, *L., E.*] Dried colchicum cormus, bruised, lbj, sherry wine Oij; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express strongly, and filter through paper. [Also by percolation.]—Dose, ʒx to fʒj.

Med. Prop. and Use. An excellent and certain preparation of colchicum, much employed in gout, combined with magnesia and its sulphate; also with morphia.

VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS. *U. S.* Colchicum seeds, bruised, ℥iv, sherry wine Oij; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express, and filter through paper.—Dose, f℥j—ij.
Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

VINUM COLCHICI OPIATUM. (EISENMANN.) Wine of colchicum seeds ℥iij, tincture of opium ℥ss.—Dose, 20 to 30 drops, in *gout*.

VINUM ERGOTÆ. *U. S.* Bruised ergot ℥x, sherry wine Oj; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express, and filter through paper.—Dose, f℥j to f℥iij.
Use. To facilitate labour; also in uterine hemorrhage.

VINUM FERRI. *P.* Macerate for 6 days, in a matrass, ℥j of pure iron filings, with ℥xxxij of good white wine, stirring from time to time; then decant, and filter.—(SOUBEIRAN.) Prototartarate of iron gr. xvj, tartaric acid gr. xvj; triturate in a glass mortar, add Ojss of white wine, and filter.
Med. Prop. and Use. A mild chalybeate, well borne by the stomach.

VINUM FERRI ACETATIS. (SOUBEIRAN.) Acetate of iron gr. xxxij, white wine ℥xvj; mix.
Med. Prop. and Use. As the other chalybeates.

VINUM FERRI IODIDI. (PIERQUIN.) Iodide of iron ℥iv, Bordeaux wine Oj.—(CALLOUD.) Sulphate of iron gr. xij, iodide of potassium gr. xvj, white wine ℥j; mix together.—Dose, f℥ss to f℥j.
Med. Prop. and Use. As Liqueur Ferri Iodidi.

VINUM GENTIANÆ. *E.* Gentian ℥ss, yellow bark ℥j, canella ℥j (each in coarse powder), dried orange peel, sliced, ℥ij, proof spirit f℥ivss; digest for 24 hours, add f℥xxxvj of sherry wine, digest for 7 days, express, and filter.
Med. Prop. and Use. As Tinctura Gentianæ.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. *U. S., L., E., D.* Bruised ipecac. ℥ij,

sherry wine Oij ; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Ipecacuanha, for which it is an excellent substitute where small doses are required.

VINUM OPII. *U. S., L., E., D. Sydenham's Laudanum.* Opium, in powder, ℥ij, cinnamon and cloves, bruised, of each ℥j, sherry wine Oj ; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. Narcotic, and stomachic.

Use. As laudanum, where the latter disagrees with the stomach ; also, externally to the eye, in passive inflammation.

VINUM OPII FERMENTATIONE PARATUM. *Rousseau's Laudanum.*

Black drop. Choice opium ℥iv, honey ℥xij, hot water lbv, yeast ℥ij. Dissolve the opium and honey, separately, in hot water ; mix, and add the yeast, keep it at about 86° F., for a month ; express, filter, and distil off ℥xvj, and evaporate the residuum to ℥x. Add to this ℥ivss of strong spirit, mix, and filter. [Four drops are considered equal to half a grain of extract of opium, or nearly one grain of crude opium.]

VINUM QUINÆ AROMATICUM. (DR. COLLIER.) Sulphate of quinia gr. xvij, citric acid gr. xv, sound orange wine f℥xxiv.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Sulphate of Quinia.

VINUM RHEI. *U. S., E.* Bruised rhubarb ℥ij, bruised canella ℥j, diluted alcohol f℥ij, sherry wine Oj ; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express, and filter through paper.

Med. Prop. A warm, cordial laxative.

Use. In debilitated states of the system, requiring a cathartic.

VINUM SCILLÆ. *P.* Dried squill ℥j, Malaga wine ℥xvj ; macerate for 12 days.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Tinctura Scillæ.

VINUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. (RICHTER.) Dried squill ℥j, orange-peel ℥iij, calamus ℥iij, juniper berries ℥ij, white wine lbiv ; digest for 3 days, filter, and add ℥ij of oxymel of squills.

Med. Prop. A stimulant diuretic.

Use. In passive dropsies.

VINUM TABACI. *U. S., E.* Tobacco, cut in pieces, ℥j , sherry wine Oj ; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express, and filter through paper.—Dose, as a *diuretic*, ℥x—xxx . It is very seldom used.

VINUM VERATRI ALBI. *U. S.* [Vinum Veratri, *D.*] White hellebore root, bruised, ℥iv , sherry wine Oj ; macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, then express, and filter through paper.—Dose, ℥x , gradually increased, 3 times a day.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Vinum Colchici; but it is very seldom employed, on account of its uncertainty.

VINUM VERATRI OPIATUM. *MR. MOORE'S* substitute for *Eau Medicinale*. Wine of white hellebore ℥iij , tincture of opium ℥j ; mix.

Med. Prop. and Use. As Vinum Colchici.

VIOLA. *U. S. (Sec.)* Violet. The herb of Viola pedata.

VIOLA ODORATA. Flores. *D.* Flowers of Sweet Violet. (Viola odorata.)

Med. Prop. Both species of violet are emollient, mucilaginous, and slightly laxative. The root is emetic and cathartic.

Use. Chiefly as an adjuvant.

WINTERA. *U. S. (Sec.)* Winter's Bark. The bark of Wintera Aromatica (Drymis Winteri).

Med. Prop. and Use. A stimulant, aromatic tonic, used for the same purposes as Canella.

XANTHORRHIZA. *U. S. (Sec.)* Yellow-root. The root of Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

Med. Prop. Tonic.

Use. As the simple bitters.

XANTHOXYLUM. *U. S. (Sec.)* Prickly Ash. The bark of Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Med. Prop. Stimulant and diaphoretic; somewhat resembling Mezereon and Guaiac.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, &c.

ZINCI ACETAS. *U. S.* Dissolve ℥bj of acetate of lead in Oij of

distilled water, and filter; add ℥ix of granulated zinc to this solution, and agitate them occasionally together in a stopped bottle, until the liquid yields no precipitate with iodide of potassium. Filter, evaporate to one-fifth, and set it aside to crystallize. If coloured, re-dissolve it in distilled water, heat the solution and drop it, while hot, into a filtered solution of chloride of lime, until it ceases to let fall sesquioxide of iron; then filter, acidulate with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystallize. [It was formerly prepared by double decomposition, between acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc.]

Med. Prop. Astringent, similar to the sulphate.

Use. Only externally, as a collyrium, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, &c.

ZINCI CARBONAS. *U. S.* [Calamina, *L.*; Zinci Carbonas Impurum, *D.*] *Native Calamine.*

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS. *U. S.* [Calamina Præparata, *L.*; Zinci Carbonas Impurum Præparatum, *D.*] Heat calamine to redness, and pulverize; then reduce it to very fine powder, by levigation and elutriation.

Med. Prop. and Use. A mild astringent and exsiccant;—in excoriations, and superficial ulcerations.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. *U. S., P.* Zinc, in small pieces, ℥ijss, put it in a glass or porcelain vessel, and add, gradually, muriatic acid q. s. to dissolve it; strain, and add nitric acid ℥j, and evaporate to dryness.—Dissolve the dry mass in water, add prepared chalk ℥j, let it stand for 24 hours, filter, and again evaporate to dryness. [M. RIGHINI prepares it by decomposing the sulphate of zinc by chloride of barium.]

Med. Prop. Alterative, and antispasmodic; externally, escharotic.

Use. In scrofula, epilepsy, chorea, and facial neuralgia; but chiefly externally, in scirrhus and cutaneous affections.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. *P.* To a solution of pure sulphate of zinc, add, gradually, a solution of cyanide of potassium; collect the precipitate, and carefully wash and dry it.—Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Med. Prop. and Use. As a substitute for hydrocyanic acid.

ZINCI FERROCYANIDUM. As the former, substituting solution of ferrocyanuret of potassium for cyanide of potassium.—Dose, gr. i—iv.

Med. Prop. and Use. As the preceding.

ZINCI IODIDUM. Digest iodine with half its weight of finely divided zinc, in a little water, and agitate frequently till the solution is colourless. Evaporate with a gentle heat.

Med. Prop. Tonic, astringent, and resolvent.

Use. Chiefly as an external application to enlarged tonsils.

ZINCI LACTAS. (WOEHLER.) To lbij of sour milk, add ℥j of sugar of milk in fine powder, and ℥j of clean zinc filings. Digest with a gentle heat for several days, adding more sugar of milk as it dissolves; heat to boiling, filter whilst hot, and cool gradually in a close vessel. If not sufficiently pure, it may be re-crystallized. [Also made by decomposing sulphate of zinc by lactate of lead.]

ZINCI OXIDUM. *U. S., E.* [Zinci Oxidum, *L., D.*] Dissolve lbj of sulphate of zinc in Oij of distilled water; dissolve ℥vjss carbonate of ammonia in Oij of distilled water; strain and mix the solutions, wash the precipitate frequently in water, and expose it to a strong heat, so as to drive off the carbonic acid.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and antispasmodic.

Use. As the Sulphate.

ZINCI SULPHAS. *U. S., L., E., D.* *White Vitriol.* To ℥iv of zinc, in fragments, and Oiv of water, placed in a glass vessel, add, by degrees, ℥vj of sulphuric acid; filter through paper, then boil down till a pellicle begins to form, and set it aside to crystallize.

Med. Prop. Tonic, and astringent; in large doses emetic.

Use. In chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, pertussis, and obstinate intermittents; externally, in inflammations of all the mucous membranes; also as a prompt emetic, in cases of poisoning.

ZINCI VALERIANAS. Saturate valerianic acid with freshly preci-

pitated carbonate of zinc, and crystallize by slow evaporation.—

Dose, gr. ss, to gr. ij.

Med. Prop. Antispasmodic.

Use. In neuralgia, and other nervous derangements.

ZINGIBER. *U. S., L., E. D. Ginger.* The rhizoma of *Zingiber officinale*.

Med. Prop. A grateful stimulant, and carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and atonic gout; much employed as an adjuvant; externally, as a rubefacient.

APPENDIX.

I.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

As the medical attendant is frequently called upon to give directions and rules for preparing the diet for the sick and convalescent, it is obviously a matter of no little importance, that he should be acquainted with these preparations. It is true that they most appropriately belong to the province of the *nurse*, but as the physician will find more or less ignorance upon the subject almost universally prevalent, a proper knowledge of the modes of preparing these articles will secure to him, frequently, a greater confidence on the part of the patient and his friends. It was remarked by the late Dr. Rush, in his lectures, that a physician should spend six months in a kitchen before entering upon his practical career;—an observation which will serve to show the estimate in which this matter, however apparently trifling it may appear to some, was held by that distinguished practitioner.

The rules to be observed in giving nourishment to the sick, will generally present themselves; but there is one in particular, which should not be overlooked. In all low diseases, the attendant should be directed never to give too much at once, but frequently to repeat a small portion. The lapse of a very short time without

food will frequently, in cases of great prostration, reduce the patient very low, and may even endanger his life.

The following are selected from the many dietetic preparations as those which are the most useful and the most frequently used:

BISCUIT JELLY.

Take of white biscuit 4 ounces, water 4 pints; boil down one half, strain, evaporate to 1 pint, add white sugar 1 pound, red wine 4 ounces, cinnamon water 1 drachm.—To be used in debility of the digestive organs.

BREAD JELLY.

Boil a quart of water, and suffer it to cool. Take one-third of a sixpenny loaf of bread, slice it, pare off the crust, and toast to a light brown. Then put it into the water, place it on hot coals in a covered pan, and boil it gently, till you find, by putting some in a spoon to cool, that the liquid has become a jelly. Strain through a cloth, and set it away for use. When it is to be taken, warm a teacupful, sweeten it with sugar, and add a little grated lemon-peel.

ISINGLASS JELLY.

Take of isinglass 2 ounces, water 2 pints; boil it to one, strain, and add milk 1 pint, white sugar-candy 1 ounce.—Nutritive; in convalescence.

HARTSHORN JELLY.

Take of hartshorn shavings 1 ounce, water 4 pints; strain;

warm again with orange-juice 1 ounce, white sugar 6 ounces, sherry wine 5 ounces.—As the last.

ALMOND JELLY.

Take of sweet almonds, blanched, 1 ounce, white sugar 6 drachms, water 4 ounces. Rub into an emulsion, strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly 8 ounces, orange-flower water 1 drachm, essence of lemon 3 drops.

A pleasant and nutritious article of diet.

RICE JELLY.

Mix a quarter of a pound of rice, picked and washed, with half a pound of loaf-sugar, and just sufficient water to cover it. Boil till it becomes a glutinous mass, then strain, and season with whatever may be thought proper.

SAGO JELLY.

Soak sago in water for an hour, pour it off, adding more, boil till the sago is transparent, then add wine and sugar.

TAPIOCA JELLY.

Take of tapioca 2 tablespoonfuls, water 1 pint; boil gently for an hour, or until it assumes a jelly-like appearance. Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon-juice, to suit the taste and nature of the case. [This is improved by washing the tapioca well, and allowing it to steep for five or six hours, changing the water three times; then proceed as before.]

CHICKEN JELLY.

Cut a chicken into small pieces, bruise the bones, and put the whole in a stone jar with a cover that will make it water-tight. Set the jar in a large kettle of boiling water, and keep it boiling for three hours. Then strain off the liquid, and season it slightly with salt, pepper and mace, or with loaf-sugar and lemon-juice, according to the condition of the patient for whom it is intended.

CALF'S FEET JELLY.

Take two calves' feet, and add to them 1 gallon of water, which reduce by boiling to 1 quart. Strain it, and when cold, skim the fat entirely off. Add to this the white of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf-sugar, and the juice of 4 lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring constantly, and then pass it through a flannel strainer.

This forms a very nutritious article of diet for the sick and convalescent. It is superior to the isinglass-jelly. The wine may be omitted or added at option.

JELLY OF CARRAGEEN OR IRISH MOSS.

Take of carrageen half an ounce, fresh milk a pint and a half. Boil them down to a pint; remove any sediment by filtering or otherwise, and then add the requisite quantity of sugar, with lemon-juice, or peach-water, to give it an agreeable flavour.—To be used freely.

The moss, before being used, should be well washed in cold water, to remove its saline taste.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY; OR, BARLEY-WATER.

Take of pearl barley 2 ounces, boiling water 2 quarts. Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor. A little lemon-juice and sugar may be added if desirable.—To be taken *ad libitum*, in inflammatory diseases.

RICE-WATER.

Take of rice 2 ounces; let it be well washed, and add to it water 2 quarts. Boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg as much as may be required.—To be taken *ad libitum*.

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and, mixed with milk, is a very excellent diet for children. It possesses, in some measure, a constipating property, which may be increased by boiling the milk.

DECOCTION OF BRAN.

Take of wheat bran, recent, 1 pint, water 3 quarts. Boil down one-third, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, honey, or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Bran Tea may be made by using boiling water, and suffering the mixture to stand in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

SAGE TEA.

Take the dried leaves of sage half an ounce, boiling water 1 quart. Infuse for half an hour, and then strain. Sugar and lemon-juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient.—In the same manner may be made *balm* and other teas.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of sweet spirits of _____, or antimonial wine.

INFUSION OF MALT.

Take of ground malt, 1 pint, water, not quite brought to the boiling point, 3 pints. Infuse for two hours, and strain off the liquor, to which may be added sugar or lemon-juice, if required.

This was a favourite preparation with the late Dr. Parrish, in inflammatory fevers.

LEMONADE.

Take of fresh lemon-juice 4 ounces, fresh and very thin peel of lemon half an ounce, white sugar 4 ounces, boiling water 3 pints. Let them stand until cool, then strain off for use. When employed in fevers, a little nitrate of potash, or sweet spirits of nitre, may be added. It can be further diluted to the taste of the patient.

This preparation, when freely taken, sometimes produces pain in the bowels. It must, therefore, be used with some reserve as a daily drink.

WATER GRUEL.

Take of oatmeal 2 ounces, water 1 quart. Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain, adding sugar and salt, to make it agreeable.

RICE GRUEL.

Take of ground rice 1 ounce, cinnamon 1 drachm, water 1 quart.

Boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten. Wine may be added if necessary.

INDIAN GRUEL.

Put three large tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, sifted, into a quart of water, in a large bowl; wash with several waters, turning off the water as the meal settles; then boil for twenty minutes, stirring all the while; add a little salt, then strain and sweeten, adding a little butter, wine, and nutmeg, if the case require. It should be taken warm.—*Oatmeal Gruel* may be prepared in the same way; but if made of coarse grits, it should be strained after boiling, and then seasoned.

PANADA.

Boil some slices of soft bread in a quart of water for five minutes. Then beat the bread smooth in a deep dish, mixing with it a little of the water in which it had been boiled; mix with it a bit of fresh butter, sugar, and nutmeg, according to circumstances.—Or, it may be made by grating some bread, or grating or pounding a few crackers; pour on boiling water; beat it well, and add sugar and nutmeg, or cinnamon.

MILK FOR INFANTS.

Take of cows' milk one part, water two parts, loaf sugar as much as may be agreeable.

It is necessary, when children are to be raised by the hand, to dilute the milk. These proportions may be altered as the child advances in age. The object is to make a diet as near the qualities of the maternal milk as possible. [Some use a mixture of cream and barley-water.]

ARROW-ROOT.

Take of arrow-root a tablespoonful, sweet milk half a pint, boiling water half a pint. Boil them a few moments over the fire.

Sweetened with loaf-sugar, it is one of the best aliments for children, especially when the bowels are irritable.

The farinaceous substance called *Canna* is prepared by simply boiling in milk, and adding sugar.

FARINA.

This substance, lately introduced as an article of diet, consists of the fecula of wheat in combination with a considerable quantity of gluten. It is prepared for use by stirring a tablespoonful, or more, into a pint of boiling milk or water, and then boiling for a quarter or half hour. It forms a mixture like arrow-root; and it can be prepared as a jelly by using a larger quantity of the farina. It may be flavoured to suit the taste.

BOILED FLOUR.

Take of fine flour one pound; tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and, after frequently dipping it in cold water, dredge the outside with flour, till a crust is formed around it, which will prevent the water from soaking into it while boiling. It is then boiled until it becomes a hard, dry mass.

Two or three spoonfuls of this may be grated, and prepared in the same manner as arrow-root, for which it forms an excellent substitute.

It is used in the bowel affections of children.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

Take one potato, one turnip, one onion, with a little celery, or

celery seed. Slice, and boil in one quart of water for an hour; add as much salt as is agreeable, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

To be used when animal food would be improper.

MUTTON BROTH.

To one pound of lean mutton, allow one quart of water; season with a little salt and some parsley, and put in some large pieces of the crust of bread; boil slowly for two or three hours, skimming carefully.—Beef, veal, or chicken broth may be made in the same manner. Vegetables, barley, rice, &c., can be added, if expedient. Mutton broth may be made more speedily by taking three chops; beat the meat on both sides, and slice thin; put it into a saucepan with a pint of water, a little salt and some crusts of bread, or some parsley, and a small onion, sliced thin. Cover the saucepan, and boil fast; skim, and in half an hour it will be ready for use.

CHICKEN WATER.

Take half a chicken divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, and boil for half an hour. Season with salt.

This water is directed by some physicians in the early stages of cholera. Taken warm, it promotes vomiting, and washes out the stomach.

BEEF TEA.

Take of lean beef, cut into shreds, one pound, water one quart; boil it for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold, strain the liquor.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths, and very palatable.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Take of lean beef, sliced; put a sufficient quantity into a porter bottle to fill its body, cork it *loosely*, and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck by means of a string to the handle of the vessel. Boil this for an hour and a half or two hours, then decant the liquor, and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease. It contains a large amount of nourishment in a small bulk, and is consequently very useful in very low forms of disease.

SUET PTISAN.

Take of sheep's suet 2 ounces, milk 1 pint, starch half an ounce; boil slowly for half an hour.

This may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

WINE WHEY.

Boil a pint of milk, and, when boiling, add a large wine-glassful of Sherry or Madeira wine; let it boil again, and then remove it from the fire, and let it stand a few minutes; then remove the curd from the whey into a bowl, and sweeten it.

RENNET WHEY.

Take of new milk one quart, rennet (the water in which it has been steeped) a large spoonful. Heat the milk, and then add the rennet; boil until the curd separates, and is all taken off.

To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.

VINEGAR WHEY.

Take of milk one pint, vinegar half an ounce; boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.

TARTAR WHEY.

Take of milk one quart, cream of tartar half an ounce; boil until the curd separates.

TOAST WATER.

Toast some pieces of bread brown, (not burnt,) then put them into a pitcher and fill it up with boiling water. Let it stand till cold, then strain.—A pleasant drink in fevers, &c.

TAMARIND WATER.

Put tamarinds into a pitcher or tumbler until it is one-third full; then fill it up with cold water, cover it, and let it infuse for a quarter of an hour or more.

An agreeable refrigerant drink in fevers.

COCOA.

Boil two ounces of good cocoa in a quart of water, and as soon as it boils, set it on coals to simmer gently for an hour or more. To be used hot.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate should be suffered to stand until cold, after having been made in the usual way. The oily parts thus collect on the surface, and should be taken off. The liquid should then be boiled again, and sugar, &c., added.

II.

POISONS—THEIR ANTIDOTES AND TESTS.

Cases of poisoning are so sudden and alarming, that no time can be lost in administering relief. In no position of responsibility which the physician may be called upon to occupy, can the possession of accurate medical (and especially *chemical*) knowledge, be more imperatively demanded of him, than when required to direct the treatment necessary in cases of poisoning. Certainly there is none in which his ignorance or deficiency in these respects, will be more disastrous, both to his patient, and himself.

The following memoranda are added, as embracing, in a succinct form, all the *essential* facts relating to Poisons, their Antidotes, and Tests.

The arrangement closely follows that of M. Orfila's *Traité des Poisons*.

CLASSIFICATION.

- I. IRRITATING AND CORRODING (Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable) POISONS.
- II. NARCOTIC OR STUPIFYING POISONS.
- III. ACRID NARCOTIC POISONS.

I.—IRRITATING AND CORRODING POISONS.

(THE ENERGETIC MINERAL ACIDS.)

ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

Object. Ejection of the poison by vomiting; its decomposition; and, at the same time, protection of the stomach from its action.

Treatment. Abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel, decoctions of starch, or oily mixtures; tickling the fauces, &c., to induce vomiting; the stomach-pump; emetics of sulphate of zinc. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, in large doses, is the only *antidote* of reliance, made according to the following formula:—Dissolve sulphate of iron Ziv , in water Oij , and add thereto commercial sulphate acid Zijss ; then boil the solution, and next add by small portions, nitric acid (density 1.380) Zix , boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until it acquires a yellowish-brown colour, and yields a precipitate of the same hue with ammonia. Filter, and when the liquid cools, add, in full stream, stronger aqua ammonia Zijss , stirring the mixture smartly. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash it till the washings cease to precipitate with nitrate of baryta; squeeze out the water as much as possible, and dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 180° . It is best, as an antidote, to employ it in the *moist* state. [*Magnesia* has lately been asserted to be a good antidote.]

TESTS.

In the solid state:—Entirely sublimed by heat. If previously mixed with charcoal (and placed in a suitable test-tube), deoxidated arsenic will be obtained in form of a metallic coating inside the tube, and this may be re-converted into arsenious acid, by urging it in various directions along the tube, with the aid of a (spirit-lamp) flame; the facets of the crystals thus formed (on the cooler situations) will be seen, in some places, with the unassisted eye, but more distinctly by means of a lens of low power.

In solution:—Ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a lemon-coloured (*arsenite of silver*) precipitate. Ammoniacal nitrate of copper throws down a fresh grass-green (*arsenite of copper*) precipitate. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a bright yellow (*sesquisulphuret of arsenic*) precipitate. Lime-water precipitates a white (*arsenite of lime*) powder; but this test is not one of reliance.

Placed with zinc, and diluted sulphuric acid, in Marsh's apparatus, the arseniuretted hydrogen thence arising, when lighted, will deposit metallic arsenic on a piece of glass or porcelain, held over the flame.

The precipitates referred to, if washed and dried, may be treated as directed above for arsenic in the dry or solid condition.

[*Notè.* In testing suspected matters obtained from the stomach, these (and in cases of death, the stomach itself), must be cut or broken down, and boiled during at least three quarters of an hour: if not sufficiently fluid, add distilled water. Strain, and, with addition of a small quantity of potash, again boil during a quarter of an hour, and filter. If this liquor manifests either acid or alkaline reaction, neutralize with potash, or with acetic acid, as may be required; then acidulate it faintly with hydrochloric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver will remove this acid, and solution of chloride of sodium will precipitate any excess of silver. The liquor may now be experimented on with the above tests.]

NITRIC ACID.

Obj. To render the acid inert by neutralizing it with earthy carbonates, and then to withdraw it.

Treat. Mixtures composed of chalk or magnesia with sweet milk or water; linseed decoction or other mucilaginous drinks; soap dissolved in water; and enemata of the same ingredients.

TESTS.

By addition of copper or lead-filings, and application of heat, rich red fumes are evolved.

HYDROCHLORIC (OR MURIATIC) ACID.

Obj. Same as in preceding.

Treat. Chalk must be avoided, in case of chloride of calcium

being formed; but the other means directed for the foregoing acid are proper.

TESTS.

Characteristic acid taste. The presence of muriatic acid (in small proportion) is at all times demonstrable in the juices of the stomach, therefore, proof of its presence in *excess* is required in cases of poisoning. When a piece of glass, wetted with this acid, is held close to liquor ammoniæ, so as to let the vapours of both meet, white (*muriate of ammonia*) fumes are formed. Solution of nitrate of silver produces a white (*chloride of silver*) candy-looking precipitate.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

Obj. and Treat. As for the preceding.

OXALIC ACID AND ITS SOLUBLE SALTS.

Obj. To neutralize the acid, and then evacuate the stomach by immediate vomiting.

Treat. Mixtures of magnesia, chalk, whiting (or plaster scraped from off the inside wall of an apartment), mixed with water (the amount of the latter being as small as convenient for swallowing); abundant drinks *subsequently*. No alkalies should be employed.

TESTS.

In solid state.—Has the characterizing sour taste of most acids; and produces the same changes as they do on vegetable blues. When placed in water, a crackling sound accompanies solution of its crystals.

In solution : Solution of chloride of lime produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate, which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid ; but soluble in nitric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver also throws down a white precipitate, which, on being carefully dried, by aid of heat, on bibulous paper, acquires a brownish outline, and towards the end, shows some slight explosions.

SULPHURIC ACID.

Obj. and Treat.—Same as for Nitric Acid.

TESTS.

Solution of chloride of barium, or of nitrate of baryta, produces a white (*sulphate of baryta*) precipitate, which is insoluble by alkalies or acids.

TARTARIC ACID.

Obj. To neutralize the acid, and afterwards to remove it by vomiting.

Treat. Alkaline carbonates in solution ; chalk and water. [This acid is now all but excluded from the list of poisons.]

ALKALIES.—ALKALINE EARTHS.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

Obj. To clear out the stomach as quickly as possible, and protect it from the action of the poison.

Treat. Irritate the fauces with a feather, to promote vomiting,

and, with the same view, give repeated teacupfuls of warm fluids, containing olive or almond oil, (or either of these oils undiluted,) or gum mucilage, mixed with vinegar, citric or other vegetable acids; glysters of similar ingredients are also required. Inhalation of the fumes of muriatic acid, or of heated vinegar, has sometimes proved efficacious.

TESTS.

Its powerfully pungent odour, and its alkaline action on vegetable colours; infusion of red cabbage will afford full illustration; (this effect is destroyed by subsequent boiling.)

Added to sulphate of copper in solution, a blue (*ammoniacal sulphate of copper*) precipitate is obtained; and if more solution of ammonia be added, said precipitate is dissolved. [When in the state of being nearly dissolved, it forms one of the important tests for arsenic.]

LIME.

Obj. See preceding.

Treat. Induce vomiting by irritation of throat, &c., and administer copious demulcent or oily drinks.

TESTS.

In substance.—Its peculiar odour, and austere styptic taste. When triturated with muriate of ammonia, fumes and odour of ammonia are evolved.

In solution.—Changes the vegetable blues to green. When exposed in an open vessel to the air, a pellicle (*of carbonate of lime*) forms on the surface; this will effervesce, and dissolve on addition of acid. Oxalic acid produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate.

POTASSA.—SODA.—AND THEIR CARBONATES.—NITRATE OF POTASH.

Obj. Same as preceding.

Treat. Large doses of fixed oils and mucilaginous draughts ; until the matters ejected cease to show alkaline qualities.

TESTS.

Potassa in the solid state.—Its appearance. Deliquesces on exposure to the atmosphere.

In solution.—Changes the vegetable blues to green ; turns the yellow of turmeric to a brown colour. Addition of chloride of platinum throws down a yellow precipitate.

Soda, in substance.—In sensible and general alkaline properties resembles potash, but is less deliquescent.

In solution.—No yellow precipitate from addition of ehloride of platinum (which distinguishes it from potassa). Aleohol, when mixed with soda (or any of its salts), burns with a fine yellow flame, which is probably the most decided test for this alkali.

Nitrate of Potash, in substance.—Dissolved in distilled water, and a small amount of sulphuric acid added, deep red fumes are disengaged whenever heat (from a spirit-lamp flame) is applied.

In solution.—Chloride of platinum precipitates a yellow substance, as in the case of Potassa, (*vid.* above.)

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, AND PREPARATIONS OF BARYTA.

Obj. Speedy decomposition of the poison, and its withdrawal.

Treat. Sulphate of magnesia, or of soda ; the stomach-pump.

TESTS.

In solution.—Sulphuric acid throws down a profuse, dense, white (*sulphate of baryta*) precipitate.

Solution of nitrate of silver also produces a white (*chloride of silver*) precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen produces no change of appearance,—which circumstance, being peculiar to salts of barium, is valuable as a *negative* test.

METALLIC POISONS.

ANTIMONY, TARTAR EMETIC, AND ANTIMONIAL PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.

Obj. To empty the stomach completely, and to neutralize what remains.

Treat. Encourage vomiting by irritation of the throat, or employ the stomach-pump, if requisite; repeated warm water draughts; decoctions of galls, or of cinchona (with tincture of the latter), or green tea; together with stimulants, both internal and external.

TESTS.

In a solid state.—If first dried and charred, and then exposed in a test-tube to intense heat (by aid of a blowpipe), globules of metallic antimony appear at the bottom.

In solution.—Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a reddish or orange (*hydrated sesquisulphuret of antimony*) precipitate. Should matters from the stomach be present, the solution must be well agitated, along with a small portion of muriatic and tartaric acid, then filtered, previous to being experimented on.

BISMUTH—THE TRISNITRATE.

Obj. Complete ejection of the poison.

Treat. Induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, &c., and give continuous full draughts of sweet milk.

TESTS.

In substance.—Dissolve in nitric acid, without change of colour, and without effervescing (which distinguishes it from a *carbonate*). Sulphuric acid produces no precipitate (disproving the possible idea of its being a preparation of *lead*). Dissolve it in nitric acid, and add solution of potash so long as any precipitate is thrown down; gather this in a filter, and after washing and drying it, place it on charcoal (and treat it as directed for preparations of lead), when its reduction to the metallic condition will be effected.

COPPER—ITS SALTS, AND PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.

Obj. To decompose the poison, and remove it from the stomach.

Treat. Copious draughts of warm liquids containing albumen of eggs; continue to give eggs in the raw state for some time after the vomiting ceases. If *metallic* copper has been swallowed, give magnesia, or its carbonate, to prevent oxidisement.

TESTS.

The Sulphate, in a solid state.—Bright blue colour, astringent metallic impression on the tongue.

In solution.—Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen affords a brownish-black (*sulphuret of copper*) precipitate. Solution of ammonia precipitates a pure blue substance, which on further addition of ammonia becomes dissolved; but when only a small amount of the poison is present, no precipitation occurs, a clear violet-coloured solution being then at once presented. Ferrocyanide of potassium throws down a reddish-brown (*ferrocyanide of copper*) precipitate. A piece of polished zinc or iron (as the blade of a penknife) acquires a plating of copper, if placed in a liquid containing the above salt. The tests for sulphuric acid will indicate its presence here as the combining acid. (See Sulphuric Acid.)

The Acetate.—Same tests as preceding, excepting the two last.

The Ammonio-Sulphate.—Has a brilliant violet-blue colour, and an ammoniacal odour. Solution of arsenious acid affords a fresh apple-green precipitate. (This experiment is, conversely, that for arsenious acid.)

The Diacetate.—Same tests as for the sulphate, with exception of that which is placed last.

If, in either of the foregoing cases, matters from the stomach are present, boil the whole, and when cool add distilled vinegar; filter, and retain both the liquor which has passed through, and the substance left in the filter. Pass sulphuretted hydrogen through the former, and then boil; when the brownish product has subsided (after pouring off the supernatant liquid), wash it several times in distilled water. Incinerate it within a test-tube, add a small amount of nitric acid, and then apply moderate heat. When cool, a few drops of solution of ammonia will produce the violet colour above referred to, if copper exist in the solution. The substance left in the filter must be burnt (at a red heat) in a crucible; and, after addition of diluted nitric acid, exposed to a gentle heat, then filtered. In this state it may be examined by the tests for *Sulphate of Copper, in solution.*

LEAD—ITS ACETATE, CARBONATE, AND PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.

Obj. To decompose the poison, and then promote its ejection.

Treat. Administer solution of sulphate of zinc, or ipecacuanha, followed by Epsom salts, in full doses; induce and continue vomiting. If *red lead* is the poison, almond or olive oil must at first be given, in considerable quantity.

TESTS.

In a solid state.—Mixed with potash and charcoal, and exposed to a red heat, (or placed in a suitably sized hollow in a piece of

charcoal, and exposed to a blowpipe flame,) metallic lead is formed.

In solution.—Sulphuric acid, and sulphates, throw down a white (*sulphate of lead*) precipitate. Solution of carbonate of soda gives a white (*carbonate of lead*) deposit. Solution of chromate of potash a rich yellow (*chromate of lead*) precipitate. Transmission of hydrosulphuric acid produces a blackish (*sulphuret of lead*) precipitate. Zinc precipitates lead from solution of any of its salts.

To render the *carbonate* amenable to the foregoing tests, it must first be dissolved in a sufficiency of nitric acid diluted with distilled water.

MERCURY—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, THE BICYANIDE, CALOMEL, IODIDE, RED PRECIPITATE, SUBSULPHATE OR TURPETH MINERAL, ETC., ETC.

Obj. Decomposition of the poison, and its ejection from the stomach.

Treat. Albumen of eggs in continuous large doses, and infusion of catechu afterwards; sweet milk; mixtures of flour with water (for sake of gluten) in successive cupfuls; iron filings; (emetics of tartrate of antimony have been recommended, to combat ptyalism, when present.)

TESTS.

Corrosive sublimate in a solid state.—Is sublimed when heated in a test-tube; and the acrimonious fumes speedily condense into a crystalline, semitransparent mass. Placed in a test-tube and potassa or soda added in solution, a yellow (*peroxide of mercury*) precipitate is thrown down; (*lime* has the same effect.) Triturated with an equal weight of well-dried carbonate of potassa, metallic globules of mercury will become visible.

In solution.—Ammonia throws down a white (*ammonio-chloride of mercury*) precipitate. Solution of proto-chloride of tin

affords a (*perchloride of tin*) precipitate, which at first is white, but acquires a leaden colour on adding more of said test; when this precipitate (after being well agitated) is dried, minute globules of quicksilver are formed. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a (*bisulphuret of mercury*) precipitate, which at first is leaden-coloured, and then black. Solution of iodide of potassium affords an intensely brilliant scarlet (*protoioduret of mercury*) precipitate.—Corrosive sublimate may be reduced to the metallic state through galvanic influence, applied as follows:—A drop of the suspected fluid laid on a piece of polished gold, and both it and the gold touched at the same instant by a point of iron (as a thick needle, or the end of a penknife), a small silvery coating of mercury soon becomes apparent on the gold. (Being most soluble in sulphuric ether, addition of this fluid is of more service when the poison is found mingled with organic or other matters.)

The Bicyanide.—When sublimed within a test-tube, it condenses in yellow crystals, these, on being touched with any small point, gradually acquire a fine scarlet colour.

Calomel.—Is sublimed by heat. Mixed with solution of potash or lime, it gives a black precipitate. When heated along with potash, it at first assumes a black appearance, and then quicksilver globules are observed. Sulphuric ether is equally valuable in treatment of calomel as in the case of corrosive sublimate.

The Iodide.—On cautious application of heat, it sublimes in red-coloured crystals, which soon change to yellow, and subsequently to a dusky hue. On exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, iodine fumes are disengaged. When mixed with potash (in equal weights) and heated in a test-tube, decomposition occurs, metallic mercury being sublimed, and iodide of potassium deposited in the tube.

Red Precipitate.—Exposed to heat in a test-tube, metallic mercury is sublimed; evolution of oxygen being at the same time demonstrable.

The Subsulphate.—Treated in same manner as foregoing, sublimation of the mercury takes place; and sulphurous acid gas is perceptibly evolved.

SILVER—THE NITRATE.

Obj. Speedy decomposition of the poison, and its subsequent evacuation from the stomach.

Treat. Give, in repeated draughts, a strong solution of chloride of sodium (*common salt*) and continue its employment although vomiting should have been complete.

TESTS.

In solution.—Muriatic acid or a soluble chloride throws down a curdy-looking (*chloride of silver*) precipitate, which acquires a brownish-black colour on short exposure to the light; this substance, after being washed and dried, fuses on being heated; and, when cool, has a horny appearance. Solution of ammonia produces a deep brown (*oxide of silver*) precipitate; if the solution of ammonia is added in excess, the precipitate will be dissolved; when only *almost* dissolved, the turbid mixture thus afforded forms the *ammoniaco-nitrate of silver* test for arsenious acid, and may itself be tested with a solution of the latter.

PHOSPHORUS.

Obj. Decomposition of the poison, and its total evacuation.

Treat. Mixture of magnesia and cold water, in repeated draughts; promote continuous vomiting, by tickling the fauces, &c.

TESTS.

The peculiarity of its odour; its highly inflammable property, when only moderately heated.

IRRITATING AND CORRODING ANIMAL POISONS.

CANTHARIDES.

Obj. Immediate evacuation of the poison, and protection of the stomach and intestines from its energetic action.

Treat. Promote vomiting by repeated draughts of warm water; enemata of water with opium, &c.; camphor.

TESTS.

Characteristic green and glistening appearance of the flies, when a portion of them can be obtained.

THE MUSSEL, LOBSTER, DOLPHIN, CONGER EEL,

And some more varieties of fish (crustaceous, testaceous, and others) are poisonous under certain (diseased) conditions.

Obj. Their removal from the stomach and intestines.

Treat. Induce full vomiting by exhibition of sulphate of zinc; mustard, in tepid water; or warm decoction of chamomile, in repeated *emetic* quantities. Castor oil.

TESTS.

None by chemical agency.

IRRITATING AND CORRODING VEGETABLE POISONS.

COLOCYNTH, ELATERIUM, EUPHORBIIUM, GAMBOGE, MEZEREON,
SAVINE.

Obj. Evacuation of the poison from the stomach and bowels.

Treat. Copious demulcent drinks in a warm state, succeeded

by liquid cordial, stimulant or opiate medicines, suited to particular circumstances.

TESTS.

None by means of reagents. The rich yellow colour of *gamboge* may sometimes prove a means of its detection; and familiar acquaintance with others of the above substances may lead to their recognition by smell, taste, &c.

II. NARCOTISING OR STUPIFYING POISONS.

OPIUM, MORPHIA, HYOSCYAMUS, LACTUCA VIROSA, LACTUCARIUM,
AND THEIR PREPARATIONS GENERALLY.

Obj. To empty the stomach as speedily as possible.

Treat. The stomach-pump; copious administration of warm diluents; with full *emetic* doses of tartrate of antimony, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper, and ipecacuanha. *After* sufficient evacuation, give vegetable acids in a suitably diluted state. During said treatment, application of cold water to the head, &c., should be persevered in, and in many instances, mustard applications to the feet, and the patient strenuously aroused whenever he subsides into a lethargic condition. Artificial respiration should be employed after other means fail.

TESTS.

Opium in substance.—Its peculiar taste, colour, and odour, (especially the latter quality, when arising from opium in a softened or moist state, and more so, if it be moderately heated, as when just obtained from the stomach.)

In solution.—Nitric acid throws down a red coloured (*nitrate of morphia*) precipitate. Tincture of the muriate of iron produces a (*meconate of iron*) deposit, which is also red.

When the suspected fluid has been procured from the stomach, it usually contains a mingling of organic substances; these must be broken down, and the whole rendered sufficiently fluid, by addition of distilled water when necessary, then slightly acidulated with acetic acid; the liquor thus obtained, when well agitated, and afterwards filtered, must be evaporated to the thickness of syrup; and after being digested with alcohol, it must be boiled, and again concentrated to nearly the consistence of syrup. When this alcoholic extract (as it has been called) is dissolved in distilled water, solution of ammonia, cautiously added, produces a (*morphia*) precipitate, which acquires a yellow colour when nitric acid is dropped into it. When the last-named precipitate is removed by filtration, and acetate of lead added to the supernatant (*meconate of ammonia*) liquor, a (*meconate of lead*) deposit is afforded, which, when suspended in water, is decomposed by transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen; a dark precipitate (*sulphuret of lead*) being thereby thrown down. The fluid remaining from this last process acquires a deep cherry-red hue, on addition of the sesquichloride of iron.

Morphia, in a solid state.—Is soluble only in a slight degree of water. Nitric acid turns it first to an orange, and then to a yellow colour. When suspended in water, it is changed to a dull blue, on addition of tincture of muriate of iron.

HYDROCYANIC (OR PRUSSIC) ACID.

CHERRY-LAUREL OIL, AND CHERRY-LAUREL WATER; BITTER ALMOND (AND ITS OIL).

Obj. Endeavour to counteract the deadly sedative, congestive influence of the poison.

Treat. The internal remedies best calculated to act chemically on this poison, are, carbonate of potash in solution, quickly succeeded by watery solutions of sulphate of iron, (with the inten-

tion of decomposing the acid, and forming the less injurious substance named *Prussian blue* :*) the instances of successful treatment by these, or indeed by any other kind of treatment, are extremely rare, however. Inhalation of chlorine gas, ammonia, &c., artificial respiration, exhibition of energetic stimulants—such as brandy, liquid ammonia, chlorine-water, chloride of soda, and of lime, have all been extolled, and may be tried; also mustard poultices to the stomach, and cowhage applied over the chest: venesection at the neck, temples, &c., and affusion of cold water to the head and spinal district, are more likely to prove timely excitant and effective remedies. Employment of the stomach-pump, emetics, &c., seems here a most improbable means of relief, or rather a waste of time.

TESTS.

The (bitter almond) peculiarity of its odour. When a little potash is mixed with liquids containing the poison, and solution of sulphate, or sesquichloride of iron added, a grayish-green precipitate is thrown down, which deepens to a Prussian-blue tint, on addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid. The nitrate of silver produces a white (*cyanide of silver*) precipitate, which, after being washed and dried, and then held on a watch-glass over a flame, burns with a fresh rose-colour, cyanogen being at same time evolved.

When a mixture is to be examined, containing matters from the stomach, &c., if alkaline, it must first be neutralized by addition of sulphuric acid, then one-eighth part cautiously distilled therefrom into a receiver immersed in some frigorific mixture; and the product may then be tested by nitrate of silver, as above.

* Messrs. J. & J. H. Smith, of Edinburgh, recommend, as an antidote for Prussic acid, a mixture of the sulphates of the protoxide and sesquioxide of iron, associated with carbonate of potassa. So soon as the antidote comes in contact with hydrocyanic acid, sulphate of potassa is formed, and the poison is converted into Prussian blue. (*American Journal of Medical Science*, January, 1845, from the *Lancet*.)

GASEOUS (NARCOTIC) POISONS.

CHLORINE, CARBONIC ACID, CARBURETTED HYDROGEN,
SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN, ETC.

Obj. To avert suffocating symptoms, in the first place.

Treat. Remove the patient from the situation or apartment in which the poison had been inhaled, or open the doors, windows, &c., for admission of pure air: continued application of cold water to the head and neck. Venesection may be necessary, or cupping at the back of the neck; cautious inhalation of steam from warm water placed in a convenient vessel.

TESTS.

Chlorine.—Take a bottle containing distilled water into the tainted apartment, and after pouring out more than half, cork the bottle, and (to the retained portion of water) apply the tests directed for muriatic acid.

Carbonic Acid.—Proceed with a bottle of (*lime*) water, as just described; the solution of lime acquires a milky appearance on being well agitated, if the said gas may have been in the atmosphere of the apartment. A lighted candle will detect the presence of carbonic acid gas (if in excess), by being immediately extinguished in the tainted atmosphere; it must, for this purpose, be held near the floor. [The utmost caution is required to be observed in introducing lighted tapers into close situations *supposed* to contain this gas, lest an explosive hydrocarbon may, instead, be met with.]

III.—ACRID NARCOTIC POISONS.

ALCOHOL, BELLADONNA, COCCULUS INDICUS, COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, DIGITALIS, FOOLS' PARSLEY, HELLEBORE, WATER HEMLOCK, SPOTTED HEMLOCK, HYPOPHYLLUM (MANY VARIETIES), POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, NUX VOMICA, STRAMONIUM, SABADILLA, TOBACCO, VERATRIA, VERATRUM ALBUM, ETC., ETC.

Obj. To relieve the stomach and bowels of their poisonous contents as speedily as possible.

Treat. The stomach-pump, tickling the fauces, emetics, warm diluents, demulcents, sulphate of magnesia or of soda, and similar treatment to that directed above for Opium, Morphia, &c.

TESTS.

By sensible qualities chiefly. In fatal cases from *alcohol*, the stomach should, with its contents, be cut and broken down; and after sufficient fluidity given to the mixture by addition of distilled water, it should be submitted to repeated distillation at a heat under 212°.

POISONED WOUNDS OF EVERY KIND.

Obj. To prevent absorption of the virus.

Treat. If on the extremities, tie a ligature tightly round the limb, &c., between it and the heart; apply cupping-glasses, so as to include the wound; then, or at first, apply caustic potassa, nitrate of silver, or the actual cautery; removal of the part by the knife. Peculiar directions for the management of accidents of this nature, however, are here unnecessary, as they more properly belong to works on Surgery.

III.

TABLE OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK, AND ALL OF WHICH OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

ABBREVIATION.	LATIN NAME.	ENGLISH NAME.
R	Recipe.	Take.
aa	Ana.	Of each.
℔	Libra, vel libræ.	A pound, or pounds.
ʒ	Uncia, vel uncia.	An ounce, or ounces.
ʒ	Drachma, vel drachmæ.	A drachm, or drachms.
ʒ	Scrupulus, vel scrupuli.	A scruple, or scruples.
o	Octarius, vel octarii.	A pint, or pints.
fʒ	Fluidrachma, vel — drachmæ.	A fluidrachm, or — drachms.
fʒ	Fluiduncia, vel — uncia.	A fluidounce, or — ounces.
℥	Minimum, vel minima.	A minim, or minims.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum.	Until saturated.
Add.	Adde, vel addantur.	Add, or let be added.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens.	Boiling water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens.	Hot water.
Aq. font.	Aqua fontana.	Spring water.
Aq. fluv.	Aqua fluvialis.	River water.
Aq. distil.	Aqua distillata.	Distilled water.
Bull.	Bulliat, vel bulliant.	Let boil.
Cap.	Capiat.	Let the patient take.
Chart.	Chartula, vel chartulæ.	A small paper, or papers.
Coch.	Cochlear, vel cochlearia.	A spoonful, or spoonfuls.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum.	A tablespoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum.	A teaspoonful.
Coch. med. } vel mod. }	Cochlear medium, vel modi- cum.	} A dessertspoonful.
Col.	Cola.	Strain.
Colet.	Coletur.	Let it be strained.
Colent.	Colentur.	Let them be strained.

Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eye-water.
Cong.	Congius.	A gallon.
Cons.	Conserva.	A conserve.
Contus.	Contusus.	Bruised, or broken.
Cort.	Cortex.	A bark.
Decoc.	Decoctum.	A decoction.
Elect.	Electuarium.	An clectuary.
Enem.	Enema.	An injection.
F. vel ft.	Fac, vel fiat, vel fiant.	Make, or let be made.
Fol.	Folia.	Leaves.
Garg.	Gargarisma.	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum, vel grana.	A grain, or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta, vel guttæ.	A drop, or drops.
Guttat.	Guttatim.	By drops.
Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
Inf.	Infunde.	Pour in.
Infus.	Infusum.	An infusion.
M.	Misce.	Mix.
Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
Mic. pan.	Mica panis.	A crumb of bread
Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
No.	Numero.	In number.
Pil.	Pilula, vel pilulæ.	A pill, or pills.
Ppt.	Præparata.	Prepared.
Pulv.	Pulvis, vel pulveres.	A powder, or powders.
Q. l., vel q. p.	} Quantum lubet, vel quantum placet.	} As much as you please.
Q. S.		
Q. h. 2dâ, vel	} Quaque hora secundâ, vel	} Every 2 or 3 hours, &c.
3iâ, &c.		
Rad.	Radix.	A root.
S.	Signa.	Write.
Ss.	Semis.	A half.
Tinct.	Tinctura.	A tincture.
Trit.	Tritura.	Triturate.
Troch.	Trochisci.	Troches, or lozenges.
Vit. ov.	Vitellum ovi.	The yolk of an egg.

IV.

TABLE OF PROPORTIONATE DOSES FOR DIFFERENT AGES.

GAUBIUS' TABLE.

				Examples.	
Under $\frac{1}{2}$ year,	1-15th of a full dose,	or	4 grains.		
" 1 "	1-12th " "	"	5 "		
" 2 "	1-8th " "	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 3 "	1-6th " "	"	10 "		
" 4 "	1-5th " "	"	12 "		
" 7 "	1-3d " "	"	20 "		
" 14 "	1-half " "	"	30 "		
" 20 "	2-3ds " "	"	40 "		
" 21 "	the full dose,		1 drachm.		
" 63 "	11-12ths " "	"	55 grains.		
" 77 "	5-6ths " "	"	50 "		
" 100 "	2-3ds " "	"	40 "		

The following is the more simple rule of Dr. Young :

"For children under 12 years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12. Thus, at 2 years, the dose will be $\frac{1}{7}$ th of that for

adults, viz: $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$. At 21 the full dose may be given."

To the above rule there are certain exceptions; thus calomel and castor oil require to be given in larger proportionate doses, while opium and the narcotics generally should be administered in smaller proportionate quantities.

Sex, temperament, and idiosyncrasy have also a modifying effect upon the dose, and they should always be kept in view in the administration of medicines. Females usually require a smaller dose than males; and persons of sanguine temperament bear depletory medicines better than the phlegmatic.

V.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT. (*U. S., L., E., D.*)

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.
℔ 1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		ʒ 1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				ʒ 1	=	3	=	60
						ʒ 1	=	gr. 20

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Troy Grains.
℔ 1	=	16	=	256	=	7000
		oz. 1	=	16	=	437·5
				dr. 1	=	27·3437

RELATIVE VALUE OF TROY (OR APOTHECARIES') AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Pound.		Pound.		Ounces.		Grains.
1 Troy,	=	0		13		72·5 (Avoirdupois.)
1 Avoirdupois,	=	1		2		280 (Troy.)

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE. (*U. S., D.*)

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
Cong. 1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440
		0 1	=	16	=	128	=	7680
				fʒ 1	=	8	=	480
						fʒ 1	=	℥ 60

IMPERIAL MEASURE. (*L., E.*)

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.	Imp. Grains.
Cong. 1	= 8	= 160	= 1280	= 76800	= 70000
	0 1	= 20	= 160	= 9600	= 8750
		f $\overline{3}$ 1	= 8	= 480	= 437.5
			f $\overline{3}$ 1	= 60	= 54.7
				\overline{N} 1	= 0.91

RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' AND IMPERIAL MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Measure.

Imperial Measure.

	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 6	13	2	23
1 pint	=	16	5	18
1 fluidounce	=	1	0	20
1 fluidrachm	=		1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Imperial Measure.

Apothecaries' Measure.

	Gallon.	Pint.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 1	1	9	5	8
1 pint	=	1	3	1	38
1 fluidounce	=			7	41
1 fluidrachm	=				58

RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN DISTILLED WATER AT 60° FAHRENHEIT.

	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1 gallon	= 10	1	4	0	8.88
1 pint	= 1	3	1	1	11.11
1 fluidounce	= 0	0	7	1	15.69
1 fluidrachm	= 0	0	0	2	16.96
1 minim	= 0	0	0	0	.9493

FRENCH DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

		Troy Grains.					
Milligramme	=	·0154					
Centigramme	=	·1543					
Decigramme	=	1·5434					
Gramme	=	15·4340			lb.	oz.	dr.
Decagramme	=	154·3402	=	0	0	2	34·3
Hectogramme	=	1543·4023	=	0	3	1	43·4
Kilogramme	=	15434·0234	=	2	8	1	14
Myriagramme	=	154340·2344	=	26	9	4	20

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The metre being at 32°, and the foot at 62°.

		English Inches.					
Millimetre	=	·03937					
Centimetre	=	·39371					
Decimetre	=	3·93710	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.	Inches.
Metre	=	39·37100	= 0	0	1	0	3·371
Decametre	=	393·71000	= 0	0	10	2	9·710
Hectometre	=	3937·10000	= 0	0	109	1	1·100
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	= 0	4	213	1	11·000
Myriametre	=	393710·00000	= 6	1	156	1	2·000

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

		English Cubic Inches.		Apothecaries' Measure.
Millitre	=	·061028	=	16·2318 minims.
Centilitre	=	·610280	=	2·7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre	=	6·102800	=	3·3816 fluidounces.
Litre	=	61·028000	=	2·1135 pints.
Decalitre	=	610·280000	=	2·6419 gallons.
Hectolitre	=	6102·800000		
Kilolitre	=	61028·000000		
Myrialitre	=	610280·000000		

APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.

A teacup	is estimated to contain	f3iv, or a gill.
A wineglass	“ “	f3ij.
A tablespoon (cochlear magnum)	“	f3ss.
A teaspoon (cochlear parvum)	“	f3j.

COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert the degrees of Centigrade into those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

To convert the degrees of Centigrade into those of Reaumur, multiply by 4, and divide by 5.

To convert the degrees of Fahrenheit into those of Centigrade, deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

To convert the degrees of Fahrenheit into those of Reaumur, deduct 32, divide by 9, and multiply by 4.

To convert the degrees of Reaumur into those of Centigrade, multiply by 5, and divide by 4.

To convert the degrees of Reaumur into those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

TABLE EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DROPS OF DIFFERENT LIQUIDS EQUIVALENT TO A FLUID DRACHM.

Liquid medicines, in small quantities, are frequently estimated by *drops*, which are often incorrectly considered equivalent to a *minim*, or the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. The drop of water and of watery fluids is, on an average, about this size; but this is by no means the case with all liquids. Even in the same liquid the size of the drop varies, according to the shape of the vessel, and of its mouth, from which it is dropped. The following table was compiled by Mr. E. Durand, of Philadelphia.

	Drops.		Drops.
Acid, acetic (crystallizable) -	120	Tincture of assafoetida, fox-	
Acid, hydrocyanic (medicinal)	45	glove, guaiac, and opium	120
Acid, muriatic - - -	54	Tincture of chloride of iron	132
Acid, nitric - - -	84	Vinegar, distilled - -	78
Acid, nitric, diluted, (1 to 7)	51	Vinegar of colchicum -	78
Acid, sulphuric - - -	90	Vinegar of opium (black drop)	78
Acid, sulphuric (aromatic) -	120	Vinegar of squill - -	78
Acid, sulphuric, diluted (1 to 7)	51	Water, distilled - - -	45
Alcohol (rectified spirit) -	138	Water of ammonia (strong)	54
Alcohol, diluted (proof spirit)	120	Water of ammonia (weak) -	45
Arsenite of potassa, solution of,	57	Wine (Teneriffe) - -	78
Chloroform - - -	250 to 300	Wine, antimonial - -	72
Ether, sulphuric - - -	150	Wine of colchicum - -	75
Oil of aniseed, cinnamon, cloves,		Wine of opium - - -	78
peppermint, sweet almonds,			
and olives - - -	120		

VI.

TABLE OF THE PROPORTION, BY MEASURE, OF ALCOHOL (SP. GR. 0·825) CONTAINED IN 100 PARTS OF DIFFERENT WINES AND MALT LIQUORS.—*By Brande.**

Lissa (average)	-	-	25·41	Syracuse	-	-	-	15·28
Raisin (aver.)	-	-	25·12	Sauterne	-	-	-	14·22
Port (aver.)	-	-	22·18	Burgundy (aver.)	-	-	-	14·57
Marsala (aver.)	-	-	29·09	Hock (aver.)	-	-	-	13·68
Madeira (aver.)	-	-	22·27	Hock, old in cask	-	-	-	8·88
Sherry (aver.)	-	-	19·17	Nice	-	-	-	14·63
Teneriffe (aver.)	-	-	19·79	Barsac	-	-	-	13·86
Calares	-	-	19·75	Tent	-	-	-	13·30
Lachryma Christi	-	-	19·70	Champagne, white	-	-	-	13·30
White Constantia	-	-	19·75	Champagne, red	-	-	-	11·93
Red Constantia	-	-	18·92	Red Hermitage	-	-	-	12·32
Lisbon	-	-	18·94	Vin de grave (aver.)	-	-	-	12·37
Malaga (1666)	-	-	18·94	Frontignac	-	-	-	12·79
Bucellas	-	-	18·49	Côte Rotie	-	-	-	12·32
Red Madeira (aver.)	-	-	20·35	Gooseberry wine	-	-	-	11·84
Cape Muscat	-	-	18·25	Currant wine	-	-	-	20·55
Cape Madeira (aver.)	-	-	20·51	Tokay	-	-	-	9·88
Grape wine	-	-	18·11	Elder wine	-	-	-	9·87
Calcavella (aver.)	-	-	18·65	Orange wine (aver.)	-	-	-	11·26
Vidonia	-	-	19·25	Cider (highest aver.)	-	-	-	9·87
Alba Flora	-	-	17·26	Cider (lowest aver.)	-	-	-	5·21
Malaga	-	-	17·26	Perry (aver.)	-	-	-	7·26
White Hermitage	-	-	17·43	Mead	-	-	-	7·32
Rousillon (aver.)	-	-	18·13	Burton ale	-	-	-	8·88
Claret (aver.)	-	-	15·10	Brown stout	-	-	-	6·30
Malmsey Madeira	-	-	16·40	London porter	-	-	-	4·20
Lunel	-	-	15·52	London small beer	-	-	-	1·28
Shiraz	-	-	15·52					

* Somewhat different results have been obtained by other chemists. Dr. Christison's analyses exhibit a rather smaller amount of alcohol in most wines, than the above table of Mr. Brande. Thus, according to

Christison, the average strength of Port is 18·68; of Sherry, 18·47; of the strongest Madeira, 20·35. Dr. C. considers it a mistake to suppose that wines become stronger by age, although it is well known, that up to a certain period, their flavour is improved; while, at the same time, their body, or apparent strength, is increased.

Wines are very frequently adulterated, and counterfeit mixtures are often sold as genuine wine. Formerly, wine-dealers were in the habit of putting litharge into wines that had become sour; by which *sugar of lead* was formed (from the action of the acetic acid of the wine upon the oxide of lead). This corrected the defect of the wine, but, at the same time, rendered it highly poisonous. This adulteration may easily be detected by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, which causes a black, flocculent precipitate. This criminal practice is now, however, abandoned. According to Brande, the presence of lead, in minute quantities, may often be detected in wines, but it is derived, invariably, from shot in the bottle, or some analogous source.

Spurious mixtures, sold in imitation of genuine wines, though not absolutely poisonous, may, nevertheless, prove very injurious to the stomach, and always occasion mischief and disappointment, when depended upon as therapeutic agents. The wines most frequently imitated are Port and Madeira, and cider is usually the chief ingredient in the spurious mixture. *English port* is sometimes made of a small portion of real port mixed with cider, juice of elder-berries, and brandy, coloured and rendered astringent by logwood and alum.

Brandy is almost universally added to wines (especially the stronger) to increase their strength. By the custom-house regulations of England, ten per cent. of brandy may be added to wines after importation; but to good wines not more than four or five per cent. is added. *Colouring matters* are also frequently added, as caramel, must, and (as in the case of port) logwood. *Champagne wine* is sometimes imitated by very sparkling cider, slightly brandied.

VII.

A TABLE EXHIBITING THE COMPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

I. CARBONATED WATERS, or such as contain an excess of carbonic acid, which gives them a sparkling appearance and the power of reddening litmus paper. These waters frequently contain the carbonate of iron, lime, and magnesia, which are held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid, and which are deposited when the water is boiled, or exposed for some time to the air.

SELTZER.—(*Germany.*)

						In a wine pint.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cubic inches 17
Solid contents.						
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	grains 4
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	" 5
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	" 3
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	" 17
<hr/>						
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	29
[BERGMANN.]						

PYRMONT.—(*Germany.*)

						In a wine pint.
Temperature, 55° F.						
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cubic inches 26
Solid contents.						
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	grains 10.0
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	" 4.5
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	" 5.5
Sulphate of Lime, -	-	-	-	-	-	" 8.5
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	" 1.5
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.6
<hr/>						
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	30.6
[BERGMANN.]						

SPA.—(*Belgium.*)

Temperature, 50° F.						In a wine pint.	
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cubic inches	13
Solid contents.							
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	.	-	-	grains	1.5
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	"	4.5
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	1.5
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.2
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.6
Total,						-	8.3
[BERGMANN.]							

MONT D'OR.—(*France.*)

Four springs, the temperature of which, respectively, is 107°, 109°, 113°, and 52° F.

Madeleine Spring.

						In a Parisian pint.	
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	grains	4.64
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	"	6.75
Sulphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	"	2.04
Muriate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	"	5.18
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	-	"	2.21
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	4.14
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	"	1.36
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.40
Total,						-	26.72

VICHY.—(*France.*)

The temperature of the different springs, varies from 72° to 114° F. They all contain carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, sulphate of soda, and muriate of soda.

SWEET SPRINGS.—(*Virginia.*)

	Temperature, 73° F.	In a quart.
Carbonic Acid.		
Sulphate of Magnesia,	}	grains 12 to 15
Muriate of Soda,		
Muriate of Lime,		
Sulphate of Lime,		
Carbonate of Magnesia,	}	grains 18 to 24
Carbonate of Lime,		
Silicious Earth,		
Iron, - - - - -	- - - - -	grains $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

[ROUELLE.]

II. SULPHURETTED WATERS, or such as contain sulphuretted hydrogen, and are distinguished by their peculiar foetid smell, and by their yielding brown precipitates with the salts of lead and silver.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—(*Germany.*)

	Temperature, 110° to 143° F.	In a wine pint.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, - - - - -	- - - - -	cubic inches 5.5
Solid contents.		
Carbonate of Soda, - - - - -	- - - - -	grains 12
Carbonate of Lime, - - - - -	- - - - -	" 4.75
Chloride of Sodium, - - - - -	- - - - -	" 5
Total, - - - - -	- - - - -	21.75

[BERGMANN.]

HARROWGATE, OLD WELL.—(*England.*)

	Gaseous contents.	In a wine gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, - - - - -	- - - - -	cubic inches 14
Carbonic Acid, - - - - -	- - - - -	" 4.25
Nitrogen, - - - - -	- - - - -	" 8
Carburetted Hydrogen, - - - - -	- - - - -	" 4.15
Total, - - - - -	- - - - -	30.40

Solid contents.

Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	grains	752
Chloride of Calcium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	65.75
Chloride of Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	29.2
Bicarbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	"	12.8
Total,	-	-	-	-	-		859.75

WHITE SULPHUR.—(*Virginia.*)

Temperature, 62° F.

Gaseous contents.

In a wine gallon.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	cubic inches	2.5
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	"	2
Oxygen,	-	-	-	-	-	"	1.448
Nitrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	"	3.552
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5

Solid contents.

In a pint.

Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	grains	5.588
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	7.744
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	1.150
Chloride of Calcium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.204
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.180
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.	
Loss,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.410
Total,	-	-	-	-	-		15.276

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

RED SULPHUR.—(*Virginia.*)

Temperature, 54° F.

Gaseous contents.

In an imperial gallon.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	cubic inches	4.54
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	"	8.75
Nitrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	"	4.25

Solid contents.

In 32 cubic inches.

Sulphate of Soda,	}	-	-	-	-	grains	1.25
Sulphate of Lime,							
Sulphate of Magnesia,							
Carbonate of Lime,							
Muriate of Soda,							

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

SALT SULPHUR.—(*Virginia.*)

Temperature, 49° to 56° F.

Gaseous contents.						In 100 cubic inches.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	cubic inches	1.10 to 1.50
Nitrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	2.05
Oxygen,	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	5.75

Solid contents.

Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	grains	36.755
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	"	7.883
Sulphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	"	9.682
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	4.445
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	"	1.434
Chloride of Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.116
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.683
Chloride of Calcium,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.025
Peroxide of Iron, from Protosulphate,	-	-	-	-	-	"	0.042
An azotized organic matter, blended	}		-	-	-	"	4
with sulphur, about,			-	-	-	"	
Earthy Phosphates,	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.	
Iodine,	-	-	-	-	-	"	

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

WARM SPRINGS.—(*Virginia.*)

Temperature, 98° F.

Gaseous contents.						In a gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	cubic inches	0.25
Nitrogen,	-	-	-	-	-	3.25
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00

Solid contents.

Muriate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	grains	3.968
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	"	9.984
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	4.288
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	"	5.466
Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.	

Total, - - - 23.706

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

BLUE SULPHUR.—(*Virginia.*)

Solid contents.—(Amount not given.)

Sulphate of Lime.	Chloride of Calcium,
Sulphate of Magnesia,	Hydrosulphate of Soda and Mag-
Sulphate of Soda,	nesia,
Carbonate of Lime,	Protosulphate of Iron,
Carbonate of Magnesia,	Iodine,
Chloride of Magnesium,	Sulphur,
Chloride of Sodium,	Organic Matters.

Gaseous contents.—(Amount not given.)

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	Oxygen,
Carbonic Acid,	Nitrogen.

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

SHARON SPRINGS.—(*New York.*)*White Sulphur.*

Temperature 48° F.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	In a wine gallon.
					cub. in. 20·5
Solid contents.					
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	grs. 24·0
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	" 34·0
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	" 85·4
Hydrosulphate of Magnesia and Lime,	-	-	-	-	" 3·0
Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	" 2·7
Total,					149·1

Magnesia Spring.

Temperature 48° F.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	-	-	-	-	In a wine gallon.
					cub. in. 3·3
Solid contents.					
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	grs. 30·5
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	" 22·7
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	" 76·0
Hydrosulphate of Magnesia and Lime,	-	-	-	-	" 0·5
Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	" 3·0
Total,					132·7

CHELTENHAM.—(*England.*)*Chalybeate Spring.*

								In a wine pint. cub. in.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Solid contents.								
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 0.5
Sulphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 22.7
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 6
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 2.5
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 41.3
Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.8
								<hr/>
Total,								73.8

[BRANDE & PARKES.]

BEDFORD.—(*Pennsylvania.*)*Anderson's Spring.*

Temperature, 55° F.

								In a wine gallon. cub. in.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Solid contents.								
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 80
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 14.5
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 10
Chloride of Calcium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 3
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 8
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 5
								<hr/>

Total, 120.5

[DR. CHURCH.]

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—(*New Jersey.*)

Temperature 50° F.

								In a wine pint.
Solid contents.								
Muriate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 0.43
Muriate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 2.40
Muriate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.50
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 7.99
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.65
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.40
Silica,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.80
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 2.00
Extractive,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.92
Loss,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.41
								<hr/>

Total, 16.50

BALSTON SPA.—(*New York.*)*Sans Souci Spring.*

Temperature, 50° F.

Solid contents.		In a wine gallon.
Chloride of Sodium,	- - - - -	grs. 143·733
Bicarbonate of Soda,	- - - - -	" 12·66
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	- - - - -	" 39·10
Carbonate of Lime,	- - - - -	" 43·407
Carbonate of Iron,	- - - - -	" 5·95
Iodide of Sodium,	- - - - -	" 1·30
Silica,	- - - - -	" 1
Total,		247·15
		[STEEL.

IV. SALINE WATERS comprise those which contain a sufficient amount of neutral salts to give them a marked, and generally a purgative operation. The salts most usually present are the sulphates and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and the chlorides of calcium, sodium, and magnesium. Iodine and bromine have been found in a few saline springs; and some of them contain carbonic acid and iron, which might entitle them to be classified, respectively, with the carbonated or chalybeate waters.

PLOMBIERES.—(*France.*)

Temperature, 90° to 144° F.

Solid contents.		In a pint.
Carbonate of Soda,	- - - - -	grs. 2·16
Sulphate of Soda,	- - - - -	" 2·33
Chloride of Sodium,	- - - - -	" 1·25
Carbonate of Lime,	- - - - -	" 0·50
Silica,	- - - - -	" 1·33
Animal Matter,	- - - - -	" 1·50
Total,		9·07
		[VAUQUELIN.

BATH.—(*England.*)

Temperature, 100° to 106° F.

In a wine pint.

Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	cub. in.	1·2
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Solid contents.

Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	grs.	0·8
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Sulphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1·4
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Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	9·3
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Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	3·4
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Silica,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	0·2
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Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.	
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Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-		15·1
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[PHILLIPS.]

HOT SPRINGS.—(*Virginia.*)

Temperature, 98° to 106° F.

Solid contents, (the quantity not given.)

Carbonate of Lime,

Sulphate of Lime,

Carbonate of Magnesia,

Sulphate of Soda,

Carbonate of Iron,

Sulphate of Magnesia,

Free Nitrogen.

[PROF. W. B. ROGERS.]

SARATOGA.—(*New York.*)*Congress Spring.*

Gaseous contents.

In a wine gallon.

Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	cub. in.	311
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Atmospheric Air,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	7
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Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-		318
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Solid contents.

Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	grs.	385
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Iodide of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	3·5
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Bicarbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	8·982
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Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	95·788
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Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	98·098
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Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	5·075
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Silica,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1·5
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Bromide of Potassium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.	
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Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-		597·943
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[STEEL.]

SARATOGA.—(*Iodine Spring.*)

Gaseous contents.						In a wine gallon.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cub. in. 336
Atmospheric Air,	-	-	-	-	-	" 4
Total,						<hr/> 340 <hr/>

Solid contents.						
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 187
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	" 75
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	" 26
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	" 2
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	" 1
Iodine,	-	-	-	-	-	" 3.5
Total,						<hr/> 294.5 <hr/>

[PROF. EMMONS.]

SARATOGA.—(*Pavilion Spring.*)

Gaseous contents.						In a wine gallon.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cub. in. 359.05
Atmospheric Air,	-	-	-	-	-	" 5.03
Total,						<hr/> 364.08 <hr/>

Solid contents.						
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 187.68
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	" 4.92
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	" 52.84
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	" 56.92
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	" 3.51
Sulphate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	" 1.48
Iodide of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	" 2.59
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.42
Silica,	-	-	-	-	-	" 1.16
Phosphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	" 0.19
Bromide of Potassium,	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.
Total,						<hr/> 311.71 <hr/>

[DR. J. R. CHILTON.]

SARATOGA.—(*Union Spring.*)

Gaseous contents.						In a wine gallon.
Carbonic Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	cub. in. 314·16
Atmospheric Air,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 4·62
Total,						<hr/> 318·78 <hr/>

Solid contents.						
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 243·620
Carbonate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 84·265
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 41·600
Carbonate of Soda,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 12·800
Carbonate of Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 5·452
Iodide of Sodium, or Iodine,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 3·600
Silica and Alumina,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 1·570
Bromide of Potassium,	-	-	-	-	-	a trace.
Total,						<hr/> 392·907 <hr/>

[DR. J. R. CHILTON.]

SEA WATER.—(*English Channel.*)

						In 1000 grains.
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	grs. 964·744
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 27·059
Chloride of Potassium,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 0·765
Chloride of Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 3·667
Bromide of Magnesium,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 0·029
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 2·296
Sulphate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 1·407
Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	“ 0·033
Total,						<hr/> “ 1000·000 <hr/>

[SCHWEITZER.]

VIII.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE DOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
THE MATERIA MEDICA, (PREPARED CHIEFLY FROM THE UNITED
STATES DISPENSATORY.)

Acetate of ammonia, f3ss—f3j.	Aloes, tincture, f3j—iv.
of iron, gtt. x—xx.	with canella, gr. x—xx.
of iron, tincture, f3ss—j.	wine of, f3j—iv.
of lead, gr. j—iij.	Alum, gr. v—x.
of mercury, gr. j.	Ammonia, aromatic spirits, gtt. x—
of morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.	xv.
of potassa, 3j—3j.	muriate, gr. v—xxx.
of soda, 3j—3ss.	phosphate, gr. x—xxx.
Acetous tincture of opium, gtt. x—	hydrosulphuret (liquor),
xv.	gtt. iij—vj.
Acid, aromatic sulphuric, gtt. x—	Ammoniae, gr. x—xxx.
xx.	tincture, f3ss—j.
arsenious, gr. 1-16th—1-8th.	Ammoniated copper, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.
hydrocyanic (medicinal), gtt.	iron, gr. v—x.
j—ij.	tincture of guaiac, f3j.
muriatic, gtt. v—xx.	tincture of opium, f3j.
diluted muriatic, (U. S.) gtt.	tincture of cinchona,
xx—lx.	f3j.
diluted nitric, gtt. iij—x.	tincture of valerian,
dilute nitric, (U. S.) gtt. xx—xl.	f3j.
dilute sulphuric, gtt. x—xxx.	Angustura bark, gr. x—xxx.
nitro-muriatic, gtt. ij—x.	Anodyne, Hoffman's, gtt. xxx—f3j.
tannic, gr. iij.	Antimony, sulphuret precipitate, gr.
Aeonite, powder, gr. j—ij.	j—iij.
tincture of root, gtt. v—x.	tartrate of, and potassa,
tincture of leaves, gtt. xx	gr. j—iij.
—xxx.	Antimonial powder, gr. iij—viij.
extract, gr. ss—j.	wine, gtt. xxx—f3j.
Aloes, powder, gr. v—x.	Arnica, gr. v—xx.

- Arsenical solution (Pearson's), \mathfrak{M} xij
 —xxx a day.
 (Fowler's), gtt. v—x.
 Assafoetida, gr. v—x.
 tincture, f3j.
 lac, f3ss—j.
 Azederach, decoction, f3ss.

 Balsam of copaiva, gtt. x—xxx.
 of Peru, f3ss.
 of Tolu, gr. x—xxx.
 Baryta, solution of muriate, gtt. v.
 Barium, iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Bateman's drops, f3j—ij.
 Belladonna, extract, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.
 powder, gr. j.
 Benzoic acid, gr. x—xx.
 Bicarbonate of potassa, 3ss—j.
 of soda, 3j—3j.
 Bicyanide of mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Biniodide of mercury, gr. 1-16th—
 1-8th.
 Bismuth, subnitrate, gr. v—x.
 Bitartrate of potassa, 3ss—j.
 Black snakeroot, decoc., f3ij—iv.
 Blue pill, gr. j—viij.
 Brucia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Bromide of iron, gr. ss—j.
 Butternut, extract, 3j—3ss.
 Blackberry root, decoc., f3ij.
 Black drop, gtt. v—x.
 Boneset, infusion, f3j—ij.
 Buchu, powder, 3j—3j.
 infusion, f3j.
 Burnt sponge, 3j—ij.

 Cajeput, oil of, gtt. ij—v.
 Calcined magnesia, 3j.
 Calomel, gr. iij—x.
 Camphor, gr. v—x.
 tincture, gtt. v—xx.
 water, f3ss—j.

 Cantharides, gr. ss—j.
 tincture, gtt. xx—xxx.
 Canella bark, tincture, f3j.
 Capsicum, gr. iij—x.
 tincture, f3ss—j.
 Carbonate of ammonia, gr. v—x.
 of iron, gr. v—xx.
 of lime, prepared, gr. x
 —xx.
 of magnesia, 3ss.
 of potassa, gr. x—xxx.
 of soda, gr. x—xxx.
 (dried), gr. v—
 xv.
 Cascarilla bark, gr. x—xxx.
 infusion, f3j.
 tincture, f3j.
 Cassia, purging, 3j—3j.
 Castor, gr. x—xx.
 oil, f3ij—f3j.
 Catechu, gr. x—xxx.
 tincture, f3ss—iij.
 Carburet of iron, gr. v—x.
 Cannabis Indica, extract, gr. j—iij.
 Centaury, American, infus., f3j—ij.
 Chalk, prepared, gr. x—xx.
 Chamomile, infusion, f3j—ij.
 Chloride of gold, gr. 1-16th—1-12th.
 Chlorine water, f3ss—j.
 Charcoal, 3ss—j.
 Cicuta. See Conium.
 Cinchona, infusion of, f3j—ij.
 decoction of, f3j—ij.
 extract of, gr. x—xxx.
 powder of, 3j.
 tincture of, f3j—iij.
 Cinchonia, sulphate of, gr. j—v.
 Citrate of potassa, 3j—3ss.
 of quinia and iron, gr. ij—v.
 Cobweb, gr. v—x.
 Cod-liver oil, f3ss—f3j.
 Colehicum root, wine of, gtt. x—f3j.

- Colchicum seeds, wine of, f3ss—j.
vinegar of, gtt. xxx—f3ij.
- Colocynth, gr. v—x.
compound extract of, x—xv.
- Columbo, powder of, gr. x—xxx.
tincture of, f3j—ijj.
- Codeia, gr. ss—j.
- Confection of opium, gr. x—xxx.
of senna, 3j.
of scammony, 3ss—j.
- Conium, powder, gr. iij—v.
extract, gr. ij—ijj.
tincture, gtt. xxx—f3j.
- Copaiva, gtt. x—xxx.
oil of, gtt. v—x.
- Corrosive sublimate, gr. 1-16th—1-4th.
- Copper, ammoniated, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.
sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.
(emetic), gr. iij—v.
- Crowsbill, decoction of, f3j—ij.
- Croton oil, gtt. ss—j.
- Cowhage, electuary of, f3j—iv.
- Cream of tartar, 3ss—3j.
- Creasote, gtt. j.
- Cubebs, powder of, 3ss—3j.
oil of, gtt. v—xx.
extract of, gr. v—x.
- Cyanuret of iron, gr. iij—v.
of potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
of zinc, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Dalby's carminative, f3ss.
- Dandelion, extract of, 9j—3ss.
infusion of, f3ij.
- Digitalis, powder of, gr. j.
infusion, f3ss.
tincture, gtt. x—xx.
- Dogwood, decoction, f3ij.
- Dover's powder, gr. v—x.
- Dulcamara, decoction, f3ij—iv.
- Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Elaterin, gr. 1-16th—1-12th.
- Elixir of vitriol, gtt. x—xx.
of opium (M'Munn), gtt. xxv.
proprietary, f3j.
- Emetic, tartar, gr. j—ij.
- Epsom salts, 3j.
- Erigeron, infusion, f3ij.
- Ergot, powder of, gr. x—xx.
tincture, f3j—ij.
wine, f3j—ij.
- Essence of peppermint, gtt. x.
- Ethiops mineral, gr. v—xx.
- Ether, spirits of nitric, f3ss—f3j.
sulphuric, f3ss—f3j.
- Extract of aconite, gr. ss—j.
of butternut, 9j—3ss.
of chamomile, gr. v—xx.
of colocynth, gr. x—xv.
of dandelion, 9j—3ss.
of gentian, gr. v—xxx.
of hemlock, gr. ij—ijj.
of henbane, gr. j—ij.
of jalap, gr. v—xx.
of lettuce, gr. iij—v.
of logwood, gr. v—xx.
of nux vomica, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —j.
of Peruvian bark, gr. x—xxx.
of quassia, gr. ij—v.
of rhatany, gr. x—xv.
of taraxacum, 9j—3ss.
of male fern, gr. x—xx.
- Fern, male, 3j—ij.
- Ferrocyanide of iron, gr. iij—v.
- Foxglove. See Digitalis.
- Fowler's solution, gtt. v—x.

- Garlic, syrup of, f3j.
- Galls, powder, gr. x—xxx.
syrup, f3j—ij.
tincture, f3j—ij.
- Gamboge, gr. iij—vj.
- Gentian, powder, gr. x—3ij.
extract, gr. v—3ss.
tincture, f3j—ij.
- Ginger, powder, gr. x—xxx.
infusion, f3j—ij.
tincture, f3j—ij.
- Gout cordial, Warner's, f3ss—ij.
- Godfrey's cordial, f3ss—j.
- Glauber's salts, 3j.
- Guaiac, (gum,) gr. x—xxx.
tincture, f3j.
ammoniated tinc., f3j.
- Gunja, extract of, gr. j—iij.
tincture, gtt. v—x.
- Hartshorn, aromatic, gtt. x—xv.
- Heliebore, black, gr. x—xx.
extract, gr. v—x.
tincture, f3j.
white, gr. j—ij.
American, gr. j—ij.
- Hemp, Indian, see Gunja.
(Apocynum Cannabinum) decoction f3j—ij.
- Henbane, extract, gr. j—ij.
tincture, f3j.
- Hive syrup (Coxe's,) gtt. x—f3j.
- Hiera picra, gr. x—xx.
- Hoffman's anodyne, gtt. xxx—f3j.
- Hops, infusion, f3j—ij.
tincture, f3j—ij.
- Huxam's tincture of bark, f3j—ij.
- Hyoscyamus. See Henbane.
- Hydrocyanic acid (medicinal), gtt. j—ij.
- Iodide of iron, gr. ij—v.
solution, gtt. xv—xl.
of arsenic, gr. 1-16th—1-12th.
of barium, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
of potassium, gr. v—xx.
- Iodine, tincture of, gtt. v—xx.
- Iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium, (Channing's solution,) gtt. ij—v.
- Indigo, powder, 3j—3j.
- Ipecacuanha, (emetic,) gr. xv—xxx.
American, 3j—3ss.
syrup of, f3ss—j.
wine of, f3ss—ij.
- Iron, pure, (reduced,) gr. v—x.
acetate of, gtt. x—xx.
ammoniated, gr. iv—x.
bromide of, gr. ss—j.
citrate of, and quinia, gr. v—x.
ferrocyanide of, gr. iij—v.
iodide of, gr. ij—v.
solution, gtt. xv—xl.
lactate of, gr. iij—v.
muriated tincture of, gtt. x—xxx.
phosphate of, gr. v—x.
rust of, gr. v—xx.
subcarbonate, gr. v—xx.
sulphate of, gr. j—v.
(dried,) gr. ss—iij.
tartrate of, and potassa, gr. x—xxx.
- Vallet's carbonate of, gr. v—x.
wine of, gtt. xx—f3j.
- Jalap, powder of, gr. x—xx.
compound powder of, 3ss—j.
extract of, gr. x—xx.
tincture of, f3j—ij.
- James's powder, gr. iij—viiij.
- Juniper berries, oil of, gtt. v—xv.

- Kino, gr. x—xxx.
 infusion of, f℥ss—jss.
 tincture of, f℥ss—j.
 Krameria. See Rhatany.
- Lac assafœtidæ, f℥ss—j.
 sulphuris, ℥j—ij.
- Laudanum, gtt. xxv.
- Lactucarium, gr. v—xx.
- Lime-water, f℥ss—j.
- Lobelia, powder of, gr. v—x.
 tincture of, f℥j.
- Logwood, extract of, gr. x—xxx.
 decoction of, f℥ij.
- Lupulin, gr. v—x.
 tincture of, f℥j.
- Magnesia, calcined, ℥j.
 carbonate of, ℥j—ij.
 sulphate of, ℥j.
- Male fern, ℥j—ij.
- May apple, extract, gr. x—xx.
- Manna, ℥j—ij.
- Meadow saffron. See Colchicum.
- Mercury, acetate of, gr. j.
 black oxide of, gr. j—iij.
 black sulphuret of, gr. v—xx.
 bicyanide of, gr. 1-16th—1-8th.
 biniodide of, gr. 1-16th—1-12th.
 corrosive chloride of, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
 iodide of, gr. ss—j.
 mild chloride of, gr. ss—x.
 yellow sulphate of, gr. ij—v.
 with chalk, gr. v—xx.
- Mindererus, spirits of, f℥ss—j.
- Monesia, extract of, gr. x—xv.
- Morphia, acetate of, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Morphia, muriate of, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
 sulphate of, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.
 solution of, f℥j—ij.
- Muriated tincture of iron, gtt. x—xxx.
- Muriatic acid, gtt. v—xx.
 ether, gtt. v—xxx.
- Musk, gr. v—℥j.
 artificial, gr. x.
 tincture of, f℥j.
- Mustard seed, (whole), ℥ij—iv.
 powder, (emetic), ℥j.
- Naphtha, wood, gtt. x—xv.
- Nightshade, decoction of, f℥ij—iv.
- Nitrate of potassa, gr. v—xx.
 of silver, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —iij.
- Nitre, sweet spirits of, f℥ss—j.
- Nitric acid, gtt. iij—x.
- Nitro-muriatic acid, gtt. ij—x.
- Nitrous powders, gr. v—x.
- Nux vomica, extract of, gr. ss—ij.
 powder of, gr. v.
 tincture of, gtt. v—xx.
- Oil of amber, gtt. v—xv.
 of cajeput, gtt. ij—v.
 castor, f℥ss—j.
 croton, gtt. ss—j.
 of cod liver, f℥ss—j.
 of cubebs, gtt. v—xx.
 of juniper, gtt. v—xv.
 of male fern, gtt. xx—f℥j.
 of sassafras, gtt. ij—v.
 of turpentine, gtt. v—xx.
 of valerian, gtt. iv—vj.
 of wormseed, gtt. iv—viij.
- Opium, gr. j.
 elixir of, gtt. xxv.
 tincture of, gtt. xxv.
 acetated, gtt. xx.

- Opium, tincture, camphorated, f3j.
vinegar of, gtt. x—xv.
wine of, gtt. xxv.
- Oxymel of squills, f3j—ij.
- Parsley, infusion of, f3iv.
- Paregoric elixir, f3j.
- Peruvian bark, 3j.
decoction of, f3ij.
infusion of, f3ij.
extract of, gr. x—xxx.
tincture of, f3j—iv.
- Phosphate of ammonia, gr. x—xx.
of iron, gr. v—x.
of soda, 3j.
- Phosphorus, gr. 1-16th.
- Pill, blue, gr. j—viij.
- Pink-root, powder of, gr. x—xxx.
infusion of, f3ss—j.
- Pipsissewa, decoction of, f3ij.
- Pomegranate bark, powder of, 3j—3ss.
decoction of, f3j.
- Potassa, acetate of, 3j—3j.
bicarbonate of, 3ss—j.
bitartrate of, 3ss—j.
carbonate of, gr. x—xxx.
nitrate of, gr. v—xx.
sulphate of, 3ss.
tartrate of, 3ss—j.
- Potassium, iodide of, gr. v—xx.
cyanide of, gr. ¼.
iodo-hydrargyrate of, gtt. ij—v.
- Prussic acid (medicinal), gtt. j—ij.
- Protiodide of mercury, gr. ss—j.
- Pulvis antimonialis, gr. iiij—viij.
Doveri, gr. x.
- Quassia, extract of, gr. ij—v.
infusion of, f3ij.
- Quassia, tincture of, f3j
- Quinia, sulphate of, gr. j—v.
(impure), gr. v—x.
and iron, citrate of, gr. ij—v.
- Rhubarb, powder of, gr. x—xxx.
syrup of, f3j—ij.
aromatic, f3j—ij.
tincture of, f3ij—f3ss.
- Rhatany, extract of, gr. x—xv.
tincture of, f3j—ij.
- Rochelle salts, 3ss—j.
- Sage, infusion of, f3j—ij.
- Sanguinaria. See Bloodroot.
- Sassafras, oil of, gtt. ij—v.
- Savin, powder of, gr. v—xx.
oil of, gtt. ij—v.
- Sarsaparilla, decoc. of, f3iv.
fluid extract of, f3j.
syrup of, f3ss.
compound, f3ss.
- Scabious, infusion of, f3ij.
- Scammony, gr. v—x.
- Secale cornutum. See Ergot.
- Seneka, infusion of, f3j—ij.
powder of, gr. x—xx.
syrup of, f3ss—j.
- Senna, confection of, 3j—3ss.
infusion of, f3iv.
fluid extract of, f3j.
syrup of, f3j—f3ss.
- Simaruba, extract of, gr. ij—v.
infusion of, f3ij.
- Silver, nitrate of, gr. ¼—iiij.
oxide of, gr. ij—iiij.
chloride of, gr. ij—iiij.
- Soda, bicarbonate of, 3j—3j.
carbonate of, gr. x—xxx.
phosphate of, 3j.
sulphate of, 3j.

- Spirit of nitre, sweet, f3ss—j.
 Spigelia, infusion of, f3ss—j.
 powder of, gr. x—xxx.
 Sponge, burnt, 3j—ij.
 powder of, gr. ij—x.
 Squill, powder of, gr. j—ij.
 oxymel of, f3j—ij.
 syrup of, f3j—ij.
 vinegar of, f3j.
 Strychnia, gr. 1-12th—1-6th.
 Stramonium leaves, powder of, gr.
 ij—ijj.
 extract of, gr. j.
 seeds, gr. j.
 extract of, gr.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Sulphate of copper, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 of iron, gr. j—v.
 of iron (dried), gr. ss—ijj.
 of magnesia, 3j.
 of morphia, gr. 1-6.
 of potassa, 3ss—j.
 of quinia, gr. j—v.
 of soda, 3j.
 of zinc, gr. ss—ij.
 Sulphur, sublimed, 3j—ij.
 precipitated, 3j—ij.
 milk of, f3j—ij.
 Syrup of garlic, f3ss—j.
 of ginger, f3j—f3ss.
 of poppies, f3j—f3ss.
 of rhatany, f3j—ij.
 of rhubarb, f3j—ij.
 of sarsaparilla, f3ss.
 of seneka, f3ss—j.
 of senna, f3j—f3ss.
 of squill, f3j—ij.
 of tolu, f3j.
 of wild cherry bark, f3j—ij.
 Taraxacum, extract of, 3j—3ss.
 Tartar, soluble, 3ss—j.
 cream of, 3ss—j.
 emetic, gr. j—ijj.
 Tartrate of potassa and iron, gr. x
 —xxx.
 of potassa and soda, 3ss—j.
 of potassa, 3ss—j.
 Tin, powder of, 3j—3j.
 Tincture of aconite root, gtt. v.
 of aconite leaves, gtt. xx—
 xxx.
 of aloes, f3ss—jss.
 of aloes and myrrh, f3j—
 ij.
 of assafoetida, f3j.
 of benzoin, f3ss—j.
 of black hellebore, f3j.
 of buchu, f3j.
 of cantharides, gtt. x—
 xxx.
 of capsicum, f3ss—j.
 of cinchona, f3j—iv.
 of cascarilla, f3j.
 of castor, f3j—ij.
 of catechu, f3ss—ijj.
 of columbo, f3j.
 of colchicum, gtt. x—xxx.
 of cubebs, f3j.
 of digitalis, gtt. x—xx.
 of galls, f3j.
 of guaiac, f3j.
 of guaiac, ammon., f3j.
 of hemlock, gtt. xxx—f3j.
 of henbane, f3j.
 of hops, f3j—ij.
 of iodine, gtt. v—xx.
 of iodine comp., gtt. x—
 xl.
 of jalap, f3j—ij.
 of kino, f3ss—j.
 of lobelia, f3j—ij.

Tannin, gr. ij—ijj.
 Tar-water, f3ij—iv.

- Tincture of lupulin, f3j.
 of muriate of iron, gtt. x
 —xxx.
 of musk, f3j.
 of nux vomica, gtt. v—xx.
 of opium, gtt. xxv.
 of opium acetated, gtt. xx.
 of opium camphorated,
 f3j.
 of opium ammoniated, f3j.
 of quassia, f3j.
 of rhatany, f3j.—ij.
 of rhubarb, 3ij—f3ss.
 of rhubarb and aloes, f3ij
 —f3ss.
 of rhubarb and gentian,
 f3ij—f3ss.
 of rhubarb and senna,
 f3ij—f3ij.
 of senna, f3j—ij.
 of serpentaria, f3j—ij.
 of squill, gtt. xx—xl.
 of tolu, f3j—ij.
 of valerian, f3j—f3ss.
 of veratrum, gtt. iij—vj.
 Tolu, balsam of, gr. x—xxx.
 syrup of, f3j—f3ss.
 tincture of, f3j—ij.
 Turlington's balsam, f3ss—j.
 Turpentine, white, gr. x—3j.
 Canada, 3ss—3j.
 spirits (oil) of, gtt. v
 —xx.
 Turpeth mineral (emetic), gr. v.
 Uva ursi, powder of, gr. xx—3j.
 decoction, f3j—ij.
 Valerian, infusion of, f3ij.
 extract of, gr. j—v.
 oil of, gtt. iv—vj.
 tincture of, f3j—f3ss.
 “ ammoniated, f3j
 —ij.
 Vallet's carbonate of iron, gr. v—x.
 Veratria, gr. 1-16th—1-8th.
 Veratrum album, gr. iij—vj.
 tincture of, gtt. iij—vj.
 Vinegar of colchicum, gtt. xxx—
 f3ij.
 of opium, gtt. x—xv.
 of squill, f3j.
 Virginia snake-root, powder of, gr.
 x—xxx.
 infusion of, f3j—ij.
 tincture of, f3j—ij.
 Warner's gout cordial, f3ij—f3ij.
 Wormseed oil, gtt. iv—viiij.
 White oak bark, decoction of, f3ij.
 extract of, gr. xx.
 Wild cherry bark, infusion of, f3ij.
 syrup of, f3j.
 Wine, antimonial, f3ss—j.
 of aloes, f3ij—iv.
 of colchicum, f3ss—j.
 of ergot f3j—iij.
 of ipecacuanha, f3ss—f3j.
 of iron, gtt. xx—f3j.
 of opium, gtt. xxv.
 Zinc, oxide of, gr. iij—v.
 sulphate of, gr. ss—ij.
 valerianate of, gr. j—ij.

I N D E X.

THE alphabetical arrangement adopted in the American Formulary renders a general index unnecessary, each article being easily found (under its Latin or officinal title) by reference to its initial letter. The following is a list of the English names of most of the articles mentioned in the work, together with the corresponding officinal titles.

Acetic Acid, *Acidum Aceticum*. (Other Acids will be found under the title *Acidum*.)

Aconite, *Aconitum*.

Alder, black, *Prinos*.

Almonds, bitter, *Amygdala Amara*.

Almonds, sweet, *Amygdala dulcis*.

Alum, *Alumen*.

Amber, *Succinum*.

American Centaury, *Sabbatia*.

Ammoniac, *Ammoniacum*.

Aniseed, *Anisum*.

Antidotes. See Appendix II.

Antimonial Wine, *Vinum Antimonii*.

Arrow-root, *Maranta*.

Arsenic, *Acidum Arseniosum*.

Ash, prickly, *Xanthoxylum*.

Balm, *Melissa*.

Balsam of Peru, *Myroxylon*.

Balsam of Tolu, *Tolutanum*.

Bark, Peruvian, *Cinchona*.

Bark, Winter's.

Barley, *Hordeum*.

Barley Water. See Appendix I.

Baths, *Balneum*.

- Bearberry, *Uva Ursi*.
Bittersweet, *Dulcamara*.
Blackberry Root, *Rubus Villosus*.
Black Drop, *Acetum Opii*.
Blood-root, *Sanguinaria*.
Borax, *Sodæ Boras*.
Bromide of Iron, *Ferri Bromidum*.
Bromine, *Brominum*.
Broom, *Scoparius*.
Buchu, *Diosma*.
Butter-nut, *Juglans*.

Calomel, *Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*.
Camphor, *Camphora*.
Caraway, *Carum*.
Cardamom, *Cardamomum*.
Carrageen, *Chondrus*.
Carrot Seed, *Carota*.
Castor Oil, *Oleum Ricini*.
Catnip, *Cataria*.
Cayenne Pepper, *Capsicum*.
Cerates, *Ceratum*.
Chalk, *Creta*.
Chamomile Flowers, *Anthemis*.
Charcoal, *Carbo*.
Charcoal, Animal, *Carbo Animalis*.
Cherry-laurel, *Lauro-cerasus*.
Chloride of Gold, *Auri Chloridum*.
Chlorine, *Chlorinum*.
Cinnamon, *Cinnamomum*.
Cloves, *Caryophyllus*.
Cod-liver Oil, *Oleum Morrhuæ*.
Colocynth, *Colocynthis*.
Colombo, *Colomba*.
Confections, *Confectio*.
Copaiva (Balsam of), *Copaiba*.
Copper, *Cuprum*.
Coriander, *Coriandrum*.
Cowhage, *Mucuna*.
Cranesbill, *Geranium*.
Creasote, *Creasotum*.
Cubebs, *Cubeba*.

Dandelion, *Taraxacum*.

Decoctions, *Decocta*.

Dewberry-Root, *Rubus Trivialis*.

Dock, *Rumex*.

Dog's Bane, *Apocynum Androsæmifolium*.

Dog-wood, *Cornus Florida*.

Doses, estimated according to the age. See Appendix.

Doses, Table of. See Appendix.

Dover's Powder, *Pulvis Ipecac. et Opii*.

Eau de Cologne, *Aqua Coloniensis*.

Effervescing Draught. *Haustus Effervescens*.

Egg, *Ovum*.

Elder Berries. *Sambucus*.

Elixir of Vitriol, *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*.

“ Proprietatis, *Tinctura Alöes et Myrrhæ*.

“ Salutis, *Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ*.

“ Sacrum, *Tinctura Rhei et Aloës*.

Epsom Salts, *Magnesiæ Sulphas*.

Ergot, *Ergota*.

Ether, *Æther*.

Ethiops Mineral, *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum*.

Extracts, *Extracta*.

Fennel Seed, *Fœniculum*.

Figs, *Ficus*.

Figwort, knotty, *Scrophularia Nodosa*.

Flaxseed, *Linum*.

Flies, Spanish, *Cantharis*.

“ Potato, *Cantharis vittata*.

Flour, *Farina*.

Fowler's Solution, *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*.

Fox-glove, *Digitalis*.

Friar's Balsam, *Tinc. Benzoini Composita*.

Galls, *Galla*.

Gamboge, *Gambogia*.

Garlic, *Allium*.

Ginger, *Zingiber*.

Ginger, wild, *Asarum*.

Ginseng, *Panax*.

Glauber's Salts, *Sodæ Sulphas*.

- Godfrey's Cordial. See under Tinc. Opii Camphorata.
 Gold, preparations of, *Aurum*.
 Goldthread, *Coptis*.
 Goulard's Cerate, *Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis*.
 Goulard's Extract, *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*.
 Green Vitriol, *Ferri Sulphas*.
 Griffith's Antihectic Mixture, *Mistura Ferri Composita*.
 Gruel, Indian, Oatmeal, &c. See Appendix.
 Gum Arabic, *Acacia*.

 Hardhaek, *Spiræa*.
 Hellebore, American, *Veratrum Viride*.
 " Black, *Helleborus*.
 " White, *Veratrum Album*.
 Hemlock, *Conium*.
 Hemp, Indian, *Apocynum Cannabinum*.
 Hemp, Indian (Gunjah), *Cannabis Indica*.
 Henbane, *Hyoscyamus*.
 Hiera Piera, *Pulvis Aloës et Canellæ*.
 Hive Syrup, *Syrupus Scillæ Compositus*.
 Hoffman's Anodyne, *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*.
 Honey, *Mel*.
 Honeys, *Mellita*.
 Hooper's Pills. See *Pilulæ Ferri cum Aloe*.
 Hops, *Humulus*.
 Horehound, *Marrubium*.
 Horseradish, *Armoracia*.
 Horsemint, *Monarda*.
 Hundred-leaved Rose, *Rosa Centifolia*.
 Hyponitrous Ether, *Æther Nitrosus*.

 Iceland Moss, *Cetraria*.
 Indian Hemp, *Apocynum Cannabinum*.
 Indian Physic, *Gillenia*.
 Indian Tobacco, *Lobelia*.
 Indian Turnip, *Arum*.
 Infusions, *Infusa*.
 Iodine, *Iodinum*.
 Iodine, Lugol's Solution of, *Liquor Iodini Compositus*.
 Ipecacuanha, American, *Euphorbia Corollata*.
 Iron, preparations of, *Ferrum*.
 Isinglass, *Ichthyocolla*.
 Isinglass Jelly. See Appendix.

- Jalap, *Jalapa*.
 James's Powder, *Pulvis Antimonialis*.
 Jerusalem Oak, *Chenopodium*.
 Jujube Paste, *Pasta Jujubæ*.
 Juniper, *Juniperus*.
 Labarraque's Disinfecting Liquid, *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinataæ*.
 Lac Assafoetidæ, *Mistura Assafoetidæ*.
 Lac Sulphuris, *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.
 Lactate of Iron, *Ferri Lactas*.
 Lady Webster's Pills. See *Pilulæ Stomachicæ*.
 Lancaster Black Drop. See *Acetum Opii*.
 Lard, *Adeps*.
 Larkspur, *Delphinium*.
 Laudanum, *Tinctura Opii*.
 Laudanum, Sydenham's, *Vinum Opii*.
 Lead, preparations of, *Plumbum*.
 Lead Plaster, *Emplastrum Plumbi*.
 Lead Water, *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*.
 Leeches, *Hirudo*.
 Lemon-peel, *Limonis Cortex*.
 Lemons, *Limon*.
 Lenitive Electuary, *Confectio Sennæ*.
 Leopard's-bane, *Arnica*.
 Lettuce, *Lactuca*.
 Lime, *Calx*.
 Lime-water, *Liquor Calcis*.
 Liniments, *Linimenta*.
 Linsced, *Linum*.
 Linseed Oil, *Oleum Lini*.
 Liquorice, *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.
 Liquorice-root, *Glycyrrhiza*.
 Lisbon Diet Drink, *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*.
 Litharge, *Plumbi Oxidum Semivitreum*.
 Litmus, *Lacmus*.
 Liverwort, *Hepatica*.
 Long Pepper, *Piper Longum*.
 Logwood, *Hæmatoxylon*.
 Lozenges, *Trochisci*.
 Lunar Caustic, *Argenti Nitras*.
 Lupulin, *Lupulina*.

- Mace, *Macis*.
 Madder, *Rubia*.
 Magistery of Bismuth, *Bismuthi Subnitras*.
 Magnesia Alba, *Magnesiae Carbonas*.
 Male Fern, *Filix Mas*.
 Marble, *Marmor*.
 Marjoram, Common, *Origanum*.
 Marjoram, Sweet, *Origanum Majorana*.
 Marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes*.
 Marshmallow, *Althæa*.
 Martial Ethiops, *Ferri Oxidum Nigrum*.
 Mastieh, *Mastiche*.
 May-apple, *Podophyllum*.
 May-weed, *Cotula*.
 Measures and Weights. See Appendix.
 Medicated Waters, *Aquæ Medicatæ*.
 Mereury, *Hydrargyrum*.
 Milk of Assafœtidæ, *Mistura Assafœtidæ*.
 Milk of Sulphur, *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.
 Mineral Tar, *Petroleum*.
 Mineral Waters, Table of. See Appendix.
 Mint, *Mentha*.
 Mixtures, *Misturæ*.
 Molasses, *Syrupus Empyrcumaticus*.
 Monkshood, *Aconitum*.
 Mucilage, *Mucilago*.
 Mulberries, *Morus*.
 Mullein Leaves, *Verbascum Thapsus*.
 Muriatic Acid, *Acidum Muriaticum*.
 Musk, *Moschus*.
 Musk, Artificial, *Moschus Artificialis*.
 Mustard, *Sinapis*.
 Myrrh, *Myrrha*.

 Neat's-foot Oil, *Oleum Bubulum*.
 Neroli, *Oleum Florum Aurantii*.
 Neutral Mixture, *Liquor Potassæ Citratis*.
 Nightshade, deadly, *Belladonna*.
 " woody, *Dulcamara*.
 Nitre, *Potassæ Nitras*.
 Nitric Acid, *Acidum Nitricum*.
 Nitrous Powders. See *Pulveres Diaphoreticæ*.
 Nutmeg, *Myristica*.

- Oak bark, black, *Quercus Tinctoria*.
 “ “ white, *Quercus Alba*.
 Oils, distilled, *Olea Destillata*.
 Oils, fixed, *Olea Fixa*.
 Ointments, *Unguenta*.
 Olive oil, *Oleum Olivæ*.
 Opodeldoc, *Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum*.
 Orange-flower Water, *Aqua Aurantii*.
 Orange-peel, *Aurantii Cortex*.
 Orgeat Syrup, *Syrupus Amygdalæ*.
 Orris, Florentine, *Iris Florentina*.
 Otto of Roses, *Oleum Rosæ*.
 Ox-gall, *Fel Bovinum*.
 Oyster-shell, prepared, *Testa Præparata*.
 Paregoric Elixir, *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*.
 Parsley-root, *Petroselinum*.
 Partridge-berry, *Gaultheria*.
 Peach Leaves, *Amygdalus Persica*.
 Pearl barley, *Hordeum Perlatum*.
 Pearlash, *Potassæ Carbonas Impurus*.
 Pearson's Arsenical Solution, *Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis*.
 Pennyroyal, *Hedeoma*.
 Pepper, black, *Piper*.
 Peppermint, *Mentha Piperita*.
 Persimmon, *Diospyros*.
 Pills, *Pilulæ*.
 Pink-root, *Spigelia*.
 Pipsissewa, *Chimaphila*.
 Pitch, Burgundy, *Pix Abietis*.
 “ Canada, *Pix Canadensis*.
 Pitch Plaster, *Emplastrum Picis*.
 Plantain, *Plantago*.
 Plasters, *Emplastra*.
 Pleurisy-root, *Asclepias Tuberosa*.
 Plummer's Pills. *Pil. Hydrarg. Chloridi Compositæ*.
 Poison-oak, *Toxicodendron*.
 Poke (berries and root), *Phytolacca*.
 Poplar, *Populus*.
 Poppy capsules, *Papaver*.
 Potato Flies, *Cantharis Vittata*.

Powders, *Pulvercs.*

Prepared Chalk, *Creta Præparata.*

Prepared Oyster-shell, *Testa Præparata.*

Preservation of Vegetables, *Vegetabilium Præparatio.*

Prickly Ash, *Xanthoxylum.*

Pride of China, *Azederach.*

Prunes, *Prunum.*

Prussian Blue, *Ferri Ferrocyanuretum.*

Prussic Acid, *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*

Puccoon, *Sanguinaria.*

Pulps, *Pulpæ.*

Purging Cassia, *Cassia Fistula.*

Purging Flax, *Linum Catharticum.*

Quicklime, *Calx.*

Quicksilver, *Hydrargyrum.*

Quince Seeds, *Cydonia.*

Quinia, preparations of, *Quiniæ Acetas, &c.*

Raisins, *Uva Passa.*

Raspberry Syrup. See Syrupus Mori.

Red Precipitate, *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

Red Roses, *Rosa Gallica.*

Resin, *Resina.*

Resin Cerate (Basilicon), *Ceratum Resinæ.*

Rhatany, *Krameria.*

Rhubarb, *Rheum.*

Rochelle Salts, *Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.*

Rock Oil, *Petroleum.*

Rose Water, *Aqua Rosæ.*

Rosemary, *Rosmarinus.*

Rue, *Ruta.*

Rufus' Pills, *Pil. Aloës et Myrrhæ.*

Rust of Iron, *Rubigo Ferri.*

Saffron, *Crocus.*

Sage, *Salvia.*

Saline Mixture, *Liquor Potassæ Citratis.*

Saline Waters. See Appendix.

Saunders, red, *Santalum.*

Savine, *Sabina.*

Scabious, *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

Sea Water. See Appendix (*Mineral Waters*).

Seneka, *Senega*.

Silver, preparations of, *Argentum*.

Simple Cerate, *Ceratum Simplex*.

Skunk Cabbage, *Dracontium*.

Slippery Elm Bark, *Ulmus*.

Snakeroot, black, *Cimicifuga*.

“ button, *Eryngium*.

“ Canada, *Asarum*.

“ Seneka, *Senega*.

“ Virginia, *Serpentaria*.

Soap, *Sapo*.

Soap Liniment, *Tinctura Saponis Camphorata*.

Soap Plaster, *Emplastrum Saponis*.

Soluble Tartar, *Potassæ Tartras*.

Soot, *Fuligo*.

Sorrel, *Rumex*.

Spa Water. See Appendix (*Mineral Waters*).

Spanish Flies, *Cantharis*.

Spearmint, *Mentha Viridis*.

Spermaceti, *Cetaceum*.

Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb, *Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus*.

Spirits, *Spiritus*.

Spurred Rye, *Ergota*.

Squill, *Scilla*.

Starch, *Amylum*.

Stavesacre, *Staphisagria*.

Storax, *Styrax*.

Strengthening Plaster, *Emplastrum Roborans*.

Stronger Solution of Ammonia, *Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior*.

Suet, *Sevum*.

Sugar, *Saccharum*.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen, *Acidum Hydrosulphuricum*.

Sulphuric Acid, *Acidum Sulphuricum*.

Sulphuric Ether, *Æther Sulphuricus*.

Sumach, *Rhus Glabrum*.

Sweet Almonds, *Amygdala Dulcis*.

Sweet Flag, *Calamus*.

Sweet Marjoram, *Origanum Majorana*.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*.

Syrups, *Syrupi*.

Tables. For Tables of Weights and Measures; of Doses of Medicines; of Mineral Waters, &c., see Appendix.

Tannin, *Acidum Tannicum*.

Tansy, *Tanacetum*.

Tar, *Pix Liquida*.

Tar Water, *Aqua Picis Liquida*.

Tartar Emetic, *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras*.

Thorn-apple, *Stramonium*.

Tin, *Stannum*.

Tinctures, *Tincturæ*.

Tobacco, *Tabacum*.

Tous les Mois, *Canna*.

Tragacanth, *Tragacantha*.

Troches, *Trochisci*.

Tulip-tree Bark, *Liriodendron*.

Turlington's Balsam, *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*.

Turmeric, *Curcuma*.

Turpentine, *Terebinthina*.

Turpentine, Spirits of, *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

Tutty Ointment, *Unguentum Tutie*.

Valerian, *Valeriana*.

Vallet's Ferruginous Pills, *Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis*.

Verjuice, *Succus Malorum*.

Vinegar, *Acetum*.

Vinegar, Aromatic, *Acetum Aromaticum*.

Vinegars, Medicated, *Aceta*.

Violet, *Viola*.

Virginia Snake-root, *Serpentaria*.

Vitriolated Tartar, *Potassæ Sulphas*.

Volatile Liniment, *Linimentum Ammoniacæ*.

Volatile Oils, *Olæa Volatilia*.

Volatile Salts, *Ammoniacæ Carbonas*.

Wade's Balsam, *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*.

Walnut, White, *Juglans Cinerca*.

Warming Plaster, *Emplastrum Calefaciens*.

Warner's Gout Cordial, *Tinctura Rhei et Scennæ*.

Water, *Aqua*.

Water, Distilled, *Aqua Destillata*.

Water of Ammonia, *Liquor Ammoniacæ*.

Waters, Distilled, *Aquæ Destillatæ*.

Waters, Medicated, *Aquæ Medicatæ*.

Wax, White, *Cera Alba*.

“ Yellow, *Cera Flava*.

White Arsenic, *Acidum Arseniosum*.

White Mustard Seed, *Sinapis Alba*.

White Hellebore, *Veratrum Album*.

White Lead, *Plumbi Carbonas*.

White Oxide of Bismuth, *Bismuthi Subnitras*.

White Precipitate, *Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum*.

White Sugar, *Saccharum*.

White Vitriol, *Zinci Sulphas*.

White Walnut, *Juglans Cinerea*.

White Wax, *Cera Alba*.

Wild Chamomile, *Cotula*.

Wild-cherry Bark, *Prunus Virginiana*.

Wild Cucumber, *Elatærium*.

Wild Ginger, *Asarum*.

Willow, *Salix*.

Wine, *Vinum*.

Wines, Medicated, *Vina*.

Wines, Table of. See Appendix.

Winter's Bark, *Wintera*.

Wistar's Cough Lozenges, *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii*.

Wood-sorrel, *Acetosella*.

Worm-seed, *Chenopodium*.

Worm-wood, *Absinthium*.

Yeast Poultice, *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

Yellow-root, *Xanthorrhiza*.

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury, *Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus*.

Yellow Wax, *Cera Flava*.

Zinc, Preparations of, *Zincum*.

Zittman's Decoction, *Decoctum Zittmani*.

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